

To **INHIBIT**, *v. a.* (*inhibitus* of *inhibeo*, Lat. *inhiber*, Fr.) to restrain, hinder, repress, or check, applied to power. To forbid, applied to laws.

INHIBITION, *S.* (Fr. *inhibitio*, Lat.) a prohibition. In commerce, an embargo. In law, a writ from a superiour to an inferiour court, forbidding a judge to proceed in the cause depending before him.

To **INHO'LD**, *v. a.* to contain in itself. "The sun in-
"holdeth." RALEIGH. Not in use.

INHO'SPITABLE, *adj.* (*in* negative, and *hospitable*) affording no entertainment or kindness to strangers.

INHO'SPITABLENESS, *S.* want of courtesy, kindness, or civility to strangers.

INHO'SPITABLY, *adv.* in a manner not kind to strangers.

INHOSPITA'LITY, *S.* (*inhospitalité*, Fr.) See **INHOSPITABLENESS**.

INHUMAN, *adj.* (*inhumain*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Lat.) wanting the kind, benevolent, and social affections which adorn and support our species. Savage; cruel; without compassion.

INHUMA'NITY, *S.* (*inhumanité*, Fr.) want of the kind, benevolent, compassionate, and social affections, that support and adorn our species. Cruelty. Barbarity.

INHUMANLY, *adv.* in a manner inconsistent with kindness, compassion, charity, or other social affections that adorn and support our species.

To **INHU'MATE**, or **INHU'ME**, *v. a.* (*inumer*, Fr. *humatus* of *humo*, Lat.) to inter, bury, or put under the ground.

To **INJE'CT**, *v. a.* (*injectus* of *injicio*, Lat.) to throw or dart in. To cast or throw on. "Mound *inject* on mound." POPE. In medicine, to force any fluid, or other substance, into the vessels of the body.

INJECTION, *S.* (Fr. *injection*, Lat.) the act of casting or throwing in. In medicine, any liquours made to be thrown into the body by a syringe or other instrument. In surgery, the act of filling the vessels of a body with wax, or other substance, to shew their shapes and ramifications.

INIMITAB'ILITY, *S.* (from *inimitable*) the quality of not being to be imitated.

INIMITABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *inimitabilis*, Lat.) above or beyond imitation. Impossible to be copied, or to have any thing formed like it.

INIMITABLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be imitated. With an excellence or perfection not to be copied or resembled.

To **INJOIN**, *v. a.* (pronounced *injine*, *enjoindre*, Fr. *injungo*, Lat.) to command or enforce by superiour authority, applied to laws. To join. "Injoined them with a
"fleet." SHAK. The last sense is not in use.

INQUITOUS, *adj.* (*inique*, Fr. from *iniquity*) inconsistent with justice or honesty. Wicked.

INQUITY, *S.* (*iniquité*, Fr. *iniquitas*, Lat.) opposition to, or breach of the laws of justice and honesty. Sin, applied to the divine laws.

INITIAL, *adj.* (Fr. *initialis*, Lat. from *initium*, a beginning) placed at the beginning, applied to letters. Beginning or incipient; not complete, or perfect. Introductory to.

To **INI'TIATE**, *v. a.* (*initiat* of *initio*, Lat. *initier*, Fr.) to enter. To instruct in the first principles of an art. To place in a new state. To put into a new society. Neuterly, to perform the first rite, or part. "The king him-
"self *initiates* to the power." POPE. The last sense should not be imitated.

INI'TIATE, *adj.* (*initié*, Fr. *initiat*, Lat.) strange; new or not practised. "The *initiate* fear." SHAK.

INITIA'TION, *S.* (*initiatio*, Lat.) the act of entering a person into any art or state.

INJU'DICABLE, *adj.* (*in* negative, and *judico*, to judge) not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDI'CIAL, *adj.* (*in* negative, and *judicial*) not according to the forms or practice of the law.

INJUDI'CIOUS, *adj.* (*in* negative, and *judicious*) without judgment.

INJUDI'CIOUSLY, *adv.* in a manner that discovers weakness or want of judgment.

INJU'NCTION, *S.* (*injunctus*, *injunctio*, Lat.) the command or order of a superiour. In law, an interlocutory decree of the court of Chancery to give possession to the plaintiff for want of appearance in the defendants; sometimes to the king's ordinary court, or court Christian, to stay proceeding.

To **IN'JURE**, *v. a.* (*injurier*, Fr. *injuria*, Lat. a damage or injury) to hurt a person unjustly; to wrong, or deprive a person of his right. To annoy, or disturb with any inconvenience. "Left that should *injure* us." MILT.

INJU'RIOUS, *adj.* (*injurieux*, Fr. *injurius*, Lat.) unjust, or

depriving a person of his rights; guilty of wrong. Figuratively, causing mischief. Reproachful, including the idea of not being deserved. Containing scandal. "*Inju-
"rious appellations.*" SWIFT.

INJU'RIOUSLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to appear unjust. Wrongfully.

INJU'RIOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of being mischievous, or committing an injury.

IN'JURY, *S.* (*injuria*, Lat.) a violation of the rights of another. Figuratively, detriment or mischief arising from want of judgment; damage; scandalous expressions, or such speeches as may prove prejudicial to a person. "Spake
"all the *injuries* he could." BACON.

INJU'STICE, *S.* (Fr. *injustitia*, Lat.) any act done against the laws, or the dictates of honesty.

INK, *S.* (*encre*, Fr. *ink*, Belg. *inchiostro*, Ital.) a liquor with which we write on paper or parchment. The common black writing ink is composed of galls, verdgrease, vitriol and gum arabic. *Printing ink* is made of nut oil, or linseed oil, turpentine, and lamp black. *Chinese ink* is made of the smoke of fat pork, burnt at a lamp.

INKHORN, or **INKERN**, *S.* (from *ink* and *horn*, or *kern*, which signifies *horn*, as most small vessels for liquours were formerly made of *horn*, the name was applied afterwards to them, even when made of other substances, but as this exposes us to a great impropriety, it would be better to spell such words with *ern*, which alluding to *urn*, it would render them less exceptionable to foreigners) any vessel which contains ink. Properly applied to a case made of horn, wherein ink, pens and wafers are contained.

INKLE, *S.* a kind of narrow fillet or tape.

INKLING, *S.* (derived by Skinner from *cenckeloighe*, Belg. or *inkallen*, Belg. to sound within, and Johnson observes that it is so used in Scotland. "As I heard not an *ink-
"ling*") a hint; whisper; intimation.

INKY, *adj.* blotted or covered with ink. Black as ink.

INLAND, *adj.* lying up a country at a distance from the sea.

INLAND, *S.* the midland or inward parts of a country.

INLANDER, *S.* a person who lives in a country at a distance from the sea.

To **INLA'PIDATE**, *v. a.* (*in* and *lapidatus* of *lapido*, Lat.) to turn to stone. Neuterly, to grow or become stony.

To **INLA'Y**, *v. a.* to diversify with substances or woods of different colours, which are let in and glued within the ground of a thing. To adorn with various colours, representing inlaid work. "Various gems *inlay*—the unadorn-
"ed bosom of the deep." PAR. LOST.

To **INLA'W**, *v. a.* (opposed to *outlaw*) to clear of outlawry or attainder.

IN'LET, *S.* a passage. A place whereby a thing may find entrance.

INLY, *adj.* (from *IN*, *prep.*) in the mind; within the breast; secret. "The *inly* touch of love." SHAK.

INLY, *adv.* (distinguished from the adjective because that is always joined with a substantive, and this with a verb) internally; within. In the bosom or heart.

INMATE, *S.* (of *in* and *mate* of *maet*, Belg. a companion) in law, a lodger or person admitted to dwell for money in a person's house, passing in and out by the same door.

IN'MOST, *adj.* (superlative of *in*, the comparative is *inner*) farthest within, or at the greatest distance from the surface, or inlet.

INN, *S.* (*inne*, Sax. a chamber) a house where travellers may meet with entertainment and lodging for themselves, and stabling, &c. for their horses. A place where students were boarded and taught; hence the colleges for students in the common law are called *inns of court*.

To **IN'N**, *v. a.* to house or put under cover, applied to husbandry. To put up or lodge at an inn.

INNA'TE, **INNA'TED**, *adj.* (*inné*, Fr. *innatus*, Lat.) in-born; born within, implanted, not super-added. Applied both to persons and things.

INNA'TENESS, *S.* the quality of being born in a person, and making a part of his nature.

INNA'VIGABLE, *adj.* (*innavigabilis*, Lat.) not to be sailed upon; not to be passed in a ship.

INNER, *adj.* (the comparative degree of *in*, the superlative is *inmost* or *innermost*) applied to the mind, internal, opposed to outward. Applied to situation, more from the surface, than the thing compared.

INNERMOST, *adj.* (superlative of *in*, which has likewise *inmost*, and that is in Johnson's opinion the most proper) at the greatest distance from the surface, or beginning.

INNHOLDER, *S.* a person who keeps an inn.

IN'NING, *S.* the state of a person at a game, who goes in or plays first. In law, used in the plural, for lands recovered from the sea.

INNKEEPER, *S.* one who keeps a public house, where travellers may meet with provision and lodging.

INNOCENCE, **INNOCENCY**, *S.* (*innocence*, *Fr. innocentia*, *Lat.*) a state of mind which has not been tainted by the commission of any crime. Purity from any injurious action. Harmlessness, or freedom from any noxious or injurious quality, applied both to persons and things. Simplicity, joined with weakness of mind.

INNOCENT, *adj.* (*Fr. innocens*, *Lat.*) harmless; free from mischief, or any particular guilt.

INNOCENT, *S.* one who is free from guilt or harm. Figuratively, an idiot, or one who is foolish. “*Innocents* are excluded by natural defects.” *HOOKE*R.

INNOCENTLY, *adv.* without intending any harm or mischief. Without guilt. With simplicity arising from weakness of understanding. Without doing any harm. “*Balls at his feet fell innocently dead.*” *COWLEY*.

INNO'CUOUS, *adj.* (*inocuus*, *Lat.*) harmless in its effects.

INNO'CUOUSLY, *adv.* without any mischievous effects.

INNO'CUOUSNESS, *S.* harmlessness. The quality of producing no harm.

To INNOVATE, *v. a.* (*innovatus*, from *innovo*, *Lat. innovo*, *Fr.*) to bring in something not known before. To alter by introducing something new.

INNOVA'TION, *S.* change arising from the introduction of something unknown or not practised before.

INNOVA'TOR, *S.* (*innovateur*, *Fr.*) one that introduces new customs or opinions. One that makes alterations by introducing novelties.

INNO'XIOUS, *adj.* (*innoxius*, *Lat.*) free from mischievous effects, applied to things. Free from guilt, applied to persons.

INNO'XIOUSLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to intend or do no harm.

INNO'XIOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of operating without producing any mischievous effects.

INNUE'ND, *S.* (*Lat. of innuo*, *Lat.*) an indirect hint, or charge of a crime.

INNU'MERABLE, *adj.* (*Fr. innumerabilis*, *Lat.*) so numerous as not to be counted or reckoned.

INNU'MERABLY, *adv.* without number.

INNU'MEROUS, *adj.* (*innumerus*, *Lat.*) too many to be counted.

To INO'ULATE, *v. a.* (*inoculo*, *Lat.* from *in* and *oculus*, *Lat.* an eye) in botany, to propagate any plant by inserting its bud in another stock. To yield a bud to another stock. In physic, to communicate the small pox by infusing the matter of the pock taken from one person into the veins of another.

INOCULA'TION, *S.* the act of including or inserting the bud of one tree in an incision made in the bark of another, by which means it is made to bear the same fruit as the tree from which the bud is taken. In medicine, the practice of communicating the small pox by means of infusing the matter of a ripened pustule into the veins of a person, who has not had that distemper.

INOCULA'TOR, *S.* one who propagates trees, or communicates the small pox by inoculation.

INO'DORATE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *odoratus*, *Lat.*) having no scent.

INO'DOROUS, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *odorus*) wanting scent; not causing any sensation in the organs of smelling.

INOFFE'NSIVE, *adj.* giving no provocation or offence. Giving no pain or terror. Without any impediment or obstruction. “*A passage broad—smooth, easy, inoffensive, down to hell.*” *Par. Lost.* The last sense is a Latinism not in use.

INOFFE'NSIVELY, *adv.* in such a manner as to give no offence or provocation.

INOFFE'NSIVENESS, *S.* the quality of giving no provocation, or being free from the appearance of harm.

INOFFI'CIUS, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *officius*) not striving to do any thing to serve or accomodate another.

INOOPORTU'NE, *adj.* (*inopportunos*, *Lat.*) not done at a proper time. Seldom used.

INO'RDINANCY, *S.* (from *inordinate*, Johnson says it is safest to use *inordination*) want of regularity, order, or of being under proper restraint and rules.

INN'RDINATE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *ordinate*, *Lat.*) not under proper rules, restraint or regulation.

INO'RDINATELY, *adv.* in a manner subject to no order, restraint, or regulation. Irregularly; not rightly.

INO'RDINATENESS, *S.* want of being subject to rules, or restraint.

INORDINA'TION, *S.* want of being reduced to order, or restrained by rules.

INORGA'NICAL, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *organical*) without fit organs or instrumental parts.

To INO'SCULA'TE, *v. n.* (of *in* *Lat.* and *osculum*, *Lat.* a kiss) to join by being inserted in each other.

INOSCUA'TION, *S.* the act of joining by having its extremities inserted in each other.

IN'QUEST, *S.* (*enqueste*, *Fr. inquisitio*, *Lat.*) a judicial enquiry or examination. Search, or study. In law, the trial of a cause by jurors or a jury.

INQUIETUDE, *S.* (*Fr. inquietudo*, *inquietus*, *Lat.*) a state of disturbance or anxiety, applied to the mind. Want of tranquillity; an action whereby the tranquillity of the mind is attacked or disturbed.

To IN'QUINATE, *v. a.* (*inquinatus*, *Lat.* of *inquino*, *Lat.*) to pollute or corrupt. Seldom used.

INQUINA'TION, *S.* (*inquinatio*, *Lat.*) corruption or pollution. Not in use.

INQUI'RABLE, *adj.* that which may be inquired or examined into.

To INQUIRE, *v. n.* (*enquirer*, *Fr. inquire*, *Lat.*) to ask questions for information, sometimes used with *for*. To make search, or to exert curiosity, used with *about*, or *after*. To make judicial enquiry or examination. Actively, to ask about something unknown. “*He inquired the way.*”

INQUI'RER, *S.* a person who examines, or searches after something unknown. One who asks questions by way of examination, or in order to be informed.

INQUI'RY, *S.* the act of searching by questions after something unknown. Examination.

INQUISITION, *S.* (*Fr. inquisitio*, *Lat.*) judicial inquiry. Figuratively, discussion, or search after something unknown, applied to the mind. In law, a manner of proceeding in criminal causes by way of question or examination. A spiritual court in Roman Catholic countries, appointed for the trial and punishment of heretics. The foundation of this court called the *Holy Office*, was laid by pope Innocent III. on account of the doctrine of Albigenses and Vaudois; its power was very much extended by the emperor Frederick II. and pope Innocent IV. formed this court into a perpetual tribunal, as it now is.

INQUI'SITIVE, *adj.* (*inquisitus*, *Lat.*) enquiring in order to find out something unknown. Busy in searching or prying into things. Continually endeavouring to make discoveries; used with *about*, *after*, *of*, and sometimes *into*.

INQUI'SITIVELY, *adv.* in a manner which discovers a great desire and intense application to make discoveries.

INQUI'SITIVENESS, *S.* the quality of prying into things unknown, or the secrets of others.

INQUI'SITOR, *S.* (*Lat. inquisiteur*, *Fr.*) one who examines judicially, or searches into the truth of a fact or opinion. In law, applied to the sheriffs, coroners, or the like persons, who have power, by virtue of their office, to make inquiry in certain cases. An officer belonging to the popish inquisition.

To INRA'IL, *v. a.* to inclose with rails.

IN'ROAD, *S.* a sudden and short invasion or attack upon a country.

INSA'NABLE, *adj.* (*insanabilis*, *Lat.*) incurable; not to be removed by medicine.

INSA'NE, *adj.* (*insanus*, *Lat.*) mad; making mad. “*The insane root.*” *SHAK.*

INSA'TIABLE, *adj.* (*Fr. insatiabilis*, *Lat.*) so greedy or covetous as not to be satisfied.

INSA'TIABLENESS, *S.* the quality of not being satisfied or appeased.

INSA'TIATE, *adj.* (*insatiatus*, *Lat.*) so greedy as not to be satisfied.

INSA'TISFA'CTION, *S.* (of *in* negative, and *satisfaction*) want; the state of not being satisfied. Seldom used.

INSA'TURABE, *adj.* (*insaturabilis*, *Lat.*) not to be filled or glutted.

To INSCRI'BE, *v. a.* (*inscribo*, *Lat. inscribere*, *Fr.*) to write on any thing, generally applied to something engraved on a monument, or written on the outside of something. To mark any thing with letters. To dedicate to a person without a formal address; used with *to*. To draw a figure within another, applied to mathematics.

INSCRIPTION, *S.* any sentence written on the outside of something, or engraved on a monument or stone. A title. The act of ascribing or dedicating a book to a person without a formal address. In law, an obligation made in writing, wherein an accuser becomes liable to the same punishment, if he does not prove his charge, as the defendant would undergo, providing he does prove it.

INSCRUTABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *inscrutabilis*, Lat.) not to be discovered or traced by inquiry or study.

To **INSCULP**, *v. a.* (preter *inseulpt*, part. passive *inseulpt*, *inseulpo*, Lat.) to engrave or cut.

To **INSEAM**, *v. a.* (in and *seam*) to leave a mark in the skin after a wound is cured.

INSECT, *S.* (*insecta*, Lat.) a species of animals, so called because their bodies seem as it were cut in two, and joined together only by a small ligature or membrane.

INSECTILE, *adj.* resembling or having the nature of insects.

INSECURE, *adj.* (in negative, and *secure*) not safe or not protected from danger or loss.

INSECURITY, *S.* the state of being exposed to danger or loss. Want of grounds for confidence.

INSENSATE, *adj.* (*insensato*, Ital. *insensé*, Fr.) without thought, or sensibility of present, or approaching danger.

INSENSIBILITY, *S.* (*insensibilité*, Fr.) want of a power to perceive; dulness of perception, applied either to the mind or body.

INSENSIBLE, *adj.* (Fr.) not to be discovered by the senses or mind. Not affected or moved by an object belonging either to the body or mind.

INSENSIBLENESS, *S.* want of sensation, or knowledge of the impression of an object on the organs of sense.

INSENSIBLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be perceived. Without being perceived.

INSEPARABILITY, **INSEPARABLENESS**, *S.* (from *inseparable*) the quality of not being separated or divided.

INSEPARABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *inseparabilis*, Lat.) not to be divided; united so as not to be parted or separated.

INSEPARABLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be divided, parted, or separated.

To **INSERT**, *v. a.* (*inferer*, Fr. *insertum* from *infero*, Lat.) to place in or amongst other things.

INSERTION, *S.* the act of placing in or amongst other things. The thing placed among others.

INSERVIENT, *adj.* (*inserviens*, Lat.) conducing, or of use to promote an end. “*Inservient* to that intention.” BROWN. Seldom used.

To **INSHELL**, *v. a.* to cover or hide in a shell. “His horns — which were *inshe'll'd*.” SHAK. Not in use.

To **INSHIP**, *v. a.* to shut, put on board, or stow in a ship. “See them safely — *inshipped*.” SHAK. Not in use.

To **INSHRINE**, *v. a.* (in and *shrine* of *scrin*, Sax. a case) to inclose in a shrine or valuable case.

INSIDE, *S.* the inner part, opposed to the surface or outward part.

INSIDIOUS, *adj.* (*insidieux*, Fr. *insidiosus*, Lat.) treacherous; with an intention to ensnare.

INSIDUOUSLY, *adv.* in a sly or treacherous manner. With an intention to ensnare.

INSIGHT, *S.* (formerly accented on the first syllable, *in-sicht*, Belg.) knowledge of the inward parts of any thing. Thorough skill in, or acquaintance with any thing.

INSIGNIFICANCE, **INSIGNIFICANCY**, *S.* (*insignificance*, Fr.) want of meaning, applied to words. Want of importance, applied to things.

INSIGNIFICANT, *adj.* (in negative, and *significant*) wanting meaning, conveying no ideas, applied to words. Wanting weight, importance, or a power of producing an effect, applied to persons and things.

INSIGNIFICANTLY, *adv.* without meaning, applied to language; without importance or effect, applied to persons or things.

INSINCERE, *adj.* (*insincerus*, Lat.) not what a person appears; not hearty: Not found; corrupted. “To render ‘sleep’s soft blessings *insincere*.” POPE.

INSINCERITY, *S.* want of truth or fidelity. The vice of making great professions of friendship without observing them.

To **INSINNEW**, *v. a.* to give strength; to confirm. “*In-sinnewd* to this action.” SHAK. Not in use.

INSINUANT, *adj.* (Fr.) having the power to gain, or creep into, the favour of others.

To **INSINUATE**, *v. a.* (*insinuer*, Fr. *insinuo*, Lat.) to make a passage for, or introduce any thing gently. Figuratively, to gain upon the affections of another imperceptibly, and by gentle means; used with the reciprocal pronouns *himself*, &c. and followed by *into*. “He *insinuated himself into* the very good grace of the duke.” CLAREND. To hint or communicate indirectly. “Do ‘but *insinuate* what’s true.” SWIFT. To instil, or infuse gently and imperceptibly, applied to opinions or notions. “To *insinuate* wrong ideas.” LOCKE. Neuterly, to wheedle; or gain the affections by gentle and pleasing

methods. “Base *insinuating* flattery.” SHAK. To *feel* imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly. Supposed by Johnson, to be used by Milton for, to unfold, wreath, or wind. “Close the serpent fly — *insinuating*.” PAR. LOST.

An uncommon sense, though agreeable to the etymology.

INSINUATION, *S.* (Fr. *insinuation*, Lat.) the quality of pleasing or stealing into the affections. A hint or oblique censure.

INSINUATIVE, *adj.* having the power to steal on the affections.

INSINUATOR, *S.* one who drops a hint to a person’s prejudice.

INSIPID, *adj.* (*insipide*, Fr. *insipidus*, Lat.) having no taste, or not able to affect the organ of tasting. Without spirit, or the qualifications necessary to please and divert the mind, applied to writings.

INSIPIDITY, **INSIPIDNESS**, *S.* (*insipidité*, Fr.) wanting the power of affecting the taste. Want of life and spirit, applied to writings.

INSIPIDLY, *adv.* in a dull manner. In such a manner as not to affect or cause any sensation in the organ of taste.

To **INSIST**, *v. n.* (*insister*, Fr. *insisto*, Lat.) to rest or stand upon. “The angles of the one *insist* upon the centers.” RAY. To remain resolute or persist in a request or demand. To dwell upon in a discourse. Used with *on* or *upon*.

INSISTENT, *adj.* (*insistens*, Lat.) resting upon any thing.

INSITIENCY, *S.* (of *in* negative, and *sitio*, Lat. to thirst) freedom or exemption from thirst. Seldom used.

INSITION, *S.* (*insitio*, Lat.) the act of inserting or ingrafting one branch into another. “Grafting or *insition*.” RAY.

INSTATURE, *S.* a constant course or regularity. “The ‘heav’ns themselves; the planets — observe degree — *insisture*, course, &c.” SHAK. Not in use.

To **INTSNARE**, *v. a.* to catch in a trap or snare. To inveigle, or bring into any danger or inconvenience by allurements. To entangle in dangers and perplexities.

INTSNARER, *S.* one who catches any thing in a snare. One that inveigles or brings a person into perplexity by allurements.

INSCIABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *insociabilis*, Lat.) averse to conversation. Not fit for a companion. Not fit to be united or joined together. “Lime and wood are *insociable*.” WATTON.

INSOBRIETY, *S.* drunkenness. The quality of not being sober.

To **INSOLATE**, *v. a.* (*insolo*, Lat.) to dry in the sun.

INSOLATION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of exposing a thing to the sun. The state of a thing exposed to the sun. “If it ‘have not a sufficient *insolation* it looketh pale.” BROWN. Not in use.

INSOLENC, **INSOLENCY**, *S.* (*insolence*, Fr. *insolentia*, Lat.) pride exerted in treating others in a disdainful and contemptuous manner.

To **INSOLENC**, *v. a.* to insult or treat with contemptuous pride. “The bishops — *insolenced* and assailed.” K. CHARLES. Not in use.

INSOLENT, *adj.* (Fr. *insolens*, Lat.) behaving with an uncommon degree of pride, disdain and contempt.

INSOLENTLY, *adv.* in a proud manner, attended with contempt, disdain, or a total disregard of a person’s superior rank. “He *insolently* talk’d to me of love.” DRYD.

INSOVLABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) not to be cleared up or explained, applied to difficulties in writing. That which cannot be paid, applied to debts.

INSOVLABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *insolubilis*, Lat.) not to be cleared up, explained, or rendered intelligible, applied to difficulties in writing. Not to be dissolved by any fluid, not to be separated, applied to substances.

INSOLVENT, *adj.* (in negative, and *solvens* from *solvo*, Lat. to pay) not able to pay. Used substantively for a man that cannot pay his debts.

INSOLVENCY, *S.* the quality of not being able to pay, applied to debts.

INSOMUCH, *adv.* (of *in*, *so*, and *much*) so that; to such a degree that.

To **INSPECT**, *v. a.* (*inspectum*, from *inspicio*, Lat.) to look into by way of examination, or superintendence.

INSPECTION, *S.* (Fr. *inspectio*, Lat.) the act of examining with rigour; a narrow, close, and critical survey. Consideration, care, or attention, joined with superintendence. In the first sense it should have *into* before the object, and in the second sense *over*.

INSPECTOR, *S.* (Lat.) one who examines or looks into things in order to discover either faults or beauties; generally used in a bad sense. A person who superintends any performance or undertaking.

INSPE'RSION, *S.* (*inspersio*, Lat.) sprinkling. AINSWORTH.
 To **INSPHE'RE**, *v. a.* to a place in an orb or sphere.
 "Bright aerial spirits live *inspher'd*." MILT.
INSPI'RABLE, *adj.* (from *inspire*) that which may be drawn in with the breath. That which may be infused by the Deity, applied to ideas.
INSPIRA'TION, *S.* in medicine, the act of drawing in the breath: The act of breathing into any thing. The infusion of ideas into the mind by some superiour power.
 To **INSPI'RE**, *v. n.* (*inspiro*, Lat. *inspirer*, Fr.) in medicine, to draw in the breath. Actively, to breathe into. In divinity, to infuse ideas into the mind; to impress on the fancy. To draw in with the breath. "To *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty." HARVEY.
INSPI'RER, *S.* he that communicates ideas to the mind. He that animates or encourages.
 To **INSPI'RE**, *v. a.* to animate, or supply with vigour or courage.
 To **INSPI'SSATE**, *v. a.* (of *in* and *spissus*, Lat. thick) to make any fluid thick.
INSPISSA'TION, *S.* the act of making any liquid thick.
INSTABI'LITY, *S.* (*instabilité*, Fr. *instabilitas*, Lat.) inconstancy; fickleness, or continual change of opinion or conduct. Mutability, or a state subject to continual alterations and decays, applied to things. "The *instability* of human affairs."
INSTA'BLE, *adj.* (*instabilis*, Lat.) unconstant; changing. See **UNSTABLE**.
 To **INSTA'LL**, *v. a.* (*installer*, Fr.) to advance to any rank or office, by placing a person in a seat appropriated to that rank or condition.
INSTALLA'TION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of giving a person visible possession of any office or dignity by placing him in the seat which belongs to it.
INSTA'LMENT, *S.* the act of installing, or of conferring a dignity on a person by placing him in a particular seat. The seat in which a person is installed.
INSTANCE, INSTANCY, *S.* (*instance*, Fr.) an earnest or ardent and importunate request or solicitation. A motive, or pressing argument. In law, the prosecution or process of a suit. An example used to illustrate and enforce any doctrine. The state of a thing. "In the first *instance*." HALE. Occasion; opportunity; act. "Difficult *instances* of duty." ROGERS.
 To **INSTANCE**, *v. n.* to produce as an example to confirm or illustrate an argument.
INSTANT, *adj.* (Fr. *instans*, Lat.) earnest; pressing. Immediate; without delay, or any time intervening. Quick.
INSTANT, *S.* such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession. The present moment. In commerce, the present month. "On the 20th *instant*." GUARD. N^o. 98.
INSTANTA'NEOUS, *adj.* (*instantaneus*, Lat.) done in an instant, or without any perceptible succession. With the utmost speed.
INSTANTA'NEOUSLY, *adv.* in an instant; in an undivisible point of time.
INSTANTLY, *adv.* (*instante*, Lat.) immediately; without any perceptible delay, or intervention of time. With urgent and pressing importunity.
 To **INSTA'TE**, *v. a.* to place in a certain rank or condition. To possess, or give possession. "His possessions—we do *instate* and widow you withal." SHAK. The last sense is obsolete.
INSTAURA'TION, *S.* (Fr. *instauration*, Lat.) the act of restoring to its former state, applied to things or persons.
INSTE'AD, *prep.* (of *in* and *stead*, place) in the room or place; equal to; used with *of*.
 To **INSTE'EP**, *v. a.* to soak in any liquid or moisture. "In gore he lay *insteep'd*." SHAK. To lay under water. "Traitors *insteep'd* to clog the guiltless keel." Othello.
INSTEP, *S.* (of *in* and *step*) the upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.
 To **INSTIGATE**, *v. a.* (*instigator*, Lat. of *instigo*, Lat. *instiguer*, Fr.) to urge on, or provoke to the commission of a crime.
INSTIGA'TION, *S.* the act of inciting, provoking or impelling to the commission of something evil.
INSTIGA'TOR, *S.* (*instigator*, Fr.) one who incites a person to commit a crime.
 To **INSTILL**, *v. a.* (*instillo*, Lat. *instiller*, Fr.) to pour in by drops. To insue or insinuate any opinion or idea imperceptibly into the mind.
INSTILLA'TION, *S.* (*instillatio*, Lat.) the act of pouring by drops. The act of insuing, or communicating slowly, applied to the mind. That which is instilled or communicated.

"They embitter the cup of life by insensible *instillations*." Rambler. The last sense wants other authority.
INSTINCT, *adj.* (Fr. *instinctus*, Lat.) moved, or animated as it were by instinct. "Itself *instinct* with spirit." PAR. Lost. Not in use.
INSTINCT, *S.* (Fr. *instinctus*, Lat. formerly accented on the last syllable) that power which acts on and impells brutes to any particular manner of conduct, supposed necessary in its effects, and to be given them instead of reason. Though this be the sense generally ascribed to this word, it may be questioned whether there be any such principle in brutes, and whether the asserting it does not arise rather from pride, or fearfulness of any bad consequences in ascribing reason to them. In mankind, it signifies some innate principle determining the mind or will prior to, or without the, intervention of reason.
INSTINCTED, *adj.* (*instinctus*, Lat.) impressed as an animating power or instinct. "What native, unextinguishable beauty—he must be impressed and *instincted* through the whole." BENTLY. Not in use.
INSTINCTIVE, *adj.* operating on the mind previous to any determination of the will, or any use of reason. Rising immediately in the mind without any apparent cause.
INSTINCTIVELY, *adv.* by instinct. By some internal impulse not in the power of the will, nor directed by reason.
 To **INSTITUTE**, *v. a.* (*institutum* supine of *instuo*, Lat. *instituer*, Fr.) To fix, settle, appoint, or enact, applied to laws or orders. To instruct, or form by instruction. "If children were rightly *instituted*." Decay of Piety.
INSTITUTE, *S.* (*institut*, Fr. *institutum*, Lat.) an established custom or law. A precept, maxim, or principle.
INSTITUTION, *S.* the act of establishing a law or custom. An establishment. A positive law. Education consisting in the first principles of any doctrine or science.
INSTITUTIONARY, *adj.* containing the elements or first principles of any science or doctrine.
INSTITU'TOR, *S.* (Lat. *instituteur*, Fr.) one who establishes any custom or doctrine. One who instructs a person in the elements or first principles of any science, or doctrine.
INSTITUTIST, *S.* a writer of institutes, or explanation of laws, or of the maxims and first principles on which any system of laws or science are founded. "The *institutists* would persuade us." HARVEY.
 To **INSTOP**, *v. a.* to close up or stop. "The seams *instops*." DRYD.
 To **INSTRU'CT**, *v. a.* (*instructum* from *instruo*, Lat. *instruire*, Fr.) to teach or communicate knowledge to another. In law, to model or form by previous discourse.
INSTRU'CTOR, *S.* one who communicates knowledge, or teaches.
INSTRU'CTION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of teaching or imparting knowledge. Figuratively, any precept conveying knowledge. A precept, or direction from a superiour.
INSTRU'CTIVE, *adj.* (*instructif*, Fr.) conveying knowledge.
INSTRUMENT, *S.* (Fr. *instrumentum*, Lat.) a tool used in executing any work. In music, a frame of wood, &c. so composed as to render harmonious sounds. In law, a writing containing any contract or order. The agent or means by which any thing is done, applied both to persons and things, generally used in a bad sense of persons.
INSTRUMENTAL, *adj.* (Fr.) conducing as a means to some end; made of wood, &c. applied to music and opposed to vocal.
INSTRUMENTA'LITY, *S.* the action or agency of any thing as a means. The quality of acting in subordination.
INSTRUMENTALLY, *adj.* in the nature of an instrument; as a means.
INSTRUMENTALNESS, *S.* the quality of conducing to advance or promote an end.
INSUFFERABLE, *adj.* (in negative, and *sufferable*) beyond the strength or patience of a person to bear. Not to be born or allowed.
INSUFFERABLY, *adv.* to a degree beyond the possibility of being endured with patience.
INSUFFICIENCY, INSUFFICIENCY, *S.* (*insufficiens*, Fr.) want of power, strength, or value proportionable to any end; applied both to persons and things.
INSUFFICIENT, *adj.* (Fr.) not proportionate to any need, use, or purpose. Wanting abilities. Unfit. IN-

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INSUFFICIENTLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to want either ability, qualification, or skill.

INSUFFLATION, *S.* (*in*, Lat. upon, and *sufflo*, Lat. to breathe) the act of breathing upon. "That divine *insufflation* which CHRIST used." HAMMOND. Not in use.

INSULAR, IN'SULARY, *adj.* (*insulaire*, Fr. *insularis*, Lat.) belonging to an island.

INSULATED, *adj.* (*insula*, Lat. an island, because it has no other land touching it) in building, applied to any column or edifice which stands by itself, without being contiguous to another.

INSULT, *S.* (*insulte*, Fr. *insultus*, Lat.) the act of leaping upon any thing; accented on the last syllable; but seldom used. An act of haughtiness and contemptuous outrage: In this sense it is accented on the first syllable.

To **INSULT**, *v. a.* (*insulto*, Lat. *insulter*, Fr.) to trample upon, in its primary sense. "Being down, *insulted*," *railed*." SHAK. To treat with haughtiness, contempt, and outrage, sometimes used with *over*, and sometimes without a preposition.

INSULTER, *S.* one who treats another with disdainful or contemptuous haughtiness.

INSULTINGLY, *adv.* with contemptuous triumph.

INSUPERABILITY, *S.* (from *insuperable*) the quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE, *adj.* (*insuperabilis*, Lat.) not to be overcome by labour, or surmounted by study.

INSUPERABLENESS, *S.* impossibility of being overcome or surmounted.

INSUPERABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as not to be overcome.

INSUPPORTABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) beyond the strength of a person to bear, applied either to the body or mind.

INSUPPORTABLENESS, *S.* the state of being beyond a person's power to support or bear.

INSUPPORTABLY, *adv.* to such a degree as not to be endured or born.

INSURMOUNTABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) not to be overcome by the mind.

INSURMOUNTABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as not to be overcome by the mind.

INSURRECTION, *S.* (*insurrectum* of *insurgo*, Lat.) a seditious rising, or tumult formed in opposition to a government.

INTAGLIO, *S.* (Ital.) any thing having figures engraved on it; particularly applied to precious stones, that have the heads of great men engraved on them.

INTASTABLE, *adj.* not to be tasted. Insipid.

INTEGER, *S.* (Lat.) the whole of any thing. In arithmetic, a whole number, opposed to a fraction.

INTEGRAL, *adj.* (Fr.) whole, or comprizing all its constituent parts. Without defect; complete; without injury. "Though of *integral* parts." HOLDER. Belonging to, or consisting of whole numbers, applied to arithmetic.

INTEGRAL, *S.* a whole consisting of distinct parts, each of which may subsist apart.

INTEGRITY, *S.* (*intégrité*, Fr. *integritas*, Lat.) purity or incorruptness of manner, free from any undue bias or principle of dishonesty. Purity, or genuine state without any corruption, applied to language. Intireness; individuality, or unbroken whole. "The *integrity* of the action." BROOME.

INTEGUMENT, *S.* (*integumentum*, Lat. of *intego*, Lat. to cover over) any thing which covers or envelops another.

INTELLECT, *S.* (*intellectus*, Lat.) the power of the mind, called the understanding.

INTELLECTION, *S.* (Fr. *intellectio*, Lat.) the act of the understanding. "Produces *intellection* and sense." BENTLEY.

INTELLECTIVE, *adj.* (*intellectif*, Fr.) having the power of understanding.

INTELLECTUAL, *adj.* (*intellectuel*, Fr.) relating to, or performed by the mind or understanding. Having the power of understanding. Proposed as the object of the understanding. "The *intellectual* system." CUDWORTH.

INTELLECTUAL, *S.* the power of the understanding. "Whose higher *intellectual*." *Par. Lost*. Not in use.

INTELLIGENCE, INTELLIGENCY, *S.* (*intelligentia*, Lat.) a commerce or reciprocal communication of things distant or secret. Understanding, or terms on which persons live with respect to each other. "Rather in a fair *intelligence*, than any friendship." CLAREND. Spirit, or a being consisting only of mind. "Uriel, the *intelligence*." DRYD. The understanding.

INTELLIGENCER, *S.* one who sends or conveys news of what is done in distant and secret parts.

INTELLIGENT, *adj.* (Fr. *intelligens*, Lat.) having the

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power of understanding. Knowing, or understanding. Giving information or communicating news.

INTELLIGENTIAL, *adj.* consisting of mind free from body. "Intelligential substances." *Par. Lost*. Exercising or proceeding from exerting the understanding; belonging to the understanding. "With act *intelligential*." *Par. Lost*.

INTELLIGIBILITY, *S.* possibility of being understood. The power of understanding. "The soul's nature consists in *intelligibility*." GLANV. Not in use, nor proper, according to Johnson.

INTELLIGIBLE, *adj.* (Fr. *intelligibilis*, Lat.) to be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood.

INTELLIGIBLENESS, *S.* the quality of being possible to be understood.

INTELLIGIBLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to be understood. In such a manner as to convey ideas, or appear plain to the mind.

INTEMPERAMENT, *S.* (of *in* negative, and *temperamentum*) in medicine, an unsound state. Bad constitution. "The *intemperament* of the part." HARVEY. Not in use.

INTEMPERANCE, *S.* (Fr. *intemperantia*, Lat.) want of governing the sensual appetites. Excess in eating or drinking.

INTEMPERATE, *adj.* (*intemperatus*, Lat. *intemperant*, Fr.) not governed or restrained within the bounds of moderation; eating, drinking, or doing any thing to excess. Figuratively, passionate; ungovernable; excessive.

INTEMPERATELY, *adv.* beyond the bounds of temperance. Excessively.

INTEMPERATENESS, *S.* want of moderation. Unseasonableness, applied to weather.

INTEMPERATURE, *S.* excess of some quality.

To **INTEND**, *v. a.* (*intendo*, Lat.) to add force to, or to heighten a quality. "Magnetism may be *intended*," or "remitted." NEWTON'S *Opt*. To mean; to design, or purpose to do a thing.

INTENDANT, *S.* (Fr.) an officer of the higher class, who oversees any particular branch of public business. "His *intendant* general of marine." AREUTHIN.

INTENDMENT, *S.* (*entendement*, Fr.) intention, design, or meaning.

To **INTENERATE**, *v. a.* (of *in* and *tener*, Lat. tender) to make tender or soft. "Autumn vigour gives—*intenerat*—ing milky grain." PHILIPS. Not in use.

INTENERATION, *S.* the act of softening or making tender. "Inteneration of the parts." BACON. Not in use.

INTENIBLE, *S.* (commonly spelt *intenable*, of *in* and *tenible*) that which cannot hold. "This *intenable* sieve." SHAK. Not to be held, or defended from an enemy, applied to forts, &c.

INTENSE, *adj.* (*intensus*, Lat.) strained, heightened, or increased to a high degree, applied to qualities. Vehement, or forcible, applied to words. "In more ardent *and intense* phrases." ADDIS. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive, applied to the mind. "The one *intense*, the other still remiss." *Par. Lost*.

INTENSELY, *adv.* to very great degree.

INTENSENESS, *S.* the state of being increased to a high degree. Force; the state of a thing upon the stretch, opposed to laxity or remission.

INTENTION, *S.* (Fr. *intensio*, Lat.) the act of heightening the degree of any quality; or of forcing or straining any thing, opposed to making lax or loosening.

INTENSIVE, *adj.* stretched, increased, or heightened with respect to itself. "The *intensive* distance between the perfection of an angel." HALE. Intent; great. "Attentive attendance, and *intensive* circumspection." WORT.

INTENSIVELY, *adj.* to a great degree.

INTENT, *adj.* (*intentus*, Lat.) with the mind strongly applied to any object; used with *on*, *upon*, or *to*; but the two former are most common.

INTENT, *S.* meaning, applied to words; a design, purpose, or view formed in the mind.

INTENTION, *S.* an act of the mind whereby it voluntarily and earnestly fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas. Eagerness of desire. Closeness of attention; deep thought. Vehemence or ardour of mind; design, purpose, or end. The state of being on the stretch, or the act of straining. "The operations of agents admit of *intention* and remission." LOCKE. This should rather be written *intension* for the sake of distinction.

INTENTIONAL, *adj.* done by fixed design. Designed. "A direct and *intentional* service." ROGERS.

INTENTIONALLY, *adv.* by design or fixed choice. In will, opposed to *accidentally*.

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INTE'NTIVE, *adj.* applied so, as not to be diverted by other objects, applied to the mind.

INTE'NTIVELY, *adv.* with close and strict application.

INTE'NTLY, *adv.* with close attention, or application of the mind.

INTE'NTNESS, *S.* the state of being applied so as not to be diverted or called off by other objects, applied to the mind.

To **INTE'R**, *v. a.* (*enterrer*, Fr.) to put under ground or bury.

To **INTERCA'LAR**, **INTERCA'LARY**, *adj.* (*intercalaire*, Fr. *intercalaris*, Lat.) inserted in the calendar in order to preserve the equation of time; thus the 29th of February inserted in the Almanac every leap year, is called an *intercalary day*.

INTERCALA'TION, *S.* (Fr. *intercalatio*, Lat.) the insertion of days in the calendar in order to make up for some deficiency in our reckonings of time.

To **INTERCE'DE**, *v. a.* (*intercedo*, Lat.) to pass, or come between. To mediate, or endeavour to reconcile two parties that are at variance.

INTERCE'DER, *S.* a mediator; or one who endeavours to reconcile two parties at variance.

To **INTERCE'PT**, *v. a.* (*interceptus*, Lat. *interceptor*, Fr.) to stop any person or thing in their way or in motion, before they can reach the place intended. To prevent from being reached. "Storms vindictive *intercept* the shore." POPE.

INTERCE'PTION, *S.* the act of stopping any thing in its course, and hindering it from reaching the place it otherwise would. Stoppage, or obstruction.

INTERCE'SSION, *S.* (Fr. *intercessio*, Lat.) the act of endeavouring to reconcile two parties at variance. In scripture, the act of pleading in behalf of another, Jer. vii. 16. Peculiarly applied to CHRIST, who appears for us before the father, Heb. ix. 24. presents the merit of his death and sacrifice, Heb. x. 12, 14. constantly requests and wills that God would be reconciled to us on account of that sacrifice, Heb. x. 10, and his father's consenting to that request and will, Job. xi. 42. Interposition or mediation in behalf of another.

INTERCE'SSOR, *S.* (*intercesseur*, Fr. *intercessor*, Lat.) a mediator. One who interposes and pleads in behalf of another. One who endeavours to reconcile two parties at variance.

To **INTERCHA'IN**, *v. a.* to chain or link together. Figuratively, to unite indissolubly; a beautiful metaphor. "Two persons *interchained* with an oath." SHAK.

To **INTERCHA'NGE**, *v. a.* to put in the place of another. To change or give for something received of another, applied to change made by two parties. To succeed alternately, or by turns.

INTERCHA'NGE, *S.* commerce, traffic or mutual change of commodities between two persons. Alternate succession. A succession of objects wherein the things are placed so as to affect the mind or sight alternately.

INTERCHA'NGEABLE, *adj.* given and taken mutually, or by two parties. Following each other in alternate succession.

INTERCHA'NGEABLY, *adv.* alternately. Mutually. In a manner whereby each party both gives to and receives from the other.

INTERCHA'NGEMENT, *S.* the act of giving and receiving.

INTERCI'PIENT, *S.* (*intercipiens*, Lat.) something that intercepts or causes a stoppage, applied to medicines.

INTERCI'SION, *S.* (*inter* and *cædo*, Lat. to cut) interruption. "By cessation of oracles we may understand their *intercision*." BROWN.

To **INTERCLU'DE**, *v. a.* (*intercludo*, Lat.) to shut from a place or hinder from performing, by something intercepting or intervening. To intercept. "The voice is sometimes *intercluded* by hoarseness." HOLDER.

INTERCLU'SION, *S.* the act of intercepting, or obstructing.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION, *S.* (*inter*, Lat. between, and *columna*, Lat. a pillar) the space between two pillars.

To **INTERCO'MMON**, *v. n.* to feed or eat at the same table, or to prey together with. "Prey on the roscid juice of the body, and *intercommon* with the spirits." BAC. Not in use.

INTERCOMMU'NITY, *S.* a mutual communication or community. A mutual freedom or exercise of religion. A mutual adoption of religious rites between two or more states.

INTERCO'STAL, *adj.* (Fr. of *inter* between, and *costa* Lat. a rib) placed or situated between the ribs.

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IN'TERCOURE, *S.* (*entrecoûrs*, Fr.) commerce or mutual exchange. Communication, applied to places or persons. "An *intercourse* with England." BAC. "An *intercourse* with the supreme mind." ATTERB.

INTERCURE'NCE, *S.* (*intercurrens* of *intercurro*, Lat.) the action of running between. "Without the *intercurrence* of a liquor." BOYLE. Seldom used.

INTERCURE'NENT, *adj.* (*intercurrens*, Lat.) running between. "Some subtle *intercurrent* matter." BOYLE. Not in use.

INTERDE'AL, *S.* (of *inter*, Lat. between, and *deal*, Eng.) traffic; intercourse, mutual exchange of commodities. "The trading and *interdeal* with other nations." SPENSER. Not in use.

To **INTERDI'CT**, *S.* (*interdictum* of *interdico*, Lat. *interdire*, Fr.) to forbid, applied to laws, or the command of a superior. In cannon law, to forbid from enjoying communion with the church.

INTERDI'CT, *S.* a law which forbids any thing. Among the papists, a prohibition of the pope to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

INTERDI'CTION, *S.* (Fr. *interdictio*, Lat.) a law or degree which forbids any thing. A curse. "By his own *interdiction* stands accursed." SHAK. The last sense is an improper use of the word.

INTERDI'CTORY, *adj.* containing a prohibition, or forbiddance.

To **INTERE'SS**, or **INTERE'ST**, *v. a.* (*intereſſer*, Fr.) to concern; to effect; to give a share in; used with *in* before the thing that a person is concerned in, and with *for* before the person in whose behalf one is concerned. Neutrally, to affect, move, or touch with passion. To gain the affections, or be very closely connected with a person's interest or welfare. "This is an *interesting* story."

IN'TEREST, *S.* concern, advantage, or good influence over others. Share, or part in any undertaking in which our advantage is closely connected. A regard to private or personal advantage or profit. A sum paid for the use of money. A surplus of advantage or profit.

To **INTERFE'RE**, *v. n.* (*inter* and *ferio*, Lat.) to interpose, intermeddle, or become a sharer in. To clash or oppose. In farriery, applied to a horse when one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks; or when he hits one leg against another, and strikes off the skin.

INTERFLUENT, *adj.* (*interfluens*, Lat.) flowing between. "The *interfluent* celestial matter." BOYLE. Not in use.

INTERFU'SED, *adj.* (*interfusus*, Lat.) poured or scattered between. "The ambient air wide *interfus'd*." MILT.

INTERJA'CLN'CY, *S.* (see **INTERJACENT**) the act or state of lying between two objects. "Divided by the *interjacency* of the Tweed." The thing which lies between two bodies. "Every *interjacency* irregularates." BROWN. Seldom used.

INTERJA'CENT, *adj.* (*interjacens*, Lat.) lying between. "Little islands *interjacent*." RALEIGH.

INTERJE'CTION, *S.* (Fr. *interjection*, Lat.) in grammar, a part of speech or word, which expresses some sudden emotion of the mind; as, *oh! alas*.

IN'TERIM, *S.* (Lat.) the mean time; an interval; any time coming between two periods or actions expressed. "In the *interim*." TATLER.

To **INTERJOIN**, *v. a.* (*inter* between, and *join*) to join mutually; to intermarry. "Interjoin their issues." SHAK.

INTE'RIOUR, *adj.* (*interieur*, Fr. *interior*, Lat.) internal; inmost, opposed to superficial or *outward*.

INTERKNOW'LEDGE, *S.* mutual knowledge. "All nations have *interknowledge* one of another." BACON.

To **INTERLA'CE**, *v. a.* (*entrelasser*, Fr.) to intermix; to weave, plat, or mix one thing within another.

INTERLA'PSE, *S.* the space or flow of time between any two events. "After a short *interlapſe* of time." HARVEY. Not in use.

To **INTERLARD**, *v. a.* (*entrelarder*, Fr.) in cookery, to mix meat with bacon, or fat with lean. Figuratively, to interpose, or insert between. To diversify with mixture. In allusion to this sense, Philips uses the following expression. "They *interlard* their native drinks with choice — of strongest brandy." Which seems neither harsh nor owing to a want of understanding the meaning of this word, as Johnson candidly supposes.

To **INTERLE'AVE**, *v. a.* to bind up with blank paper between each of the leaves.

To **INTERLINE**, *v. a.* to write between the lines of a book or manuscript. To write or print alternately in lines, applied to books which have one line in one language, a second in a different one, and so on alternately.

INTERLINEATION, *S.* the act of writing any thing between the lines of a printed book or manuscript.

To **INTERLINK**, *v. a.* to connect chains one within another. Figuratively, to join together, like the links of a chain which mutually connect each other. "These are two chains which are *interlinked*." DRYD.

INTERLOCUTION, *S.* (Fr. *interlocutio*, Lat.) dialogue, or the act of speaking by turns. "The rehearsal of the psalms—done by *interlocution*." HOOKER. In law, a preparatory proceeding; an intermediate act before a final decision.

INTERLOCUTOR, *S.* (*inter*, Lat. *locutus*, Lat. of *loquor*, Lat. to speak) the person introduced as discoursing in a dialogue. One that talks with another. "The *interlocutors* compliment." BOYLE.

INTERLOCUTORY, *S.* consisting of a dialogue, or conversation carried on by two or more persons. In law, applied to an order that does not decide a cause, but only settles some matter incident thereto, and happening between the beginning and end of it.

To **INTERLOPE**, *v. n.* (*inter*, Lat. between, and *loopen*, Belg. to run) to run between parties and intercept the advantage that one would gain from the other. In commerce, to intercept the trade of a company; to traffick without licence. To forestall.

INTERLOPER, *S.* one who without licence intercepts the trade of a company that has an exclusive charter. One who runs into business to which he has no right.

INTERLUDE, *S.* (*inter*, Lat. between, and *ludus*, Lat. a play) something played or performed between the acts of a tragedy or comedy. A farce.

INTERLUENCY, *S.* (*interluens*, from *interluo*, Lat.) the state of water which runs between any two places. The interposition of water. "The *interluency* of the sea." HALE. Not in use.

INTERLUNAR, **INTERLUNARY**, *adj.* (*inter* between, and *luna*, Lat. the moon) belonging to the time when the moon is about to change and becomes invisible. "Hid in her vacant *interlunar* cave." MILT.

INTERMARRIAGE, *S.* the act of marriage between two families, where persons are married out of each.

To **INTERMARRY**, *v. a.* to marry persons out of each family with some of another.

To **INTERMEDDLE**, *v. n.* to concern one's self officiously with affairs, that one has no business with; followed by *with*.

INTERMEDDLER, *S.* one that officiously thrusts himself into business which he has no right or call to.

INTERMEDIACY, *S.* interposition, or intervention. "The *intermediacy* of the columella." DERHAM. According to Johnson, this is an unauthorized word.

INTERMEDIAL, *adj.* (*inter* and *medius*) intervening; lying between. "Without any *intermedial* appetites." TAYLOR.

INTERMEDIATE, *adj.* (*intermediat*, Fr.) intervening; interposed; placed in the middle between two extremes.

INTERMEDIATELY, *adv.* by way of intervention or interposition.

INTERMENT, *S.* (Fr.) burial; the act of burying or putting a corpse in the ground.

INTERMIGRATION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of two or more removing from one place to another, so that each of them occupies the place which the other quitted. "The possibility of *intermigrations*." HALE. Seldom used.

INTERMINABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) admitting no boundary, or limits. Used substantively for an infinite being. "As if they would confine th' *interminable*." MILT.

INTERMINUTE, *adj.* (Fr. *interminatus*, Lat.) unbounded, or unlimited. Not in use.

INTERMINATION, *S.* (Fr. *interminatio*, Lat.) a threat, or denouncing of punishment against crimes. "The *interminations* of the gospel." Decay of Piety.

To **INTERMINGLE**, *v. a.* to mix, mingle, or put something between or amongst others.

INTERMISSION, *S.* (Fr. *intermissio*, Lat.) a pause, stop, or cessation for a time. "The space between any two events. Delay. "Cut short all *intermission*." SHAK. The state of being out of use. The space between the fits or paroxysms of a distemper. A cessation of pain or sorrow.

INTERMISSIVE, *adj.* affecting by fits, or with pauses between, opposed to *continual*.

To **INTERMIT**, *v. a.* (*intermitto*, Lat.) to forbear any thing for a time. To interrupt. Neuterly, to grow mild between the fits or paroxysms, applied to fevers.

INTERMITTEN, *adj.* (Fr. *intermittens*, Lat.) coming only by fits, or after some pause or interval, opposed to

continual. Used substantively of fevers which are not continual, but affect the patient only at certain intervals and periods.

To **INTERMIX**, *v. a.* (of *inter* and *mix*) to mingle, mix, or put some things between others. Neuterly, to be mingled together.

INTERMIXTURE, *S.* a mass formed by mingling several bodies. Something added or mixed with a mass, or character.

INTERMUNDANE, *adj.* (*inter* between, and *mundus*, Lat. the world) existing or situated between worlds, or the several bodies which compose the solar system.

INTER'NAL, *adj.* (*internus*, Lat.) within; in the mind; inward, opposed to *external*. *Int'nal*; not depending on external accidents; real.

INTER'NALLY, *adv.* inwardly. Mentally; in the mind, spirit, or understanding.

INTERNE'CINE, *adj.* (*internecinus*, Lat.) endeavouring or attempting mutual destruction. "Their faith made in-
" *ternecine* war." HADLB. Not in use.

INTERNE'CION, *S.* (Fr. *internecio*, Lat.) massacre: a state wherein persons attempt mutually to destroy each other. "Wars and *internecions*." HALE. Not in use.

INTERPELLATION, *S.* (Fr. *interpellatio*, Lat.) in law, a summons or call upon. "Extrajudicial *interpellation*." AVIETTE.

To **INTERPOLATE**, *v. a.* (*interpolatus* of *interpolo*, Lat. *interpolo*, Fr.) to foist a thing into a place, by forgery, to which it does not belong. To renew; to begin again after intermission. "Interpolated motions." HALL. Seldom used in the last sense.

INTERPOLATION, *S.* (Fr.) something added to the original, applied to manuscripts or books.

INTERPOLATOR, *S.* (Lat. *interpolator*, Fr.) a person who inserts or foists forged passages into an original.

INTERPOSAL, *S.* (from *interpos*) the act of intervening between two persons; interposition. Intervention.

To **INTERPOSE**, *v. a.* (*interpos*, Fr. *interpositus* of *interpono*, Lat.) to thrust in between two persons, as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience. To come between, or rescue from any danger or inconvenience by affording help. To place between, or to suffer to pass between any two events. "Some weeks the king did honourably *interpose*." BACON. Neuterly, to mediate or act between two parties. To speak by way of interruption. "But, *interposes* Eleutherius." BOYLE. Not in use in the last sense.

INTERPOSER, *S.* one that comes between others. A mediator; one that intrudes himself into, or meddles with another person's affairs.

INTERPOSITION, *S.* (Fr. *interpositio*, Lat.) the act of intervening in order to prevent or promote a design. Mediation, or the act whereby a person treats with, or between two parties in order to reconcile them. Intervention, or the state of being placed between two. "The *intire interposition* of the earth." RALEIGH. A thing placed between two extremes.

To **INTERPRET**, *v. a.* (*interpreter*, Lat. *interpreter*, Fr.) to explain any difficulty in writings. To translate or give the meaning of a person who speaks or writes in a foreign language, in our own. To decipher. To give a relation, to expound, or clear by exposition.

INTERPRETABLE, *adj.* capable of being translated, deciphered, or explained.

INTERPRETATION, *S.* (Fr. *interpretatio*, Lat.) the act of explaining the meaning of a foreigner in our own language. The sense given by a translator. The power of explaining, translating, or understanding.

INTERPRETATIVELY, *adv.* as may be collected by way of explanation.

INTERPRETER, *S.* (*interprete*, Fr. *interprète*, Lat.) an explainer; a translator, or one who delivers the meanings of foreign words in another language.

INTERPUNCTION, *S.* (*interpunctio*, Lat.) the act of placing stops or points between words.

INTERRE'GNUM, *S.* (Lat.) the time in which a throne is vacant, between the death of one prince, and the accession of another.

INTERRE'IGN, *S.* (*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Lat.) the time wherein a throne is vacant. "There could not be any *interregne*." BACON. Not in use.

To **INTERROGATE**, *v. a.* (*interrogatus* of *interrogo*, Lat. *interrogo*, Fr.) to examine by asking questions. To ask questions. Neuterly, to ask; to put questions.

INTERROGATION, *S.* (Fr. *interrogatio*, Lat.) a question. A question proposed by way of enquiry or examination. In

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In grammar, a point used after a question. Is it not marked thus?

INTERROGATIVE, *adj.* (*interrogatif*, Fr. *interrogativus*, Lat.) denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question.

INTERROGATIVE, *S.* in grammar, a pronoun used in asking questions as, *who? what?*

INTERROGATIVELY, *adv.* in the form of a question.

INTERROGATOR, *S.* one who asks, or examines by asking questions.

INTERROGATORY, *S.* (*interrogatoire*, Fr.) a question.

INTERROGATORY, *adj.* containing or expressing a question.

To **INTERRUPT**, *v. a.* (*interruptus* of *interrumpo*, Lat. whence *interrompre*, Fr.) to hinder the process, motion, or direction of any thing, by breaking in upon it. To hinder a person from finishing his sentence by speaking to him in the middle of it. To divide, or separate by rupture. "The main abyss wide *interrupt*." *Par. Lost*. This sense, though agreeable to the etymology, is not in use.

INTERRUPTEDLY, *adv.* not without stoppages.

INTERRUPTER, *S.* one who makes a person break off in the middle of his discourse by speaking to him.

INTERRUPTION, *S.* (Fr. *interruption*, Lat.) in its primary sense, but seldom used, breach or separation between the parts by breaking. Interposition. "Severed by the *interruption* of the sea." Figuratively, intervention. Hindrance, or the act of stopping any thing in motion.

INTERSCAPULAR, *adj.* (*inter* between, and *scapula*, Lat. the shoulder bone) in anatomy, placed between the shoulders.

To **INTERSECT**, *v. a.* (*intersectum* from *interseco*, Lat.) to cut or cross. To divide each other mutually. Neuterly, to meet and cross each other.

INTERSECTION, *S.* (*intersectio*, Lat.) the point where lines cross each other.

To **INTERSERT**, *v. a.* (*interfertum* of *interfero*, Lat.) to put in or introduce between other things. "If I may *interfert* a short philosophical dissertation." *BREWER*.

INTERSERTION, *S.* a thing inserted between others.

To **INTERSPERSE**, *v. a.* (*interspersus*, Lat. from *inter-spergo*, Lat.) to scatter amongst other things.

INTERSPERSION, *S.* the act of scattering among other things.

INTERSTELLAR, *adj.* (*inter* between, and *stella*, a star) intervening or situated between the stars. "The *interstellar* *2-v*." *BACON*.

INTERSTICE, *S.* (*interstitium*, Lat.) the space between two things, or the time between two events.

INTERSTITIAL, *adj.* containing interstices.

INTERTEXTURE, *S.* (*intertexturus* of *intertexto*, Lat.) the act of mingling or weaving one thing with another.

To **INTERTWINE**, or **INTERTWIST**, *v. a.* to unite or join by twisting one in another.

INTERVAL, *S.* (*intervalle*, Fr. *intervallum*, Lat.) space, or distance void of matter, lying between two bodies, or between the parts of the same body. Time between two events.

To **INTERVE'NE**, *v. n.* (*intervenio*, Lat. *intervenire*, Fr.) to come between, applied both to things and persons.

INTERVE'NE, *S.* opposition. Interview. "Such an *intervene* of grandees." *WORT*. Not in use.

INTERVE'NIENT, *adj.* (*interveniens*, Lat. *intervenant*, Fr.) coming between.

INTERVENTION, *S.* (Fr. *intervention*, Lat.) the state of acting between persons. The interposition of means. The state of being interposed.

To **INTERVE'RT**, *v. a.* (*interverto*, Lat.) to set aside, or turn to another use. "The duke *interverted* the bar-gain." *WORT*. Not in use.

INTERVIEW, *S.* (sometimes accented on the first syllable; *entrevue*, Fr.) mutual sight; generally applied to some formal and appointed meeting or conference.

To **INTERVO'LTE**, *v. a.* (*intervolvo*, Lat.) to roll between; to involve one within another.

To **INTERWEA'VE**, *v. a.* (preter *interwove*, part. passive, *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interweaved*; but the two first participles are now most, if not only, used) to mix one thing with another in weaving. To intermingle.

INTE'STABLE, *adj.* (*intestabilis*, Lat.) in law, not qualified to make a will.

INTE'STATE, *adj.* (*intestat*, Fr. *intestatus*, Lat.) In law, without a will.

INTE'STINAL, *adj.* (Fr.) belonging to the guts.

INTE'STINE, *adj.* (*intestin*, Fr. *intestinus*, Lat.) internal; inward, opposed to external. Contained in the body. Applied to war, domestic, or waged by citizens against

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their fellow citizens. "Mortal and *intestine* jars—twixt thy countrymen and us." *SHAK*. Johnson, with great modesty and reason, doubts whether the word be not improperly used in the last sense, or whether it should not have been, *mortal* and *internecine* jars; though perhaps some may object that *mortal* and *internecine* are almost synonymous.

INTE'STINE, *S.* (Fr. *intestinum*, Lat.) the gut, or bowel. Seldom used in the singular number.

To **INTHRA'LL**, *v. a.* (from *in* and *thrall*, of *thral*, Sax. a slave) to enslave. A word seldom used.

INTHRA'LLMENT, *S.* a state of slavery.

To **INTHRO'NE**, *v. a.* to place on a throne; to make a king of.

INTIMACY, *S.* a state of familiarity or friendship where in one person has always free access to another, and is favoured with his sentiments without reserve.

INTIMATE, *adj.* (*intimus*, Lat. *intimado*, Span.) inmost; internal; inward. "Intimate impulse." *MILT*. Near; close; not kept at a distance. Familiar; conversing with, or united to another, without reserve or restraint.

INTIMATE, *S.* (*intimado*, Span. *intime*, Fr. *intimus*, Lat.) a friend who has free access, and is intrusted with the thoughts of another without reserve.

To **INTIMATE**, *v. a.* (*intimer*, Fr. *intimatus* of *intimo*, low Lat.) to hint; to point out indirectly and obscurely.

INTIMATELY, *adv.* closely, or without any intermixture of parts. With confidence void of reserve, applied to friendship. Nearly, internally, or inseparably. "More *intimately* united with us." *SpecT*. N^o. 219.

INTIMATION, *S.* (Fr.) an hint; an obscure, or indirect declaration or direction.

INTIME, *adj.* (Fr.) inward; internal; within the self, opposed to external. "An *intime* application of the agents." *DIGBY*. Not in use.

To **INTIMIDATE**, *v. a.* (*intimider*, Fr. of *in* and *timidus*, Lat. fearful) to affect with fear; to deprive of courage. "Intimidates the brave." *Irene*.

INTIRE, *adj.* (*entier*, Fr. better written with an *e* at the beginning as Johnson observes, see *ENTIRE*, and all its derivatives) whole; unbroken, or undiminished. Without any adulteration. "Intire butt beer."

INTO, *prep.* (from the Saxon. "Ic gang *into* thæu brig" *Ælf*. "Into *GODES* huse." *Luke* vi. 4.) entrance with regard to a person or place. "Into a reasonable creature." *WORT*. Penetration beyond the surface, or motion beyond the outward parts. "To look *into* letters." *POPE*. Change from an old state to a new one. "Fall *into* compliance." *SMALLBRIDGE*.

INTO'LERABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *intolerabilis*, Lat.) too powerful to be borne or endured, applied to things both in a good and bad sense.

INTO'LERABLENESS, *S.* the quality of a thing which is not to be endured.

INTO'LERABLY, *adv.* to a degree too great for our strength or patience to endure.

INTO'LERANT, *adj.* (Fr.) not enduring, or not able to endure.

To **INTO'MB**, *v. a.* (the *o* pronounced like the double *o* in *choofe*) to bury; to inclose in a monument.

To **INTONATE**, *v. a.* (*intonatus*, Lat. from *intono*, Lat.) to thunder; to make a noise like thunder.

INTONATION, *adj.* (F.) the act of thundering. Wants authority.

To **INTO'NE**, *v. n.* (*intonner*, Fr.) to tune, or strike the same note. "As *intones* to as." *POPE*.

To **INTO'RT**, *v. a.* (*intortus*, Lat.) to twist, wreath, or wring. "Th' *intorted* horns." *POPE*.

To **INTO'XICATE**, *v. a.* (of *in* and *toxicum*, Lat.) to make drunk with strong liquours. Figuratively, to inebriate with vice, or flattery.

INTOXICATION, *S.* the act or state of making or being drunk.

INTRA'CTABLE, *adj.* (*intractabilis*, Lat. *intractable*, Fr.) obstinate, or not to be governed; furious, or not to be tamed.

INTRA'CTABLENESS, *S.* obstinacy, not to be subjected to rule. Furiousness, not to be tamed.

INTRA'CTABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as not to be governed or tamed.

INTRANQUILLITY, *S.* (of *in* negative, and *tranquillity*) a state of restlessness. "Intranquillity which makes men impatient of laying in their beds." *TEMPLE*.

INTRANSITIVE, *adj.* (*intransitivus*, Lat.) in grammar, applied to verbs which signify action without having any effect on any subject; as *Iran*.

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INTRANSMUTABLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *transmuta-ble*) not to be changed into another substance or metal.

To **INTREASURE**, *v. a.* (pronounced *intréasure*) to lay up as in a treasury.

To **INTRENCH**, *v. n.* (of *in* and *trancher*, Fr. to cut) to invade or incroach upon what belongs to another. "We are not to *intrench* upon truth." To mark with hollows like trenches. "His face—deep scars of thun-der had *intrench'd*." *Par. Lost*. In war, to fortify with a ditch or trench.

INTRENCHANT, *adj.* (from *in* privative, and *tranchant*, Fr. cutting) not to be separated by cutting, but immediately closing again. "As easy may'st thou the *intrenchant* air—with keen sword impress." SHAK. Hammer says it means the air which suddenly encroaches and closes upon the space left by any body which had divided it; but our sense, as Johnson observes, seems most proper and agreeable to Shakespeare's manner.

INTRENCHMENT, *S.* a fortification having a trench.

INTREPID, *adj.* (*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Lat.) not affected with fear at the sight or prospect of danger.

INTREPIDITY, *S.* (*intrepidité*, Fr.) a disposition of mind unaffected with fear at the prospect of danger.

INTREPIDLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to be unaffected with fear at the prospect of danger.

INTRICACY, *S.* (from *intricate*) the state of a thing much intangled. Perplexity arising from a complication of facts, or obscure allusions to customs long disused.

INTRICATE, *adj.* (*intricatus*, Lat.) entangled; perplexed; obscure or difficult to be explained or understood.

To **INTRICATE**, *v. a.* to perplex, darken, or render a thing difficult to be explained. "Alterations of surnames have so *intricated*, or rather obscured our pedigrees." CAMDEN. Johnson censures this word as improper, it is at present obsolete.

INTRICATELY, *adv.* in such a manner as to perplex.

INTRICATENESS, *S.* the quality of being so perplexed and complicated as not be easily explained.

INTRIGUE, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *intreag*) a plot; an amour carried on with great artifice by lovers. Intricacy. "The *intrigues* of our nature." HALE. This sense is obsolete. In poetry, the plot of a fable, or an artful complication of circumstances which embarrasses the personages, and keeps the minds of the audience in suspense, and unable to determine the event of the play.

To **INTRIGUE**, *v. n.* (pronounced *intreeg*. *intriguer*, Fr.) to form plots; to carry on an amour by stratagems and artifices, so as to conceal it from others.

INTRIGUER, *S.* (pronounced *intreeger* with the *g* hard, *intrigueur*, Fr.) one who forms plots, carries on private amours with women, or busies himself in secret transactions.

INTRIGUINGLY, *adj.* (the *i* pronounced *ee* like the French) with artifice or secret plotting.

INTRINSECAL, *adj.* (now generally spelt *intrinsic*, contrary to its etymology from *intrinsecus*, Lat. *intrinseque*, Fr.) internal; solid; real, opposed to accidental, or apparent. Intimate. "A man in appearance *intrinsecal* with him." WOTTON. The last sense is not in use.

INTRINSECALLY, *adv.* internally; really; opposed to accidentally or apparently. In its own nature. "In its own nature absolutely and *intrinsecally* evil." PRIOR. Within; in the inside; inward. "The less he showed without, the more he wrought *intrinsecally*." WOTTON.

INTRINSEC, *adj.* (*intrinsecus*, Lat.) inward; internal; real; true, in its own nature.

INTRINSICATE, *adj.* (Johnson observes that this word seems ignorantly formed between *intricate* and *intrinsic*) perplexed; entangled. "Too *intrinsicate* to unloose." SHAK.

To **INTRODUCE**, *v. a.* (*introduco*, Lat. *introduire*, Fr.) to conduct; to give entrance to. To usher into a place, or to a person. To bring any thing into practice or notice. To bring into a discourse after proper preparation.

INTRODUCER, *S.* one who conducts or ushers into a place or to a person. One who brings any thing into use, practice or notice.

INTRODUCTION, *S.* the act of ushering or conducting into a place or to a person. The state of being ushered. The act of bringing any thing new into notice or practice. A discourse prefixed to a book containing some things necessary to give a true idea of the manner in which the subject is treated of, &c.

INTRODUCTIVE, *adj.* (*introduc-tif*, Fr.) serving as a preparative or a means to something else.

INTRODUCTORY, *adj.* previous; in order to prepare, or serving as a means, to something further.

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INTROGRESSION, *S.* (*introgressio*, Lat.) entrance. The act of entering or going in.

INTROIT, *S.* (Fr. *introitus*, Lat.) in the Romish church, the beginning of the mass or public devotions.

INTROMISSION, *S.* (*intromissio*, Lat.) the act of sending. The act of giving entrance or admission. "A general *intromission* of all sects and persuasions into our communion." SOUTH. In the Scottish law, the act of intermeddling or incroaching upon the property of another.

To **INTROMIT**, *v. a.* (*intromitto*, Lat.) to send, let, or admit in; to allow to enter. "Glas *intromits* light." HOLDER.

To **INTROSPECT**, *v. a.* (*introspectum* of *introspectio*, Lat.) to look into, or take a view of the inside.

INTROSPECTION, *S.* a view of the inside. An internal view of its powers or state, applied to the mind. "An *introspection* into my own mind." DRYD. Used with *into*.

INTROVENIENT, *adj.* (of *intro*, Lat. within, and *veniens*, Lat. coming) entering or coming in. "Commixture of *introvenient* nations." BROWN. Seldom used.

To **INTRUDE**, *v. n.* to come in without invitation or permission. To encroach, or thrust one's self into a place by force, or without being welcome. To encroach, or thrust one's self into things which we have no right or permission to. Actively, to undertake a thing without being permitted, called to it, or qualified for it.

INTRUDER, *S.* one who forces himself into company or affairs without permission, qualification, or being welcome.

INTRUSION, *S.* (Fr. *intrusio*, Lat.) the act of forcing any person or thing into any place or state. Encroachment upon any person or state. Entrance without invitation, or welcome. The voluntary undertaking a thing without being called or invited.

To **INTRUST**, *v. a.* to treat with confidence. To charge with any secret commission, or any thing of value; used with *to* before the person confiding in, and sometimes, but rarely, with *with*.

INTUITION, *S.* (*intuitus*, Lat.) the sight of any thing. Applied generally to the act of the mind whereby it has an immediate knowledge of any thing without any deductions of reason.

INTUITIVE, *adj.* (*intuitivus*, Lat. *intuitif*, Fr.) seen by the mind immediately without the deductions of reason; applied to the immediate perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, as soon as they are compared together in the mind. Seeing or actual sight, opposed to belief. "The *intuitive* vision of God." HOOKER. Having the power of discovering truths immediately without reasoning.

INTUITIVELY, *ad.* (*intuitivement*, Fr.) by a glance or immediate application of the mind. "God sees all *things intuitively*." BAKER.

INTUMESCENCE, *S.* (Fr. *intumescens*, Lat. from *intumesco*, Lat.) a swelling; a tumour. The act or state of swelling or rising above its usual height.

INTURGESCENCE, *S.* (*inturgescens*, Lat. from *inturgesco*, Lat.) swelling; the act or state of swelling.

To **INTWINE**, *v. a.* to twilt or wreath together like twine. To surround or twilt round.

To **INVADE**, *v. a.* (*invado*, Lat.) to enter into a country in a warlike manner and attack it. To attack; to assail or assault. To make the first attack. To seize on like an enemy. "To *invade* another's right."

INVA'DER, *S.* one who enters into the possession or dominions of another and attacks them as an enemy. One who assails or attacks. One who encroaches or intrudes.

INVA'LID, *adj.* (*invalidus*, Fr. *invalidus*, Lat.) weak, applied to bodily strength. Of no force or cogency, applied to argument. Used in the plural for soldiers that are worn out with age, or by the casualties of war rendered unfit for further service in the field. In this sense it is pronounced like the French, *invalidé*.

INVALIDITY, *S.* (*invalidité*, Fr.) want of force or cogency, applied generally to arguments. Want of bodily strength. "Who could not work by age and *invalidity*." TEMPLE. Johnson observes that the last is no English sense; and we may say it is not in use at present.

INVA'LUABLE, *adj.* (in negative, and *valuable*) of so great value as to be above conception or estimation.

INVA'RIABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) not changing: Without varying.

INVA'RIABLENESS, *S.* the quality of being always the same, constant, or without change.

INVA'RIABLY, *adv.* without changing. Unchangeably, constantly.

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INVA'SION, S. (Fr. *invasio*, Lat.) the entrance or attack of an enemy on the possessions or dominions of another. The act of entering and attacking the possessions of another as an enemy. An incroachment, or unlawful attack of the rights of another. The attack of an epidemical disease.

INVA'SIVE, *adj.* entering like an enemy on the bounds of another. Encroaching on the rights of another.

INVE'CTIVE, S. (Fr. *invektus* of *inveho*, Lat.) a reproachful, censorious or scandalous expression, whether in writing or in speech.

INVE'CTIVE, *adj.* containing censure, scandal, satyr, or reproachful expressions.

INVE'CTIVELY, *adv.* in a fatirical, abusive, or scandalous manner.

To INVE'IGH, *v. a.* (pronounced *inway*, from *inveho*, Lat.) to utter censure, or reproach. Used with *against*.

INVE'IGHER, S. a vehement railer.

To INVE'IGLE, *v. a.* (pronounced *inveegle* from *invogliare*, Ital. according to Minshew; but from *aveugler*, Fr. according to Junius, or *voliare*, Ital. of *fæger*, Sax. fair) to persuade, allure, or seduce to something bad or hurtful.

INVE'IGLER, S. a seducer, deceiver, or allurer to ill.

To INVE'NT, *v. a.* (*inventer*, Fr. from *inventum* of *invenio*, Lat.) to discover, find out, or produce something unknown, or not made before. To forge, or contrive contrary to truth; used with *against*. To feign or create by the fertility of the imagination.

INVE'NTER, S. (*inventeur*, Fr.) one who discovers, or produces something new or not known before. A person who forges or asserts a falsehood.

INVE'NTION, S. (Fr. *inventio*, Lat.) the act of finding or producing something new. The discovery of something hidden. The subtlety of the mind, or that exertion of the imagination, whereby we create things that either have no existence in nature, or are entirely new and unknown. A discovery. The thing invented. In rhetoric, the finding out and selecting such arguments as are necessary to gain one's point or persuade an audience. In poetry, whatever is added to the subject as well as the turn given to it. In painting, the choice which is made of the objects that are to enter into the composition of a piece. Figuratively, the act of asserting a thing of another which we know to be false. A forgery or fiction.

INVE'NTIVE, *adj.* (*inventif*, Fr.) quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; having an imagination subtle in creating new images, or making new discoveries.

INVE'NTOR, S. a finder out or maker of something new. A framer or contriver of something ill.

INVENTOR'ICALLY, *adv.* in the manner of an inventory.

INVE'NTORY, S. (sometimes accented on the first syllable, *inventaire*, Fr. *inventorium*, Lat.) an account or catalogue of moveables. In law, a catalogue of all a dead man's goods and chattels, prized by four credible men, which every executor or administrator is obliged to exhibit to the ordinary within a stated time. In trade, a list or catalogue of goods to be sold, with, or without their respective price.

To INVE'NTORY, *v. a.* to form into a catalogue. "It shall be *inventoried*." SHAK. Seldom used.

INVE'NTRESS, S. (*inventrice*, Fr.) a female who finds out or produces any thing new.

INVE'RSE, *adj.* (Fr. *inversus*, Lat.) inverted; going backwards; in arithmetic, applied to the manner of working the rule of three, which seems to go backwards or contrary to the common and direct rule. For in the rule of three *direct*, the first term is to the second, as the third is to the fourth; so that if the second be greater than the third or less than the first in any proportion, the fourth is less than the third in the same proportion: But in the *inverse* rule, the fourth is to the first as the second is to the third; and the fourth term is as much greater than the third, as the second is less than the first.

INVE'RSION, S. (Fr. *inversio*, Lat.) change of order or time, so that the first is last or last is first. In grammar, a figure whereby the words are not placed in the natural and grammatical order. As "of all vices, the most abominable is impurity." Instead of, impurity is the most abominable of all vices.

To INVE'RT, *v. a.* (*invertio*, Lat.) to change the natural order of things or words. To turn upside down or place in a method or order contrary to that which was before. To place the first last.

INVE'RTEDLY, *adv.* in an unnatural order; in such a manner that the first is placed last or the last first.

I N V

To INVE'ST, *v. a.* (*investio*, Lat. *investir*, Fr.) to clothe or dress; when followed by two nouns it hath *with* or *in* before the thing. "Invest them *with* thy loveliest smiles." DENH.

To INVE'ST, *v. a.* (*investio*, Lat. *investir*, Fr.) to clothe or dress; when followed by two nouns it hath *with* or *in* before the thing. "Invest them *with* thy loveliest smiles." DENH. To place in possession of a rank or office. To confer or give, used with *right*. To inclose, or surround a place so as to intercept all succours; applied to sieges.

INVE'STIENT, *adj.* (*investiens*, Lat.) covering; clothing. "Its *investient* shell." WOODW.

INVE'STIGABLE, *adj.* (from *investigate*) to be searched out, or traced by the mind.

To INVE'STIGATE, *v. a.* (*investigatus* from *investigo*, Lat.) to search out; to trace or find out by reason.

INVESTIGA'TION, S. (Fr. *investigatio*, Lat.) the act of the mind by which unknown truths are traced out and discovered. An accurate examination.

INVE'STITURE, S. (Fr.) the act and ceremony of conferring a right or possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

INVE'STMENT, S. dress; cloaths; habit.

INVE'TERACY, S. (*inveteratio*, Lat.) long continuance of any thing bad. Figuratively, obstinacy confirmed or contracted by long continuance. In physic, the long continuance of any disease.

INVE'TERATE, S. (*inveteratus*, Lat.) old; long established; used in a good sense. Grown obstinate, not easily surmounted, by long continuance or practice.

To INVE'TERATE, *v. a.* (*inveteratus*, of *invetero*, Lat. *inveterer*, Fr.) to harden or make obstinate by long practice or continuance. "By tradition infused and *inveterated* into mens minds." BAC.

INVETERA'TION, S. the act of hardening or confirming by long practice and continuance.

INVI'DIOUS, *adj.* (*invidus*, *invidiosus*, Lat.) envious; malignant. Figuratively, likely to promote or incur hatred. Johnson observes that the last is the more usual sense.

INVI'DIOUSLY, *adv.* in an envious and malignant manner. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVI'DIOUSNESS, S. the quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVI'GORATE, *v. a.* (of *in* and *vigor*, Lat. strength) to make strong. The state of being strengthened.

INVI'NCIBLE, *adj.* (Fr. *invincibilis*, Lat.) not to be conquered or subdued. Not to be informed, or removed by instruction, applied to ignorance.

INVI'NCIBLENESS, S. the quality of not being conquerable.

INVI'NCIBLY, *adv.* in such a manner as not to be conquered or surmounted.

INVI'OLABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *inviolabilis*, Lat.) not to be profaned, applied to things sacred. Not to be injured. Not to be broken, applied to laws or secrets. Not to be hurt. "The *inviolable* saints." MILT.

INVI'OLABLY, *adv.* without breach or failure, applied to laws or obligations.

INVI'OLATE, *adj.* (Fr. *inviolatus*, Lat.) unhurt, or without suffering from violence. Unprofaned, applied to holy things. Unbroken, applied to laws or obligations.

INVI'OUS, *adj.* (*inivius*, Lat.) not passable; not common or trodden. "Inivious ways." HUDIB.

INVISIB'ILITY, S. (*invisibilité*, Fr.) the state of not being seen or not being perceptible.

INVI'SIBLE, S. (Fr. *invisibilis*, Lat.) not to be seen.

INVI'SIBLY, *adv.* in such a manner as not to be seen.

To INVISCATE, *v. a.* (from *in* and *viscus*, Lat. glue) to lime; to daub or catch with any glutinous or sticking substance.

INVITA'TION, S. (Fr. *invitatio*, Lat.) the act of calling or summoning. The act of desiring a person's company.

To INVITE, *v. a.* (*invito*, Lat. *inviter*, Fr.) to bid or request a person to come to one's house, or make one of a party. To allure. Neuterly, to call, allure or persuade to any thing pleasing.

INVI'TINGLY, *adv.* in such a manner as allures.

INU'NCTION, S. (*inunctus*, of *inungo*, Lat.) the act of smearing or anointing with any fat or oily substance. "The *inunction* of the feathers." RAY.

INUNDA'TION, S. (*inundation*, Fr. *inundatio*, Lat.) the act of flowing. A flood. It implies, according to Cowley, something less than a deluge. Figuratively, a confluence, or multitude coming together to the same place.

To INVOCATE, *v. a.* (*invocatus*, of *invoco*, Lat.) to call upon in prayer; to address for assistance.

INVOCATION, S. (Fr. *invocatio*, Lat.) the act of calling upon in prayer. The form used in addressing a superior Being for assistance.

INVOI'CE, S. (perhaps corrupted from the French *envoyer*, of *envoyer*, Fr. to send) a catalogue of the freight of a ship;

ship; or of the articles shipped on board, and consigned to some person in a foreign country.

To INVO'KE, *v. a.* (*invoker*, Fr. *invoco*, Lat.) to call upon, address, or pray to any superiour Being for aid.

To INVO'LV, *v. a.* (*involver*, Lat.) to enwrap, or cover with any thing which surrounds. Figuratively, to imply, or include, applied to reasoning. "*Involves* a contradiction."

TILLOTS. To entwine or join. To take in; to catch, or subject to; to entangle, or perplex, used with *in*. To

complicate, or make intricate. "*Involv'd* discourses."

To blend or mingle together confusedly. "Earth with

"hell mingle and *involve*." MILT. To roll up; to form

in rolls intertwined within each other. "Some *involved* their

"snaky folds." MILT.

INVO'LUNTARILY, *adv.* (from *involuntary*) not by choice; against one's will; necessarily.

INVO'LUNTARY, *adj.* (*involuntaire*, Fr.) not having the power of choice. "A vast *involuntary* throng." Necessitated. Not chosen or done willingly.

INVOLU'TION, *S.* (*involutio*, Lat.) the act of wrapping in a thing. Figuratively, the state of being mixed, complicated or intricate. That which is wrapped round any thing. In algebra, the raising any quantity from its root to any height or power assigned.

To INU'RE, *v. a.* (of *in* and *uro*, Lat.) to habituate; to accustom; to make ready, willing and able by practice and custom; it generally implies hardship or labour, and formerly had *with* before the thing practised; but now *to*. "*Inured* their ears *with* hearing." HOOKER. "*Inured* to business." CLAREND.

INU'REMENT, *S.* practice; habit acquired by long practice. Use.

To INU'RN, *v. a.* to put into an urn. Figuratively, to bury, or put into a tomb. "The sepulchre—wherein—" we saw thee *inurn'd*." SHAK.

INUS'TION, *S.* (*inustion*, Lat.) the act of burning, or of burning in.

INU'TILE, *adj.* (Fr. *inutilis*, Lat.) useless; unprofitable.

INUTILITY, *S.* (*inutilité*, Fr. *inutilitas*, Lat.) want of use or profit.

INVUL'NERABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *invulnerabilis*, Lat.) not to be wounded or hurt.

To INWA'LL, *v. a.* to inclose with a wall. "To *inwall* themselves strongly." SPENSER.

INWARD, INWARDS, *adv.* (*inward*, Sax.) the internal parts; within; so as to make the parts at a greater distance from a person placed opposite. "Bending *inwards*." DRYD. Into the mind, soul, or thoughts. "Looking *inwards*." HOOKER.

INWARD, *adj.* placed at a distance from the surface, or outward part. In the mind. Intimate, applied to friends.

INWARD, *S.* any thing within; generally applied to the bowels, and used always in the plural number.

INWARDLY, *adv.* internally; in the mind or heart; privately; in a concave form, applied to a body bent and opposed to any convexity or protuberance outwardly.

INWARDNESS, *S.* intimacy, or familiar acquaintance. "You know my *inwardness* and love." SHAK. Seldom used.

To INWE'AVE, *v. a.* (preter *inwove*, or *inweaved*; part. pass. *inwove*, or *inwoven*) to mix any thing in weaving.

To intertwine, or mingle. "*Inwoven* shade." Par. Lost.

To INWRAP, *v. a.* to wrap or cover by folding a thing over. Figuratively, to perplex, or puzzle with difficulty.

To ravish, or transport. "Tis wonder that *inwraps* me

"thus." SHAK. As it is probable that this last sense is derived from *in* and *rapio*, Lat., the word should perhaps have been written *inrapt* or *enrapt*.

INWROU'GHT, *adj.* wrought into the substance of a thing.

To INWRE'ATHE, *v. a.* to surround as with a wreath. "*Inwreath'd* with beams." MILT.

JOB', *S.* (of uncertain etymology; *gabban*, Sax. to play) a small, trifling, or casual piece of work. A low, mean, mercenary and lucrative employment. A sudden stab with a sharp pointed instrument.

To JOB', *v. a.* to strike suddenly with a sharp pointed instrument. Neuterly, to deal in the funds, or in buying and selling stocks for others.

JOB'BER, *S.* one who buys and sells stocks for others. One who does chance work, opposed to a journeyman, or one who is employed continually.

JOB'BERNOWL, *S.* (from *jobbe*, Flem. dull; and *now* from *knol*, Sax. a head) a loggerhead, or a person of dull parts. "Men's *jobbernowls*—turn round upon their ears." Hud.

JOB'S TEARS, *S.* a plant.

JO'CKEY, *S.* (from *Jack* the familiar appellation of *John*,

whence *Jackey*, or according to the Scots, *Jockey*, used for any boy that rides horses. See JACK) a person who rides a horse at a race. One who deals in horses. Figuratively, a cheat or bite.

To JO'CKEY, *v. a.* to juggle in riding. Figuratively, to cheat or trick.

JOCO'SE, *adj.* (*jocosus*, Lat.) merry; given to jest.

JOCO'SELY, *adv.* in a merry, waggish, or jesting manner.

JOCO'SENESS, JOCO'SITY, *S.* the quality of being disposed to merriment or jesting. "Mirth or *jocosity*."

BROWN. JOCO'SENESS is most used.

JO'CULAR, *adj.* (*jocularis*, Lat.) used in jest: Jestful, opposed to serious or earnest.

JOCULA'RITY, *S.* a disposition to jesting. Merriment.

JOCUND, *adj.* (*jocundus*, Lat.) merry; gay; lively; full of mirth.

JOCUNDLY, *adv.* in a gay or merry manner.

To JO'G, *v. a.* (*schocken*, Belg. *jetchac*, Pol.) to push or shake by a sudden push. To give notice or excite a person's attention by a push. Neuterly, to move on by jolts, like those felt in trotting. To trot or walk on. Used with *on*.

JO'G, *S.* a push or slight shake. A sudden interruption by a push or shake. A hint given by a push. A rub, small stoppage, or irregularity of motion. "Penetrates all but—" dies without the least *jog* or obstruction." GLANVILLE. Not in use in the last sense.

JO'GGER, *S.* one who shakes or pushes another lightly. One who moves dully and heavily.

To JO'GGLE, *v. n.* to shake or to make a thing shake.

JO'HNAPPLE, *S.* in gardening, an apple which is sharp and well relished in the spring after it is gathered, when most other fruit is spent, and fit for making cyder.

To JO'IN, *v. a.* (pronounced *jine* from *joindre*, Fr.) to add one thing to another. To couple or combine; to unite in concord, used with *together*. To unite in the same act, followed by *with*. To act in concert with. To attack mutually, followed by *battle*. To unite different substances, so that they shall stick and cohere strongly together. Neuterly, to grow together. To unite; to touch or be contiguous. To unite with in marriage or any other league. To form an alliance, or assist, followed by *with*. "Before he *join* with Alexander." Maccab. x. 4.

JO'INDER, *S.* the act of joining. Seldom used.

JO'INER, *S.* one who makes utensils by joining different portions of wood together.

JO'INERY, *S.* an art whereby several pieces of wood are so fixed and joined together, that they seem one entire piece.

JO'INT, *S.* (in the pronunciation the *o* is omitted and the *i* sounded long like that in *pine*, *jointure*, Fr.) the articulation of the limbs, or union of moveable bones in animal bodies. An hinge or a union of different substances which are let into each other, so as to be capable of moving without breaking or separating. A limb of an animal separated by a butcher from the rest of a carcase. A knot in wood. In architecture, the separation between the stones, or that part in which two stones are united together. *Out of joint*, is applied to a bone that is laxated or slipped from the socket in which it used to move. Figuratively applied to things that are in a state of disorder or confusion. "The time is *out of joint*." SHAK.

JO'INT, *adj.* shared among many. "*Joint* property." LOCKE. United or partaking in the same possession, hence *joint heir*: Combined or united, applied to power.

To JO'INT, *v. a.* to unite in a confederacy. "*Jointing*

"their forces." SHAK. To form many parts into one.

To form in articulations, or in such a manner as to move

without breaking or separating. "The fingers are *jointed*

"together for motion." RAY. To cut or divide a carcase

at the joints. "He *joins* the neck." DRYD.

JO'INTED, *adj.* having joints; full of joints or knots.

JO'INTER, *S.* in carpentry, a plane somewhat longer than the fore plane, having its sole perfectly straight, and used to follow the fore plane, and shoot an edge perfectly straight, when a joint is to be shot.

JO'INTLY, *adv.* together, opposed to separately. In a state of union or combination, applied to the action of different persons or things.

JO'INTRESS, *S.* (from *jointure*) a woman who holds any thing in jointure.

JO'INT-STOOL, *S.* a stool made by joints, or in such a manner that the legs, sides, and top join in each other.

JO'INTURE, *S.* (Fr.) in law, an estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after the death of her husband.

JO'IST, *S.* (from *joindre*, Fr.) in architecture, a piece of timber framed into the girders and summers on which the boards of floors are laid.

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To JOIST, *v. a.* to fit in the smaller beams on which the boards of a floor are laid.

JOKE, *S.* (*jocus*, Lat.) a jest or witty expression that causes a smile, or raises a laugh. Something that is forged only to please and divert, and is neither true nor serious.

To JOKE, *v. n.* (*jocor*, Lat.) to jest; or to endeavour merely to divert by words and actions. To tell a pleasing fiction.

JO'LE, *S.* (*gueule*, Fr. *gula*, Lat.) the face or cheek, but used only, in that sense, in the phrase: "Cheek by jole." The head of a fish.

To JO'LE, *v. a.* to beat the head against any thing. Figuratively, to clash with violence. "He saw them jolled to pieces." L'ESTRANGE. The last is a very low sense.

JO'LLILY, *adv.* (from JOLLY) in a disposition to noisy mirth.

JO'LLINESS, JO'LLITY, *S.* (from JOLLY) gaiety; elevation of spirit; merriment; noisy mirth.

JO'LLY, *adj.* (*joli*, Fr. *jovialis*, Lat.) gay; merry; cheerful; full of mirth and spirits. Figuratively, plump, like a person in full health.

To JO'LT, *v. n.* (the etymology uncertain) to shake or shock, applied to the motion of a carriage in a rough road. Actively, to shake a person like a carriage in a rough road.

JO'LT, *S.* a shock given by a carriage travelling in a rough road.

JO'LTHEAD, *S.* (Skinner derives it from *gouty-head*; our common people calling every thing out of size *gouty*) a great head, or blockhead. "Fie on the jolthead, thou can't not read." SHAK.

JONQU'ILLE, *S.* (Fr.) in botany, a yellow flower, a species of daffodil.

JOR'DEN, *S.* (*gor*, Sax. *dung*, and *den*, Sax. a receptacle) a chamber-pot, or a close-stool pan.

JOSEPH'S FLOWERS, *S.* a plant.

To JO'STLE, *v. a.* (*jouster*, Fr.) to rush or run against a person.

JO'T, *S.* (*giota*, Span. *iota*, *iota*, Gr.) a point. A title. The least quantity that can be assigned.

JO'VIAL, *adj.* (Fr. *jovialis*, Lat.) in astrology, under the influence of Jupiter. In astronomy, belonging to Jupiter. Gay; airy; elated with mirth.

JO'VIALLY, *adv.* in a merry, airy, or gay manner.

JO'VIALNESS, *S.* the quality or state of being merry.

JOURNAL, *adj.* (pronounced *jurnal*, from *journal*, of *jour*, Fr. a day, *giornale*, Ital. from *giorno*, Ital. a day) daily. "Stick to your journal course." SHAK. Obsolete.

JOURNAL, *S.* (Fr.) a diary; an account of a person's daily transactions. Any news paper published daily. Sometimes applied to a news paper published weekly, and containing the news of every day.

JOURNALIST, *S.* a writer of daily news papers.

JOURNEY, *S.* (pronounced *journey*, from *journée*, Fr.) the distance travelled in a day. Figuratively, travel by land, distinguished from that by sea, which is stiled a *voyage*. Passage from one place to another.

To JOURNEY, *v. n.* to travel or pass from one place to another.

JOURNEYMAN, *S.* (plural *journeymen*, from *journée*, Fr. a day's work, and *man*) a person hired to work by the day: At present extended to signify a person hired to work in a shop by the year.

JOURNEYWORK, *S.* (*journée*, Fr. a day, and *work*) work performed for hire or wages.

JOUST, *S.* (from *jouist*, Fr. at present it is written less properly *just*) a tilt or tournament, wherein the combatants fight with spears, &c. "At jouist and tournament." Par. Lost.

To JOUST, *v. n.* (*jouster*, Fr.) to run in a tilt.

JOW'LER, *S.* (from *gool*, Ill. to howl, because making a hideous noise after the game) a name generally given to a hound or beagle that leads the cry.

JOW'TER, *S.* (perhaps corrupted from *jolter*) a fish.

JOY, *S.* (*joye*, Fr. *gioia*, Ital.) a delight of the mind arising from a consideration of a present, or assured approaching possession of a future good. The mirth or noise which arises from joy. That which causeth joy; happiness. Used as a term of tenderness of a person, in whom one's whole or greatest happiness is contained.

To JOY, *v. n.* to rejoice; to be glad; to be affected with delight by the fruition, or assured approach of some future good. Actively, to congratulate, to affect with joy. "To joy the friend." PRIOR. To enjoy, from *jouir*, Fr. "I might have liv'd and joy'd immortal bliss." Par. Lost.

JOYFUL, *adj.* full of joy or pleasure on the possession, or

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certain expectation of some good; used sometimes with *of* before the cause of joy. "Joyful of our life." POPE.

JOYFULLY, *adv.* with gladness or pleasure on account of possession or certain expectation of some future good.

JOYFULNESS, *S.* the quality of receiving or feeling pleasure on the consideration of some present, or certain expectation of some future evil.

JOYLESS, *adj.* without joy; deprived of pleasure; sad. Giving no pleasure. Used sometimes with *of* before the object. "Joyless of the grove." DRYD.

JOYOUS, *adj.* (*joyeux*, Fr.) glad; gay; merry; delighted. Used sometimes with *of* before the cause of joy. "Joyous of our conquest." DRYD.

IPECACUANHA, *S.* (Ind.) a small wrinkled or contorted root about the size of a quill; of which there are several sorts; the best is the grey, and is brought from Peru. It was introduced into Europe in the middle of the last century, and is much used as an emetic.

IRA'SCIBLE, *adj.* (Fr. *irascibilis*, Lat.) easily provoked to anger. Belonging to the passion of anger.

I'RE, *S.* (Fr. *ira*, Lat.) hatred arising from considering a thing as capable of affecting, or having affected us with any injury. "Relentless in his ire." DRYD.

I'REFUL, *adj.* angry; raging.

I'REFULLY, *adv.* in a manner which shews great anger.

I'RIS, *S.* (Lat.) the rainbow. In philosophy, an appearance of light resembling the rainbow. In botany, the flower-de-luce. In anatomy, the circle round the pupil of the eye from whence it receives the appellation of black, blue, &c. according to the colour.

To I'RK, *v. a.* (*yrk*, Ill. work) to give pain, or make weary, used only impersonally, as, "It irks me." SHAK.

I'RKSOME, *adj.* wearisome; affecting with pain, or trouble.

IRK'SOMELY, *adv.* in such a manner as to pain, weary, or trouble.

I'RON, *S.* (*haiarn*, Brit. *isern*, *ircn*, Sax. *iorne*, Erse, *iern*, Dan.) a metal common to all parts of the world though lighter than all others excepting tin, yet considerably the hardest; when pure malleable, but in a less degree than gold, silver, lead, or copper. It is more capable of rust than other metals, and requires the strongest fire to melt it. Most other metals are brittle while they are hot; but this is then most malleable, when it approaches most to fusion. It is the only known substance attracted by the loadstone, is not only soluble in the stronger acids, but even in common water, to which its specific gravity is as 7632 to 1000. It were to be wished that it were made in greater quantities in our American plantations, by means of pit coal, and a method could be hit upon to make it as malleable as the Swedish. Iron is used, figuratively, for any instrument or tool made of that metal. A chain, shackle or manacle. "He was put in irons."

I'RON, *adj.* made of iron; resembling iron in colour. Figuratively, harsh; severe; rigid. Not to be prevailed on, but obstinate in wickedness. Indissoluble, or not to be broken. Hard or impenetrable.

To I'RON, *v. a.* to smooth with an iron. To put on shackles or irons.

IRO'NICAL, *adj.* (*ironique*, Fr.) speaking one thing and meaning another, by way of sneer or reproach.

IRO'NICALLY, *adv.* in an ironical or sneering manner.

I'RONMONGER, *S.* (of *iron* and *monger*, from *manger*, Sax. a merchant or dealer) one who deals in iron.

I'RONWOOD, *S.* a hard kind of wood, so ponderous as to sink in water.

I'RONWORT, *S.* a plant.

I'RONY, *adj.* made of iron; partaking of iron.

I'RONY, *S.* (*ironic*, Fr. *separata*, *ieronica*, Gr.) in rhetoric, a figure wherein a person means one thing and expresses another; generally used as a sneer, and in commending a person for qualities which he has not.

IRRA'DIANCE, IRRA'DIANCY, *S.* (*irradiance*, Fr. *irradians*, of *irradio*, Lat.) the emission of rays or light on any subject. A sparkling. Beams of glittering light emitted or reflected.

To IRRA'DIATE, *v. a.* (*irradiatus*, Lat. of *irradio*, Lat.) to brighten. To brighten, or illumine, applied to the mind. To animate with heat or rays. To adorn with something shining.

IRRADIA'TION, *S.* the act of emitting beams of light, or glittering. The state of a thing made to glitter. Illumination, or knowledge, applied to the mind.

IRRA'TIONAL, *adj.* (*irrationalis*, Lat.) void of reason or understanding. Void of the powers of reason. Absurd, or contrary to reason.

IRRA-

IRRATIONALITY, *S.* the quality of being void of reason.

IRRATIONALLY, *adv.* in a manner inconsistent with reason; absurdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *reclaimable*, see *IN*) not to be altered by instruction, threats or persuasions.

IRRECONCILABLE, *adj.* (*irreconcilable*, *Fr.*) not to be appeased, or made to agree, applied both to persons and things.

IRRECONCILABLY, *adv.* in a manner not admitting a reconciliation.

IRRECONCILED, *adj.* not atoned or expiated. "Many *irreconciled* iniquities." SHAK.

IRRECOVERABLE, *adj.* (of *in* negative, and *recoverable*, see *IN*) not to be regained, restored, or repaired. Not to be remedied.

IRRECOVERABLY, *adv.* in a manner beyond recovery, or past all cure or remedy.

IRREDUCIBLE, *adj.* (of *in* and *reducible*, see *IN*) not to be reduced or brought, used with *into*.

IRREFRAGABILITY, *S.* (from *irrefragable*) strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE, *S.* (*Fr.*) not to be confuted, applied to argument.

IRREFRAGABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as not to be confuted.

IRREFUTABLE, *adj.* (*irrefutabilis*, low *Lat.*) not to be overthrown, or confuted.

IRREGULAR, *adj.* (*irregulier*, *Fr.* *irregularis*, *Lat.*) deviating from, or contrary to, any rule, standard, custom, or nature. Immethodical, or not confined to any certain rule or order. Not consistent with the rules of morality; a soft word for *vicious*.

IRREGULARITY, *S.* (in the plural *irregularities*, from *irregularité*, *Fr.*) the act of deviating from, or doing any thing contrary to, a rule. Neglect of method or order. An action done contrary to the rules of morality; a softer expression for *vice*.

IRREGULARLY, *adv.* without observation of rule, method or duty.

To **IRREGULATE**, *v. a.* (from *in* negative, and *regula*, *Lat.* see *IN*) to make irregular. To disturb the order of time.

IRRELATIVE, *adj.* (of *in* and *relativus*, *Lat.* see *IN*) having no reference or relation to any thing. Single; unconnected.

IRRELIGION, *S.* (*Fr.*) contempt or want of religion.

IRRELIGIOUS, *adj.* (*irreligieux*, *Fr.*) contemning, or having no religion. Impious. Contrary to religion.

IRRELIGIOUSLY, *adv.* in an impious manner.

IRREMEABLE, *adj.* (*irremeabilis*, *Lat.*) not to be repassed; admitting no return.

IRREMEDIABLE, *adj.* (*Fr.*) admitting no cure or remedy.

IRREMEDIABLY, *adv.* in a manner admitting no cure or remedy.

IRREMISSIBLE, *adj.* (*Fr.*) not to be pardoned.

IRREMISSIBLENESS, *S.* the quality of admitting no pardon.

IRREMOVABLE, **IRREMOVABLE**, *adj.* (of *in* and *moveable*, see *IN*) not to be moved, changed, or affected.

IRREPARABLE, *adj.* (*Fr.* *irreparabilis*, *Lat.*) not to be recovered, or repaired.

IRREPARABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as not to be recovered or repaired. Without amends.

IRREPLEVABLE, *adj.* (of *in* and *replevy*, see *IN*) in law, not to be redeemed.

IRREPREENSIBLE, *adj.* (*Fr.*) not to be blamed.

IRREPREENSIBLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be blamed.

IRREPRESENTABLE, *adj.* (of *in* and *represent*, see *IN*) not to be described by any representation or figure. "God's *irrepresentable* nature." STILLINGF. Not in use.

IRREPROACHABLE, *adj.* (of *in* and *reproachable*, see *IN*) free from blame or reproach.

IRREPROACHABLY, *adv.* in a manner not observing blame or reproach.

IRREPROVEABLE, *adj.* (of *in* and *reproveable*, see *IN*) not to be blamed, or found fault with.

IRRESISTIBILITY, *S.* (from *irresistible*) the quality of being above all resistance.

IRRESISTIBLE, *adj.* (*Fr.*) superiour to all resistance or opposition.

IRRESISTIBLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be hindered from effecting its design or end. In a manner not to be opposed.

IRRESISTLESS, *adj.* (Johnson says, this is both a barbarous and ungrammatical word) not to be resisted. "Whose *irresistless* flame." GRANVILLE.

IRRESOLUBLE, *adj.* (in and *resolubilis*, *Lat.* See *IN*) not not to be broken or dissolved.

IRRESOLUBLENESS, *S.* the quality of having its parts not to be broken or dissolved.

IRRESOLVEDLY, *adv.* (of *in* and *resolved*. See *IN*) without any settled, fix, or positive determination of the will.

IRRESOLUTE, *adj.* (*irresolu*, *Fr.*) not constant in purpose. Not fixed in one's determination. Continually varying in one's choice.

IRRESOLUTELY, *adv.* without firmness of mind or determination.

IRRESOLUTION, *S.* want of fixed and settled determination of mind.

IRRESPECTIVE, *adj.* (in and *respective*) having no regard to persons or any circumstances.

IRRESPECTIVELY, *adv.* without respect to circumstances.

IRRETREIVABLE, *adj.* (pronounced *irretreivable* from *in* and *retrieve*. See *IN*) not to be recovered or repaired.

IRRETREIVABLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be recovered or repaired.

IRREVERENCE, *S.* (*Fr.* *irreverentia*, *Lat.*) want of veneration or respect. A state wherein a person has not that respect paid him, which is due to his rank or dignity. "The *irreverence* and scorn the judges were in." CLARENDRON.

IRREVERENT, *adj.* (*Fr.*) not paying, expressing, or conceiving the homage, veneration, or respect due to the character or dignity of a person.

IRREVERENTLY, *adv.* without due homage, respect, or veneration.

IRREVERSIBLE, *adj.* (in and *reversible*. See *IN*) not to be reversed, abrogated or altered, applied to laws.

IRREVERSIBLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be reversed or changed.

IRREVOCABLE, *adj.* (*Fr.* *irrevocabilis*, *Lat.*) not to be recalled, brought back or reversed.

IRREVOCABLY, *adv.* without recovery or recall.

To **IRRIGATE**, *v. a.* (*irrigatus* from *irrigo*, *Lat.*) to wet, moisten or water.

IRRIGATION, *S.* the act of watering, wetting, or moistening.

IRRIGUOUS, *adj.* (*irriguus*, *Lat.*) watery or watered. "Some *irriguous* valley." PAR. LOFT. Dewy or moist. "Irriguous sleep." PHILLIPS. Johnson says the last sense seems to be owing to a mistaken acceptance of *irriguus* *sepor*, *Lat.*

IRRISION, *S.* (*Fr.* *irrisio*, *Lat.*) the act of deriding, mocking, or laughing at another.

To **IRRITATE**, *v. a.* (*irritatus*, *Lat.* from *irrito*) to provoke to anger; to tease. To cause an inflammation, applied to wounds. To heighten any quality. "Air *irritateth* cold." BACON.

IRRITATION, *S.* (*Fr.* *irritatio*, *Lat.*) the act of provoking, exasperating or stimulating.

IRRUPTION, *S.* (*Fr.* *irruptio*, *Lat.*) the act of any thing forcing an entrance. An inroad, or forcible entry of an enemy into any place.

IS the third person singular of the present tense indicative from the verb *to be*, borrowed from *is*, *Goth.* the second person singular of the present tense indicative of *wisun*, *Goth.* the English is thus declined,

| | | | |
|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | I am | thou art | he is |
| The <i>Goth.</i> | <i>im</i> | <i>is</i> | <i>ist</i> |
| The <i>Sax.</i> | <i>eom</i> | <i>eart</i> | <i>cart</i> |

It is by means of this word we likewise form the third person singular of the present indicative passive, as, he *is* loved, in which likewise we imitate the Goths and Saxons. Sometimes the *I* is left out, and expressed by an apostrophe over it's place, as "There's some." SHAK.

ISABELLA COLOUR, *S.* a colour resembling that of dirty linnen. It is said to have received its name from *Isabella* Infanta of Spain, who, when Ostend was besieged by the Spaniards under the command of Spinolas, made a solemn vow not to change her linnen, till it should be taken; but the city holding out longer than her linnen held clean, the Spaniards, who were acquainted with her vow, instead of calling it *dirty*, named it *Isabella's colour*, and adopted it in honour of their princefs.

ISH, from *isc*, *Sax.* a termination added to words, expresses diminution or lessening the sense of the word, if joined to an adjective, as *bluish*; when added to a substantive, it implies likeness or partaking the qualities of the substantive to which it is added; as *foolish*; *wolfish*. When added to

the name of a country, it implies something belonging to or living in it. As, *Swedish*; *Londonish*, Sax.

ISICLE, S. (from *is*, Sax. ice) a small piece of ice hanging from some place.

ISINGLASS, S. (from *ice* and *glass*, or matter representing glass) a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and somewhat transparent, representing glue, but in some degree cleaner. It is made from the intestines of a cartilaginous fish, which is a species of sturgeon, grows to 18 or 20 feet in length, and is frequently found in the Danube, &c. In medicine, it is prescribed in broths and jellies as an agglutinant and strengthener, and by wine-coopers is used in clearing wines.

ISING-GLASS-STONE, S. a fossil found in broad masses, composed of a multitude of extremely fine flakes or plates; when in the mass it is of a brownish or reddish colour, but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourless, and more pellucid than the finest glass. It comes from Muscovy, Persia, and the island of Cyprus. The ancients made their windows of it instead of glass; it is likewise sometimes used for glass before pictures, and for horns in lanterns.

ISLAND, S. (pronounced *Iland*. *Ig* or *igland*, *ealand*, Sax. of *ea*, water and land, *isola*, Ital. *insula*, Lat.) a tract of land surrounded by water.

ISLANDER, S. (pronounced *ilander*) one who inhabits a country surrounded by water.

ISLE, S. (pronounced *ile*, from *isle*, Fr.) an island or country surrounded by water. A long walk in a church, corruptly from *isle* of *isle*, Fr. a wing, it being originally only a wing, or side-walk.

ISO'SCLES, S. (Lat. of *isos*, *isos*, Gr. equal, and *κελη*, *kelē*, Gr. a leg) applied to a triangle which has two sides equal.

ISSUE, S. (Fr.) the act of passing out. Passage outwards. An event, or the consequence of any action. In surgery, a hole made in the flesh by incision for the discharge of humours. An evacuation. "An *issue* of blood." *Matt.* ix. 20. Offspring. In law, the children begotten between a man and his wife: The profits growing from an amercement. The point of matter depending on a suit, wherein the parties join, and put the cause to the trial of a jury. Hence to *join issue*, is to agree upon some particular point, on which the decision of a cause shall rest.

To **ISSUE**, *v. n.* (from the noun, *issere*, Fr. *uscire*, Ital.) to come or pass out at any place. To proceed, applied to offspring. To be produced or gained, applied to funds or trade. To run out in lines. Actively, to send forth or out. "To *issue* spirits." *Bac.* This sense is not in use. To send out by authority, or judicially, used with *out*. This sense is most common.

ISSUELESS, *adj.* without offspring or children.

ISTHMUS, S. (Lat. from *ισθμος*, *isthmus*, Gr.) a neck of land joining a peninsula to the continent.

IT, *pron.* (*hyt*, or *hit*, Sax. neuter. "Hyt is of thame Hal-gum Gaste, it is of the HOLY GHOST." *Matt.* i. 20. from *ita*, Goth.) the neuter demonstrative made use of in speaking of things. Sometimes it is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair. "How is *it*?" *SHAK.* Sometimes elliptically for the thing, matter or affair. "*It* come to pass." *SHAK.* After neutral verbs *it* is used either ludicrously or to give an emphasis. "A mole courses *it* on the ground." *Spekt.* When applied to a person it implies either contempt or familiarity. "*It* is a peerless kingdom." Sometimes *it* is used for the first or second person, and sometimes in the plural number, but this is improper, though it seems a translation of *ilya* a. Fr.

ITCH, S. (*gicba*, Sax.) in medicine, a disease, which overspreads the body with pustules, attended with an irritating sensation, and communicated by contact. The sensation of uneasiness caused by the itch, or appeased by rubbing. Figuratively, a constant teasing desire.

To **ITCH**, *v. n.* to feel an uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing. To have a long and continual desire and propensity.

ITCHY, *adj.* affected with the itch.

ITEM, S. (Lat.) a new article. A hint or innuendo. Used in wills in its original sense, for *also*. "*Item*, I give and bequeath."

To **ITERATE**, *v. a* (*iteratus*, Lat. of *itero*) to repeat the same thing; to inculcate by frequent mention or repetition. To do a second time.

ITERANT, *part.* (*iterans*, Lat.) repeating.

ITERATION, S. (Fr. *iteratio*, Lat.) the act of doing the same thing more than once. Repetition, or recital.

ITINERANT, *adj.* (Fr.) wandering; not settled; travelling.

ITINERARY, S. (*itinaire*, Fr. *itinerarium*, Lat.) a book of travels.

ITSELF, *pron.* (of *hyt*, Sax. and *sylf*, Sax. from *jilba*, Goth.) the neutral reciprocal pronoun, applied to things.

JUBILANT, *part.* (*jubilans*, Lat.) uttering songs of triumph.

JUBILATION, S. (Fr. *jubilatio*, Lat.) the act of uttering songs of triumph, or of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE, S. (*jubilé*, Fr. from *jubilo*, Lat. *יובל*, *jobel*, Heb. a musical instrument so called from Jubal the inventor) a public festivity, a time of rejoicing. A grand church festival celebrated at Rome, originally once every hundred years, wherein the pope grants plenary indulgence to all sinners, especially such as visit the churches of St. Peter and Paul at Rome. It was first established by Boniface VIII. in 1300. Clement VI. reduced it to 50 years. Urban VI. to every 25th, and Sixtus IV. to every 23d year.

JUCUNDITY, S. (*jucunditas*, Lat.) pleasantness; agreeableness. "Unexpected *jucundities*." *Brown.* Not in use.

JUDAS TREE, S. a plant.

To **JUDAIZE**, *v. n.* (*judaiser*, Fr.) to conform to the manner or customs of the Jews.

JUDGE, S. (*juge*, Fr. *judex*, Lat.) one who is empowered or authorized to hear and determine any cause or question, real, or personal, and presides in a court of judicature. Figuratively, one who has skill sufficient to discover and pronounce upon the merit of any thing. In scripture, applied to a chief magistrate, invested not only with civil, but likewise military power.

To **JUDGE**, *v. n.* (*juger*, Fr.) to decide or determine a question. To pass sentence. To discern or distinguish. Actively, to pass sentence upon; to examine, or decide finally. To pass a severe sentence.

JUDGER, S. one who forms an opinion, or passes sentence.

JUDGMENT, S. that power of the mind whereby we join ideas together, by affirming or denying any thing concerning them. The quality or power of discerning the propriety or impropriety of things. The right, power, or act of passing sentence. Decision; opinion. Sentence passed against a criminal. Condemnation, or punishment inflicted by providence for any particular crime. The distribution of justice. The sentence passed on our actions on the last day; the last doom.

JUDICATORY, S. distribution of justice. A court of justice.

JUDICATURE, S. (Fr.) the power or province of dispensing justice, or hearing causes and passing sentence.

JUDICIAL, *adj.* (*judicium*, Lat.) practised in the distribution of justice or in a court, of justice. Inflicted as a penalty; belonging to a judge or court of justice.

JUDICIALLY, *adv.* in the forms of legal justice. In a court of justice; before a judge.

JUDICIARY, *adj.* (*judiciaire*, Fr. *judiciarius*, Lat.) passing judgment upon any thing.

JUDICIOUS, *adj.* (*judicieux*, Fr.) prudent; wise; determining according to the difference or nature of things. Skilful in any affair. Possessed of a large share of judgment.

JUDICIOUSLY, *adv.* in a manner which speaks an extensive judgment or understanding. Justly or wisely.

JUG, S. (*jugge*, Dan.) a large drinking vessel, with a long neck, swelling out towards the bottom.

To **JUGGLE**, S. (*jouglor*, *jongler*, Fr. *kauklati*, Slav. *kauklowati*, Boh. *kuglowac*, Pol.) to play tricks by flight of hand. To practice figuratively, or impose on by, artifice, and imposture.

JUGGLE, S. a trick performed by flight of hand. An imposture, fraud, or deception.

JUGGLER, S. (from *juggle*; *kauklar*, Slav. *kayklar*, Boh. *kuglarz*, Pol.) one who practices flight of hand, or performs tricks by nimble conveyance. Figuratively, a cheat or imposture.

JUGGLING, S. (*kuglowany*, Pol. *gagul*, *gagial*, Perf.) the practice of legerdemain or flight of hand. Figuratively, unfair dealing, deceit, or imposture.

JUGGLINGLY, *adv.* in an unfair or deceitful manner.

JUGULAR, *adj.* (*jugulum*, Lat. the throat) situated in, or belonging to the throat.

JUICE, S. (pronounced *juce*, both in this word and its derivatives, *jus*, Fr. and Lat. *juyz*, Belg.) the liquor, sap, or water of a plant. The fluid or moisture in animal bodies.

JUICELESS, *adj.* dry; without moisture or juice.

JUICINESS, S. plenty of juice, or moisture, applied both to plants and animals.

JUICY, *adj.* moist; full of moisture or juice.

J U R

To JU'KE, *v. n.* (*jucher*, Fr.) to perch upon any thing like a bird. In Scotland, it denotes to compliment by bowing the head; hence, "he went *juking* and tossing "his head." L'ESTRAN.

JU'JUB, JU'JUBES, S. a plant.

JU'LAP, S. (from *giulep*, Arab. according to Menage; from *gulep*, Perf. rose water, according to Olearius: *julep*, Fr.) in pharmacy, an agreeable potion usually made of simple and compound waters sweetened, and used sometimes as a vehicle to such medicines as cannot be taken alone.

JU'LUS, S. (Lat.) in botany, the *July flower*. By some botanists, applied to those wormlike tufts or palms which grow out and hang from hazels, &c. at the beginning of the year; and are likewise called *cathins*.

JU'LY, S. (*Julius*, Lat. *Juillet*, Fr.) the name affixed to the seventh month of the year from January by the Romans, in honour of Julius Cæsar, which before his time was named Quintilis, or the fifth, *i. e.* from March.

JU'MART, S. (Fr.) a beast got from a mixture of a bull and a mare.

To JU'MBLE, *v. a.* (in Chaucer *jombre*, from *combler*, Fr. *gambul*, Perf. a shaking) to mix in a confused and violent manner together. Neuterly, to be agitated or shaken together.

JU'MBLE, S. a confused mixture. A violent and confused shaking.

JU'MENT, S. (Fr. *jumentum*, Lat.) a beast of burthen. Not in use.

To JU'MP, *v. n.* (*gumpen*, Belg. *gambul*, *gambalul*, *gomba*, Perf. *κομπος*, *kompos*, Gr.) to move forward by raising one's self from the ground into the air. To leap. To jolt. "The *jumping* chariots." Nab. iii. 2. Figuratively, to agree, tally, or join, sometimes followed by *with*.

JU'MP, *adv.* plump; downright; exactly. "Hitting "jump that indivisible point." HOOKER. Not in use.

JU'MP, S. the act of springing or raising one's feet from the ground into the air. A leap, or skip. Figuratively, a lucky chance. "Our fortune lies upon this *jump*." SHAK. A kind of loose or limber flays, with a moveable stomacher, usually laced or tied before; applied to drefs.

JU'NCATE, S. (*juncade*, Fr. *gioncata*, Ital.) a cheesecake. Figuratively, any kind of delicacy. A private, or clandestine entertainment; now written *junket*.

JU'NCOUS, *adj.* (*juncus*, Lat.) full of bulrushes.

JU'NCTION, S. (*jonction*, Fr.) the act whereby two bodies of men meet. Union; coalition.

JU'NCTURE, S. (*junctura*, Lat.) the line or part in which two things are joined together. A joint, joining, or articulation. Union. "Juncture of hearts." K. CHARLES. A critical point or period of time.

JU'NE, S. (*Juin*, Fr. *Junius*, Lat. because this month was dedicated to Juno, or because it was appropriated to young people [*junioribus*] as May was to old ones) the sixth month of the year from January.

JU'NIOR, S. (Lat.) a person younger than another.

JU'NIPER, S. (*juniperus*, Lat.) a plant, which produces the berries of which gin is made.

JU'NK, S. (*junco*, Span. *giunco*, Ital.) a small ship used in China. Pieces of old cable.

JU'NTO, S. (Ital.) a company of men combined in any secret design. A cabal.

IV'ORY, S. (*ivoire*, Fr. *avorio*, Ital. *ebur*, Lat.) a hard, solid, firm substance of a fine white colour, capable of a good polish, and is the tusks of the elephant, which are sometimes 6 or 7 feet long, and weigh together 300 weight. Adjectively, it signifies any thing made of ivory; as, "an *ivory* ball."

JU'PPON, S. (Fr.) a light close coat. "Some wore—a "light *juppon*." DRYD. Not in use.

JU'RAT, S. (*juratus*, Lat.) a magistrate of the nature of an alderman.

JU'RATORY, *adj.* (*juratoire*, Fr.) by means of, or by giving, an oath.

JU'RIDICAL, *adj.* (*juridicus*, Lat. *juridique*, Fr.) acting in the distribution of justice. Used in the courts of justice.

JU'RISCONSULT, S. (*juris-consultus*, Lat.) one who gives his opinions in cases of law. A lawyer or counsellor. "The *jurisconsult* Javolenus." ARBUTH. Not in use.

JU'RISDICTION, S. (Fr. *jurisdiction*, Lat.) legal authority. Extent of power. A district to which any authority belongs.

JURISPRUDENCE, S. (Fr. *juris-prudentia*, Lat.) the science of law, either civil or common.

JURIST, S. (*juriste*, Fr.) one who professes the science of the law; a civilian.

J U S

JU'ROR, S. (*juro*, Lat. to swear) one who serves on the jury.

JU'RY, S. (*juré*, Fr. *jurata*, Lat.) a company of men, consisting of twelve or twenty-four chosen from a man's peers, and sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence, as shall be laid before them touching the cause they are to decide. The *grand jury* consists ordinarily of twenty-four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen out of the whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court, which they approve, by writing *billā vera*, or disallow by writing *ignoramus* on them: Such as are approved are tried by a judge and another jury.

JU'RYMAN, S. one who is impannelled on a jury.

JU'RYMAST, S. something set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight or storm.

JU'ST, *adj.* (*juste*, Fr. *justus*, Lat.) unbiassed in distribution of justice; honest in dealing with others. Exact, proper, accurate, or agreeable to its standard. Virtuous or living conformable to the laws of morality. True, opposed to forged; well grounded, applied to rights. Proportionate. Regular, applied to order.

JU'ST, *adv.* exactly; merely, or barely. "Just enough." DRYD. Nearly or not far from. "Just at the point of "death." TEMPLE.

JU'ST, S. (properly spelt *joust*, from *jouste*, Fr.) a mock encounter on horseback. A tilt.

To JU'ST, *v. n.* (more properly spelt *joust*, from *jouster*, Fr.) to engage in a mock fight; to tilt. To push, drive, or juggle. Seldom, if ever, used in the last sense.

JU'STICE, S. (Fr. *justitia*, Lat.) the virtue whereby we give every one their due, inflict punishment on those that deserve it, and acquit the innocent after a fair trial. Figuratively, punishment. Right, or the act whereby a person asserts his right. In law, peculiarly applied to a *justice* of the peace, or officer appointed by king's commission, to attend the peace of the county wherein he dwells. *Justice of the king's bench*; is a lord by his office, and chief of the rest; he determines all such pleas as concern offences committed against the crown, dignity, or peace of the king; whether treason, felonies, mahems, &c. and at present takes cognizance of all personal and real actions that come before him. *Justice of the common pleas*, is a lord by his office, and formerly did hear and determine all causes in common law, from whence arose his title. *Justice of the forest*, is a lord by his office, and with his assistants determines all offences within the king's forest, committed against venison and vert. *Justices of assize*, are such as by special commission are sent into the country to take assizes. *Justices in eyre*, or itinerant justices are so called from *eyre*, Fr. a journey, and were formerly sent by commission into different counties to try such causes, particularly, as were termed pleas of the crown. *Justices of gaol delivery*, are such as are commission'd to hear and determine all causes for which persons are cast into gaol. *Justices of nisi prius*, are the same as justices of the assize, and receive their name from the common adjournment of a cause, in the common pleas. "Nisi prius *justiciarii venerint ad eas "partes.*" *i. e.* Unless the justices that come to those parts before.

To JU'STICE, *v. a.* to try in a court of justice. "To be "justiced by him." HAYWARD. Not in use.

JU'STICER, S. a judge, or one who administers justice. "A good *justicer.*" DAVIES. Obsolete.

JU'STICESHIP, S. (from *justice* and *ship*, of *scyp*, Sax. office or rank) the office, rank, or dignity of a justice. Used generally in a ludicrous sense.

JUSTIFI'ABLE, *adj.* (from *justify*) to be defended by law or reason. Conformable to law or justice.

JUSTIFI'ABLENESS, S. the quality of being cleared from any accusation. The quality of being defensible by law or reason.

JUSTIFI'ABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to be reconciled to law, reason, or justice.

JUSTIFICATION, S. (Fr.) a defence, vindication, or the act of clearing, from an accusation of guilt. Absolution from guilt. Deliverance or acquittal by pardon from sins past. In scripture, a judicial act of God, by which the righteousness of Christ is imputed to the faithful, and sins are forgiven on account of his obedience, merits, and sacrifice. See Rom. v. 16. viii. 33. 1 Cor. i. 30. Phil. iii. 9. Rom. iii. 24. and iv. 3, to 9.

JUSTIFICATION, S. one who defends, vindicates, or clears from any charge of guilt.

JUSTIFIER, S. one who clears both from the charge and punishment of sin by arguments, by imputation of merits, and by pardon.

J U T

To JU'STIFY, *v. a.* (*justifier*, Fr.) to clear from any charge of guilt. To absolve or acquit from any accusation. To maintain, vindicate, or defend from any reproach or accusation. To free from the guilt and punishment of past sin by imputed righteousness and pardon.

To JU'STLE, *v. n.* (from *just*, of *jouster*, Fr.) to encounter, clash, or run against each other. Actively, to push, drive, or force by rushing against.

JU'STLY, *adv.* in a manner consistent with rigid justice and honesty. Figuratively, properly; exactly; in due proportion.

JU'STNESS, *S.* the exact conformity of things and actions to any law, rule, or standard. Justice. *Justness* is properly applied to things, and *justice* to action, but they are at present used promiscuously. Propriety, or exactness.

To JU'TT, *v. a.* (supposed by some to be derived from *jet*, but by Johnson from *shoot*) to push or shoot into prominences. To stand out beyond the other parts of the surface.

J Y M

To JU'TTY, *v. a.* to shoot out beyond the other parts.

JU'VENILE, *adj.* (*juvenilis*, Lat.) young, or youthful.

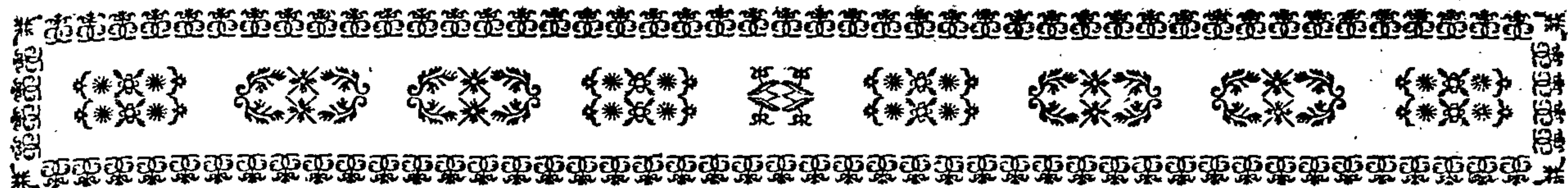
JUVENILITY, *S.* the state of youth. Youthfulness.

JUXTAPOSITION, *S.* (Fr. *juxta* near, and *positio*, Lat. position) the state of being placed close to each other, opposed to that union wherein the surfaces of two bodies are penetrated by each other.

IVY, *S.* (*ifig*, Sax. *epherw*, or *ebberw*, Teut. *eboba*, Russ.) in botany, *hedera*. Its flowers are disposed in the form of an umbel, with a small involucre indented in several parts. The empalement is cut into 5 parts, and sits upon the germen. The flower has 5 oblong petals spread open with incurved points; and five owl-shaped stamens, cut into two at their base. The germen is situated below the flower, supports a short style, crowned by a single stigma, and becomes a globular berry, with one cell inclosing 4 or 5 large seeds. Linnæus places it in the 5th class of the first sect. The species are 2.

JY'MOLD, *adj.* see GIMAL. "The *ymold* bit." SHAK.





K.

K E E

K, A double consonant, and the tenth letter of the alphabet; borrowed from the Greek *kappa*, and is of the same form with it in the Gothic and Saxon alphabets from whence ours is derived. It has one invariable hard sound like that of *c* before *a*; is generally used between a vowel and an *e* silent, as in *duke*; is silent in our present pronunciation before *n* as in *knaves*, and though used after *c* at the end of words of one syllable, yet in those of more than one syllable is unnecessary, and judiciously omitted by some moderns, who in that respect have not only a regard for etymology, but pay a due respect to the Gothic and Saxon languages, which are undoubtedly the originals of the English. It is used as a numeral letter for 250, and with a dash over it thus, *K̄* for 250,000.

KA'LENDAR, S. see CALEND, or CALENDAR.

KA'LI, S. (Arab.) a plant growing on the sea coasts, whose ashes are of great use in making glass or soap.

KAM, *adj.* (*kam*, Erse. squint-eyed, applied to any thing awry, clean *kam*, crooked, awry, athwart, cross from the purpose. *Ashimbo*, Ital. whence *akimbo*, Eng. of *ghembo*, Ital. *camu*, Brit. and Arm. crooked, *cammu*, Brit. to bend) crooked; not to the purpose. "This clean *kam*." SHAK.

To KA'W, *v. a.* (Belg. from the sound) to make a noise like a raven, crow, or rook.

KA'W, S. the cry of a raven, crow, or rook.

KA'YLE, S. (*quille*, Fr. *kegel*, *kugel*, Teut.) a nine-pin. Kettle-pins, from whence *skittles* seems a corruption; still applied in Scotland to a game, in which nine holes are made, by three's in the ground, and an iron bullet is rolled in among them.

To KE'CK, *v. n.* (*kecken*, Belg. from the sound) to heave the stomach; to reach at something nauseous or squeamish.

To KE'CKLE *a cable*, to defend a cable round with a rope.

KE'CKSY, S. (commonly called *kex*, from *cique*, Fr. *cicuta*, Lat.) used in Staffordshire, both for hemlock or any other hollow plant. "Thistles, *kecksies* burs." SHAK.

KE'CKY, *adj.* (from *kex*) resembling a kex or hemlock. "A soft *kecky* body." GREW. Not in use.

To KE'DGE, *v. a.* (*kaghe*, Belg.) in navigation, to bring a ship up or down a narrow river by the wind, though the tide be contrary, by means of an anchor, fastened to an hawser in the ship, which is dropped when they come too near shore, and by that means wind her head about.

KE'DGER, S. a small anchor used in a river.

KEE', S. a provincial word, instead of kine. "Tends the *kee*." GAY.

KE'DLACK, S. a weed that grows among corn, called likewise charnock.

KEE'L, S. (*cæle*, Sax. *keel*, Belg. *quille*, Fr.) the bottom of a ship.

To KEE'L, *v. a.* (*cælan*, Sax. to cool) to cool or prevent from boiling over. "While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot." SHAK. This phrase, though now obsolete in London, may be still met with in most provinces: In Leicestershire, it is used to express the means a cook uses, by taking up broth in a ladle, and gradually pouring it in again, to prevent her pot from boiling over; in the same country it is usual to say, *keel* the *copper*, when the wort is likely to boil over, or when it is exposed in vessels to cool, hence *keel fat*, Eng. and *keel vat*, Belg. implies a vessel in which wort is set to cool. In Yorkshire, and the Northern counties, the word is used in the same sense; and in the Western, we usually hear *culin*, which is a plain corruption of *cælan*, Sax. and is used to convey the same idea. What then could induce Sir Thomas Hanmer to say, that it meant to drink so deep as to turn up the bottom of the pot, like turning up the *keel* of a ship? It has been hinted indeed, that the word *keel* might come from *cale*, of *kaal*, Ill. cabbage, or pot herbs, and im-

K E E

ply greasy Joan's putting in the herbs to make her broth; but as we never met with the word *keel*, in this sense; it seems highly probable from the unanimous consent of the Northern and Western dialects, that the first sense is the true, if not the only one that can be affixed to the term.

KE'ELFAT, S. (*cælan*, Sax. to cool, and *fat*, of *vat*, Belg. a vessel) a cooler, or vessel in which wort or other liquor is set to cool.

KE'ELSON, S. that piece of timber in a ship, which is next to her keel, and lies right over it next above the floor timber.

KE'EN, *adj.* (*cene*, Sax. *kubn*, Teut. *koen*, Belg.) sharp, or cutting easily, applied to the edge of an instrument, and opposed to blunt. Severe, piercing, or excessively cold, applied to winds or weather. Eager; vehement. Of great subtilty, applied to the understanding. Acrimonious, or affecting with uneasiness, applied to wit.

KE'ENLY, *adv.* sharply, or cutting easily, applied to instruments. Vehemently or eagerly, applied to appetite. Bitterly or acrimoniously, applied to wit.

KE'ENNESS, S. the quality of being sharp or cutting easily, applied to instruments; opposed to bluntness. Rigour of weather or piercing cold, applied to seasons or winds. Acrimony; bitterness of mind. Eagerness or vehemence, applied to appetite.

To KE'EP, *v. a.* (preter and part. pass. *kept*, *cephan*, Sax. *kepen*, Belg.) to retain, opposed to loose. To preserve, opposed to let go. To have in custody, or in one's possession. To preserve in a state of security, or in the same state and order. To practice, or accustom one's self to. "I *keep* bad hours." POPE. To cultivate, applied to gardening. "The garden of Eden to *keep* it." Gen. ii. 15. To celebrate, applied to festivals. To observe, without violation, applied to promises, contracts or laws. To maintain at one's own expence. To have in the house. "Keep lodgers." SHAK. To remain in any state. "To *keep* his bed." SHAK. Used with *away*, to retain by some force at a distance. Used with *back*, to restrain from doing an action. "Keep *back* thy servant from presumptuous sin." Psal. xix. To reserve; to conceal or withhold. "Kept *back* part of the price." Acts v. 2. Used with *company*, to be frequently with a person; joined to *with*, to be often with a person as a lover or suitor. "Keeping *company* with men." BROOME. Used with *for*, to hold or reserve for another. Used with *from*, to restrain, or withhold. "Kept *from* little faults." LOCKE. Used with *in*, to conceal; to forbear telling, applied to secrets. To restrain or curb, alluding to the manner in which horses are kept from going faster. Used with *off*, to bear or confine to a distance; to hinder. "Kept *some off* from seeking." LOCKE. Used with *on*, to continue without intermission. "Still *kept on* his course." KNOLLES. Used with *out*, to hinder from entering, to deny entrance. "Prohibited commodities should be *kept out*." LOCKE. To defend from. "Keep *out* the weather." PRIOR. Keeps *out* hunger." DRYD. Used with *pace*, to walk as fast as another. "Kept *pace* with him." Used with *up*, to maintain without abatement, applied to price, value, or credit; to continue, or prevent from ceasing, applied to custom or action. Used with *under*, to suppress; to subdue; to tyrannize over, or hold in a state of base subjection. Used with *way*, to continue the same course. "Kept *way* with the gallies." KNOLLES. Neutrally, to remain in a state by means of labour. "We *kept* aloof." POPE. To continue in any state, or to stay. "Keep *within* door." SIDNEY. Used with *fast*, to remain in a place without moving from it. Used with *fair*, to preserve the friendship or good opinion of a person. "Keep *fair* with the world." COLLIER. Followed by *to*, to adhere unalterably; to practice without change. "Keep *to* one constant dress." SPEER. Used with *on*, to go forward.

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ward. "With unalter'd pace, kept on." DRYD. To continue undimmed. To struggle with a disease, without taking to one's bed. "Sick of a consumption, yet still he kept up." ARBUTH. Amidst the variety of significations in which this word is used, it deserves our notice that the idea of care, continuance, or perseverance is compounded with them all.

KE'EP, S. custody, or charge. "Within whose keep the captive knights were laid." DRYD. Restraint. "In most need of good keep." ASCHAM. Not in use.

KE'EPER, S. one who has prisoners committed to his custody. One who holds any thing for the use of another. One who has the care of parks, or the superintendence of another. *Keeper of the great seal*, is a lord by his office called Lord Keeper, and is of the king's privy council; under his hands pass all charters and grants of the king, and by the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18. he hath like jurisdiction, and all other advantages, as the lord chancellor himself.

KE'EPERSHIP, S. (from *keeper* and *ship*, of *scyp*, Sax. office) the office of a keeper.

KE'G, S. (*caque*, Fr.) a small barrel, commonly applied to a fish barrel.

KE'LL, S. (*kaal*, Isl. cabbage) a sort of pottage or broth made in Scotland, of cabbage shredded.

KE'LL, S. see CAUL.

KE'LP, S. a salt produced from calcined sea-weed.

KE'LSON, S. see KEELSON.

KE'LTR, S. (*kilter*, Dan. to gird) "He is not in kilter." i. e. he is not ready. SKINNER.

To KE'MB, v. a. (*kembe*, Isl. *cæmban*, Sax. *kammen*, Teut. written at present, but less properly, to *comb*) to smooth, clean, or untangle hair with a comb.

To KE'N, v. a. (*cænan*, Sax. *kennen*, Belg. to know, *ken*, Scot. to see or espy) to descry or see at a distance. To know.

KE'N, S. view; or the distance within which a person can see an object. "Saw; within *ken*." MILT.

KE'NNEL, S. (*chenil*, Fr.) a cot or place wherein dogs are kept. Figuratively, a pack of hounds. The hole of a fox or other beast. The small cavity or hollow in which water runs through a street, from *kennel*, Belg. *chenal*, Fr. *canalis*, Lat.

To KE'NNEL, v. n. to lie or live, applied properly to dogs; and contemptuously used of men.

KE'PT, preter and part. pass. of *keep*.

KE'RCHEEF, S. (written *covrechief* in Chaucer, from *couvre*, Fr. to cover, and *chief*, the head; hence a *handkerchief* to wipe the face or cover the neck with) a loose cloth used instead of a cap; a head-dress. "A plain *kerchief*—my brows become nothing else." SHAK. Any cloth used as a part of dress.

KE'RCHIEFED, KE'RCHIEFT, adj. covered with a kerchief. "The evening comes—*kerchieft* in a comely cloud." MILT. Not in use.

KE'RF, S. (*ceorfan*, Sax. to cut) the slit fawn away between two pieces of stuff.

KE'RMES, S. a kind of roundish body, by some reckoned an animal, of the bigness of a pea, of a brownish red colour, and when most perfect with a purplish grey dust. It contains a multitude of distinct granules, which when crushed yield a scarlet juice. It is found adhering to the scarlet or holm oak, and till lately was generally esteemed to be a vegetable excrescence, but at present is found to be the body of an animal, filled with a numerous offspring which are the little red granules.

KE'RN, S. (Fr.) an Irish foot soldier, or boor. "These skipping *kerns* trust their heels." SHAK. A hand-mill consisting of two wheels, by which corn is ground: Still used in Scotland.

To KE'RN, v. n. (either from *kernel*, or corrupted from *corn*) to harden like corn. "An ill *kerned* or sowed harvest." CAREW.

KE'RNEL, S. (*cyrnel*, Sax. a gland, *karne*, Belg. *cerneau*, Fr.) that part of a nut which is edible and contained in the shell. Any thing included in a husk or skin. "The *kernel* of a grape." DEN. The seeds in pulpy fruit. "The apples was fresh, and *kernels* continued white." BAC. The central part of any thing which is covered with a crust, hard substance, or with a concretion. "The *kernel* of a stone." ARBUTH. Hard knobs formed in the flesh; the glands of the throat.

To KE'RNEL, v. n. to ripen or grow to kernels.

KE'RNELLY, adj. full of kernels. Resembling kernels.

KE'RNELWORT, S. an herb.

KE'RSEY, S. (*karfaye*, Belg. *carisé*, Fr.) a coarse woolen manufacture between a stuff and a cloth.

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KE'STREL, S. (*quercelle* or *cercleau*, Fr.) a little kind of bastard hawk.

KE'TCH, S. (*caiffe*, Fr. *caichio*, Ital. a barrel) a heavy vessel, used either to bring fish to market, or as a tender to larger ships. It has two masts, its main-sail and top-sail standing square as ships do, and its fore-sail and jibb like those of hoys.

KE'TTLE, S. (*cote*, Sax. *kettel*, Belg. *keffel*, Teut. *kedel*, Dan.) a vessel in which liquor and meat is boiled. The name of a *pot* is given to the boiler that bellies out in the middle, and grows narrower towards the top, but that of a *kettle*, to the vessel whose sides are straight from the bottom, or grow wider towards the top; authours, however, use these words promiscuously. A *tea-kettle*, is a vessel in which water is boiled for making tea.

KE'TTLEDUM, S. (of *kettle* and *drum*) a drum, whose body is brass, and resembles the shape of a kettle.

KE'Y, S. (*cæg*, Sax.) a little iron instrument formed with holes answering to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt is pushed forward or backward. Though Pliny, and Polydore Virgil, ascribe the invention of this instrument to Theodore of Samos, yet it seems to have been before the siege of Troy, and is mentioned in *Gen. xix*. An instrument by which any thing is screwed, turned, shut, or opened. "The *key* of the *jack*." SWIFT. Figuratively, an explanation of any thing obscure, mysterious, or difficult. The parts of a musical instrument, particularly of a spinet, which are struck by the fingers. In music, a certain fundamental note or tone, to which the whole piece is accommodated, with which it usually begins and must always end. In architecture, the last stone placed at the top of an arch, which being wider and fuller at the top than at the bottom, wedges and as it were binds all the rest. The name of the *keystones* is sometimes given to all the stones which form the sweep of an arch; but the French distinguish them by calling them *voussoirs*, which term we have adopted. In divinity, this word is applied to signify ecclesiastical jurisdiction, or the power of excommunicating and absolving, alluding to an expression of Christ to Peter. In commerce, a bank raised perpendicular from the water, or a warf made use of for shipping or unloading goods, from *kaye*, Belg. *quai*, Fr.

KE'YAGE, S. money paid for lying or loading and unloading goods at a key.

KE'YSTONE, S. the middle or upper stone of an arch. See KEY.

KI'BE, S. (*kibwe*, Brit. *kerb*, Teut. a cut) a chilblain, or chap in the heels caused by cold.

KI'BED, adj. troubled with *kibes* or chilblains.

To KI'CK, v. a. (*kauchen*, Belg.) to strike with the foot. Neuterly, to beat with the foot in anger or contempt.

KI'CK, S. a blow given with the foot.

KI'CKER, S. one who strikes with the foot.

KI'CKSHAW, S. (supposed to be corrupted from *quelque chose*, Fr. something, pronounced *keck* or *kelsbos*, but Milton, who writes it *kickshoe*, applies it as a reproachful or contemptuous term to dancers) something contemptuous, fantastical or ridiculous; a dancing-master, a word of contempt. "Transformed into mimics, apes, and *kickshaws*." MILT. A dish so changed by cookery that it can scarcely be known. The last sense is that which is now in use, the other being obsolete, and perhaps peculiar to the author quoted.

KI'CKSY-WICKSEY, S. (from *kick* and *wince*) a cant or made word, applied in ridicule and contempt to a wife. "Hugs his *kicksy-wicksey*." SHAK.

KID', S. (*kid*, Dan. *kidligur*, Isl. *küdb*, Swed. *kid*, Heb. whence *bædus*, Lat.) the young of a goat. Figuratively, applied to a young child. A bundle of heath or furze, from *cidwlen*, Brit. a faggot.

To KID, v. a. to bring forth kids, applied to a she goat.

KIDDER, S. an ingrosser of corn.

To KIDNAP, v. a. (from *kind*, Belg. child and *nep*) to steal children.

KIDNAPPER, S. one who steals children, or human beings.

KIDNEY, S. (the etymology unknown) a part of an animal serving to separate the urine from the blood, they are two in number, one on each side of the figure of kidney beans, the right one being situated under the liver, and the left under the spleen. Figuratively, race or kind, in ludicrous language.

KIDNEY-BEAN, S. (so named from its resembling a kidney in its shape) in botany, the *phaseolus*, which name it derives from its husks resembling a long narrow vessel or ship, called in Greek *φασέλος* *phaseelos*. The employment is of

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of one leaf, having two lips; the upper one indented on the top, and the under one indented in three parts. The flower is of the butterfly kind, having an heart-shaped, obtuse standard, oval wings, and a narrow spiral keel twisted contrary to the sun. It hath ten stamina, and an oblong compressed hairy germen, supporting a slender, spiral style, crowned by an obtuse hairy stigma: The germen afterwards becomes a long pod, with a thick shell, ending in an obtuse point, containing oblong, compressed, and kidney-shaped seeds. Linnaeus places it in the third section of his seventeenth class. The species are six.

KIDNEYVETCH, KIDNEYWORT, S. plants.

KILDERKIN, S. (*kinderkin*, Belg. a baby, *kindikin*, or *kinnekin*, Belg. a small vessel) a small barrel. A liquid measure containing two firkins, or eighteen gallons, beer measure; and sixteen, ale measure. Two kilderkins make a barrel; and four an hoghead.

To KILL, *v. a.* (formerly written *quell*, from *cwellan*, Sax. *kellen*, Belg. *qualler*, Dan. *kuel*, Ill. to torment) to murder or deprive of life. Figuratively, to deprive of the power of growing, motion, or other active qualities.

KILLER, S. one who deprives of life, or puts to death.

KILLOW, S. (from *cylle*, Sax. and *low*, or from *kollow*, used in the North for the smut or grime on the back of a chimney) an earth of a blackish or deep blue colour.

KILN, S. (*cylne*, Sax. a furnace, *cylba*, Boh.) a stove, or furnace contrived for admitting heat, and drying or burning such things as are contained in it.

To KILN-DRY, *v. a.* to dry in a kiln.

KIMBO, *adj.* (*alschambo*, Ital. or from *cammu*, Brit. to bend, whence *camm*, Brit. crooked) crooked; bent; with the arms bent, and sticking out from the sides.

KIN, S. (*kun*, Goth. *cynne*, Sax. *kyn*, Ill. and Run.) of the same family. Relation. Of the same race. The same kind, or having the same nature. Used as a termination to express something diminutive from *kind*, Belg. a child; thus *mannikin*, a little man, *minikin*, a very small pin.

KIND, *adj.* (*cyn*, Sax. proper or congruent) behaving with civility to others. Benevolent, or filled with general good will. Favourable or doing good; followed by *to*.

KIND, S. (*cynne*, Sax. *kunds*, Goth. *kindt*, Belg. *kind*, Teut. a child. *kion*, Dan. sex.) race, or class containing several species. Hence the word *kind* should properly be applied to the genus, which includes several species, and *sort* to the species: But this distinction is not to be observed by writers. The particular nature of a thing. The natural state of a thing. "Levied in *kind* upon corn."

ARBUTH. Nature, or particular manner. Sort; used with *in*, implying by way of. "In a *kind* of scorn." BAC.

To KINDLE, *v. a.* (*cinnu*, Brit. *cyndelan*, Sax. according to Johnson, perhaps it should have been *tyndelan*, Sax.) to set on fire, to light, or make to burn. Figuratively, to excite, inflame, or exasperate, applied to the passions. Neuterly, to catch fire; to bring forth, applied to rabbits, &c. from *cennan*, Sax.

KINDLER, S. one that lights or sets fire to. Figuratively, one that inflames or excites disturbances.

KINDLY, *adv.* in a civil, good-natured manner.

KINDLY, *adj.* (from *kind* the substantive, or *cyn*, Sax. convenient; proper, agreeing) of the same nature; homogeneous; suiting or agreeing with. "Kindly treat." *Par. Lost*. Insinuating; mild; blind, indicating affection. "Kindly feeds of love." *DRYD.*

KINDNESS, S. civil behaviour, favourable treatment, or a constant and habitual practice of friendly offices, and benevolent actions.

KINDRED, S. (from *kin*, or *cynren*, Sax.) relation by birth or marriage.

KINDRED, *adj.* native; congenial; agreeing to the nature of a person or thing.

KINE, S. the plural of *cow*, formed by contraction from the Sax. and old Eng. plural *cōwin*.

KING, S. (*cyng*, *cyning*, *cyng*, *kinig*, Sax. from *connan*, Sax. to know, or *can*, Eng. implying power. *Kuning*, old Fr. *konning*, *konge*, Dan. *kongur*, Run. *koningh*, Belg. *konig*, Teut. from *konen*, Teut. which signifies both to know and be able: Kings, in ancient times, being chosen for their superior valour, strength, or knowledge) a person who rules singly over a people. In England, the king has the power of making peace and war, and calling, continuing, proroguing, and dissolving of parliaments, of enforcing old laws, determining rewards and punishments, pardoning offenders, laying embargoes on shipping, and of opening and shutting sea-ports. He is the fountain of honour, and has the sole power of conferring dignities and titles of honour, as creating dukes, earls, barons, &c. In gam-

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ing, a card with the picture of a king, in which next to an ace. The four kings are David, Alexander, Caesar and Charles, whose names are still printed on the French cards, and are supposed to represent the four monarchies of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, and that of the Franks under Charlemagne. *King at arms*, is a principal officer at arms, that has pre-eminence of the society of heralds, of these there are three named, Garter, Norrey, and Clarenceux.

To KING, *v. a.* to rule as a king. To raise to the dignity of a king.

KING-APPLE, S. a kind of apple.

KING-CRAFT, S. the act or skill of governing.

KING-CUP, a flower.

KINGDOM, S. (*cynedom*, Sax. *koninckdom*, Belg. from *cyng*, Sax. and *dom*, Sax. state, or condition) the dominion, or territories subject to a king. Among naturalists, a class or order of things or beings. Figuratively, a tract or region. "The watry *kingdom*." SHAK.

KINGFISHER, S. a sea-bird.

KINGLIKE, KINGLY, *adj.* royal; belonging or suitable to a king.

KINGLY, *adj.* with an air of majesty; after the manner of a king.

KING'S EVIL, S. a scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated; it derives its name from a vulgar opinion that it may be cured by the touch of a king or crowned head.

KINGSHIP, S. royalty, or the state, office and dignity of a king.

KINGSPEAR, S. a plant.

KINGSTONE, S. a fish.

KINSFOLK, S. (from *kin* and *folk*) relations, or those that are of the same family.

KINSMAN, S. a man who is related to, or of the same family with one of another.

KINSWOMAN, S. a woman of the same family with another.

KIRK, S. (*kyrce*, Sax.) a church; obsolete in England, but still retained in Scotland.

KIRTLE, S. (*kyrtel*, Sax. *kirtel*, Dan.) an upper garment, or gown. "What stuff wilt thou have the *kirtle* of." SHAK. Not in use.

To KISS, *v. a.* (*cyssan*, Sax. *cysana*, Brit. *kysen*, Belg. and Teut. *kysser*, Dan. *kugan*, Goth. *kysniti*, Slav. *kosbizo*, Luf. *kufati*, Corinth.) to touch with the lips. Figuratively, to treat with fondness. To touch gently, or in a loving manner. "The sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees." SHAK. In scripture, to do homage to, in allusion to the Eastern custom of paying homage by kissing. "Kiss the son, lest he be angry." *Psal.* ii. 12. To *kiss the hand*, is in scripture, to worship. "If I beheld the sun when it shined, and the moon walking in brightness, and—my mouth hath *kissed my hand*." *Job* xxxi. 25, 26.

KISS, S. (*coff. cys*, *cysan*, Brit. *kofs*, Ill. *kus*, Belg. *kusz*, Teut.) a salute given by joining the lips.

KISSER, S. one that kisses.

KISSINGCRUST, S. the thin, tender crust of bread, formed where one loaf touches another in the oven.

KIT, S. (*kitte*, Belg.) a large bottle. A small fiddle. A small wooden vessel, in which Newcastle salmon is sent to town.

KITCHIN, S. (*kegin*, Brit. *kg*, Flem. *cykene*, Sax. *cucine*, Ital. *kyfben*, Eric. *cuisine*, Fr. *kuchen*, Teut. *kochen*, Dan.) the room in a house, where the provisions are dressed or crooked.

KITCHEN-GARDEN, S. a garden wherein fallads, roots, herbs, cabbages, and other esculent plants are produced.

KITCHEN-MAID, S. a cook, or maid who does the business of the kitchen.

KITCHEN-STUFF, S. the fat scummed off the pot, or collected from the dripping-pan.

KITCHEN-WENCH, S. a scullion or maid employed to clean the vessels or instruments used in cookery.

KITCHENWORK, S. cookery, or work done in a kitchen.

KITE, S. (*cyta*, Sax.) a bird of prey, that infests farms and steals chickens. Figuratively, a person of a remarkable and notorious rapacity. A plaything made of paper, and raised into the air by means of a long string, and running against the wind; so called because formerly made in the form of a kite, or as some imagine from the name of the first inventor.

KITESFOOT, S. a plant.

KITTEN, S. (*kattchen*, Belg.) a young cat.

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To KI'TTEN, *v. a.* to bring forth young cats.

To KLF'CK, *v. n.* (from *clack*) to make a sharp noise, like the links of an iron chain beating against each other. Figuratively, to stand before a tradesman's or salesman's door, in order to draw in customers. In Scotland, to steal away with a snatch on sudden.

To KNA'B, *v. a.* (*knappen*, Belg. *knaap*, Erse.) to take a short bite. To bite something brittle, that makes a noise between the teeth. "Knubbing crusts." L'ESTRANGE.

KNA'CK, *S.* (*cneec*, Brit. *nauka*, Pol. fly knavery or craftiness, *cnawing*, Sax. skill) a toy, or bauble which discovers skill or contrivance. A readiness; a peculiar sleight or habitual dexterity in doing any thing. A nice trick.

To KNA'CK, *v. n.* to make a sharp shrill noise like that of a stick when breaking.

KNA'CKER, *S.* a maker of small work. A rope-maker. AINSWORTH.

KNA'G, *S.* (*knag*, Dan. a wart) a hard knot in wood. Still used in Scotland.

KNA'P, *S.* (*cnap*, Brit. *cnæp*, Sax. a protuberance) an eminence. A swelling protuberance. "Upon a *knæp* of ground." BAC.

To KNA'P, *v. a.* (*knappen*, Belg.) to bite, or break short. To strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking; from *knaap*, Erse. "Knæp a pair of tongs." BAC.

To make a short noise by a sudden clash or breaking.

To KNA'PPLE, *v. a.* to break off with a short, sharp noise.

KNA'PSACK, *S.* (*knappen*, Belg. to eat, and *sack*) the bag which a soldier carries at his back; a bag of provisions.

KNA'PWEED, *S.* a plant.

KNA'RE, *S.* (*knor*, Teut.) a hard knot. "Wood with knots and *knæres* deformed." DRYD.

KNA'VE, *S.* (*cnæfe*, *cnæpa*, Sax. *knab*, Teut.) a boy, or servant, and in the latter sense in an old translation of the Testament, in Lauderdale's library, we read "Paul the *knæve* of CHRIST." At present it is used in a bad sense to signify a fly, artful or dishonest fellow. In gaming, it is applied to a card, having a soldier painted on it. It originally was designed to represent the servants or pages of knights; not but it must be confessed that some think the knights themselves were represented by these cards, because Hogier and Lahire, two names on the French cards, were famous knights at the time cards were supposed to be invented.

KNA'VEY, *S.* dishonesty; tricks; low cunning. Any thing which is put to an ill use. "Bracelets, beads, and all this *knævery*" SHAK.

KNA'VISH, *adj.* dishonest; tricking; waggish; mischievous.

KNA'VISHLY, *adv.* in a fly, cunning and dishonest manner.

To KNE'AD, *v. a.* (*cnædan*, Sax. *kneden*, Belg. *gniese*, Pol.) to beat or mingle any substance. Seldom applied to any thing but the manner of making dough fit for baking, by often rolling it in different forms and pressing it with the knuckles.

KNE'ADING-TROUGH, *S.* a trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

KNE'E, *S.* (Dan. *cnæow*, Sax. *knie*, Belg. and Teut.) the joint of the leg whereby it is united to the thigh. In timber, a piece which grows crooked, so that the trunk and branch make an angle.

To KNE'E, *v. a.* to place the knee upon. To entreat kneeling.

KNE'ED, *adj.* having knees. In botany, having joints. "Kneed grafts."

KNE'E-DEEP, *adj.* rising to the knees. Sunk to the knees.

KNE'EHOLM, *S.* an herb.

KNE'EPAN, *S.* a little round bone about two inches broad, convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its fore-side, which serves as a pulley to the tendon of the muscles that extend the leg.

To KNE'EL, *v. n.* (from *knee*, *knien*, Belg.) to bend the knee; to touch the ground with the knee, as a sign of subjection and supplication.

KNE'E-TRIBUTE, *S.* worship or homage shown by kneeling. "Knee-tribute yet unpaid." MILT.

KNE'LL, *S.* (*cnil*, Brit. a funeral pile; *cnyll*, Sax. the sound of a bell, from *cnyllan*, Sax. to ring a bell) the sound of a bell rung at a burial or funeral.

KNE'W, the preter of *know*.

KNI'FE, *S.* (plural *knives*, it being a general rule that nouns ending in *f* or *fe* in the singular, make the plural by changing *f* and *fe* into *ves*, *cnif*, Sax. *kniff*, Dan. *canif*,

Fr.) an instrument consisting of a steel blade with an edge on one side, and sometimes with a sharp point, used particularly in cutting meat, and killing animals.

KNI'GHT, *S.* (*cnicht*, Sax. *knucht*, Teut. a servant or pupil; therefore the disciples are called in the Saxon, gospels; *Leorning cnicht*, and Brafton mentions *radcnitts*, i. e. serving horsemen, whence Camden thinks our word knight to be derived by contraction) a person advanced to the degree of military rank, which took its origin from the custom of the ancient Germans, who used to present their youth with a shield and javelin in a public assembly, as soon as ever they were capable of bearing arms; without having passed this ceremony they thought they could not lawfully go to war, and on that account William Rufus was made a soldier in form, by Lanfranc archbishop of Canterbury. Hence it is that a knight is said to be a title of honour, but *baron* not; and hence likewise we find kings, princes, and dukes, fond of having the addition of *knight* to their other titles. The title was at first conferred by parents, then by priests, most commonly by the archbishop, and at present by the king. The person to be knighted kneels down, and is then struck gently on the shoulder by the prince, with a naked sword, saying, in French, "*Sois chevalier au nom de Dieu.*" i. e. Be thou a knight in the name of God, and then he adds; "*A vancez chevalier.*" Rise up Sir. The person thus dignified from that time bears the addition of Sir to his name; and is reckoned of a rank between barons and esquires. Figuratively, applied to a champion. A *knight-errant*, or wandering knight, is one who goes about in quest of adventures.

KNI'GHT-ERRANTRY, *S.* the practice of wandering about in quest of needless encounters.

KNI'GHT OF THE POST, *S.* an hireling evidence, or one that will swear any thing if paid for it.

KNI'GHT OF THE SHIRE, *S.* a representative of a county in parliament; formerly a military knight, but at present limited only to such as are worth five hundred pounds *per annum*.

To KNI'GHT, *v. a.* to create a person a knight.

KNI'GHTLY, *adj.* becoming a knight.

KNI'GHTHOOD, *S.* (from *knight* and *hood* of *hade*, Sax. office, state, condition, or dignity) the rank or dignity of a knight.

To KNI'T, *v. a.* (preter *knit* or *knitted*, *cnittan*, Sax. *knitter*, Dan. *vrðw*, *netho*, Gr.) to form any texture or manufacture on wires or needles, without a loom. Figuratively, to interweave. To tie, applied to knots. To join or unite two persons together, applied to matrimony. To join together in friendship. To contract in wrinkles, applied to the forehead or eye-brows. To tie up in a knot. "A great sheet *knit* at the four corners." Acts x. 11. Neuterly, to weave or form upon needles or wires. To join close or unite. "Our severed navy—have *knit* again." SHAK.

KNI'T, *S.* the texture, degree, or fineness of any thing formed by knitting.

KNI'TTER, *S.* one who makes any manufacture by knitting.

KNI'TTING-NEEDLE, *S.* a wire with which stockings, &c. are made without a loom.

KNI'TTLE, *S.* a string with which the mouth of a purse is gathered and closed.

KNO'B, *S.* (*knæp*, Sax. *knœp*, Belg.) a protuberance; any part arising bluntly above the surface of a thing.

KNO'BBED, *adj.* set with knobs or protuberances.

KNO'BBISS, *S.* the quality of having knobs or protuberances.

KNO'BBY, *adj.* full of knobs. Figuratively, hard, or stubborn, alluding to wood which is not easily bent, when full of knots.

To KNO'CK, *v. n.* (*cnucian*, Sax. *cnœce*, Brit. a blow) to clash; to be driven forcibly together. To beat at a door for admittance, followed by *at*. Used with *under*, to submit, or pay submission. Actively, used with *off*, to remove by a blow; used with *up*, to make a person rise, or leave his bed, by beating at the door for admission; used with *on*, to dash or beat against; used with *down*, to fell, or make a person fall by a violent blow; used with *on the head*, to kill, or destroy by a blow. "Excess, either with an apoplexy, *knocks* a man *on the head.*" GREG.

KNO'CK, *S.* a sudden stroke or blow. A loud stroke made at a door for entrance.

KNO'CKER, *S.* one who makes a noise at a door to gain entrance. The hammer, hanging at a door for persons to strike with to gain admission.

To KNO'LL, *v. a.* (from *knell*) to ring a bell for a burial.

KNO'LL

K N O

KNO'LL, S. a little hill. AINSWORTH.
KNO'P, S. (a corruption of *knop*) any tufty top. AINSWORTH.
KNO'T, S. (*cnatta*, Sax. *knot*, Teut. *knutte*, Belg. *knotte*, Erse.) a string or cord formed in a hard knob by frequent intersections not easily to be disintangled. Figuratively, any figure formed of lines frequently intersecting each other. Any bond of union or association. An association, band, or confederacy of men. A difficulty, or intricacy, not easily resolved. An intrigue, or difficult perplexity. A cluster, or collection. In drefs, a ribbon worn by way of ornament on the head of a woman, or in other parts tied in bows, applied to drefs. A hard part of wood caused by the growing of a bough in that part, and a transverse direction of the fibres.
 To **KNO'T**, *v. a.* to tie threads or cord in such a manner as to make an hard knob not easily untangled. Figuratively, to entangle or perplex, applied to the mind. To unite. Neuterly, to form buds, knots, or joints, applied to trees. To tie knots for fringes.
KNO'TBERRY-BUSH, S. a plant.
KNO'TTED, *adj.* full of knots.
KNO'TTINESS, S. the quality of abounding in knots, applied to thread or wood. Figuratively, an intricacy, or difficulty not easily solved by the understanding.
KNO'TTY, *adj.* full of knots, applied either to threads or trees. Hard, alluding to wood in which the knots are the hardest parts. Intricate, perplexed, difficult, applied to the objects of the understanding.
 To **KNO'W**, *v. a.* (preter *I knew*, or *have known*; part. pass. *known*, *cnarwan*, Sax. *yræw*, *gnao*, Gr.) to perceive with certainty. Followed by *from*, to distinguish one thing from another. To be acquainted with. To converse with or have carnal knowledge of a person of another sex. To be acquainted with. To approve of. "I never *knew* you." *Matt. vii. 23. Luke xiii. 27.* Neuterly, to have certain and clear a perception, without the least doubt or uncertainty. To be free from ignorance. Used with *of*, to be informed; to take notice of. "*Know of* youth, examine well your blood." SHAK.
KNO'WABLE, *adj.* possible to be discovered or understood.

K Y N

KNO'WER, S. one that has knowledge or skill. "A *knower* of mankind." SOUTHERN.
KNO'WING, *adj.* skilful; well instructed; of extensive knowledge or experience. Free from ignorance. Conscious; intelligent. "A *knowing* prudent cause." BLACKM.
KNO'WING, S. knowledge, experience, or understanding. "A man of your *knowing*." SHAK.
KNO'WINGLY, *adv.* deliberately; wilfully; without being ignorant.
KNO'WLEDGE, S. (from *know*) the perception of the agreement or disagreement of our ideas, without any mixture of doubt or uncertainty. Learning, or improvement of our faculties by reading. Experience or the acquiring new ideas or truths by seeing a variety of objects, and making observation upon them in our own minds. Acquaintance with any person or fact. After *take*, notice. "*Take knowledge* of me." *Ruth ii. 20.*
 To **KNO'WLEDGE**, *v. a.* to acknowledge, or avow. "Not *known* by his revealed will." BAC.
 To **KNU'BBLE**, *v. a.* (*knippler*, Dan. *knubel*, Teut. a knuckle) to beat, or punch with the knuckles.
KNU'CKLE, S. (*cnucle*, Sax. *knockle*, Belg. *cnocle*, Brit. *knockel*, Teut. *nocca*, Ital.) the joints of the fingers which stick out when the hand is shut. The knee joint of a calf, applied to cookery. The articulation or joints of a plant, in botany. "Divers herbs have joints or *knuckles*." BAC.
 To **KNU'CKLE**, *v. a.* to put the knuckles close to the ground. Figuratively, to submit; from the custom of striking the under part of a table with the knuckles, in confession of a defeat.
KNU'CKLED, *adj.* jointed, applied to plants.
KNU'R, **KNU'RLE**, S. see **KNARE**.
KYN', Brit. in compound words signifies an increase, or the first or chief; hence *kynkan* is extraordinary white; in English it is changed into *con*; hence *conwy* from *kyn* chief and *gwy*, or *wy* a river, signifies the chief river. But as it might originally have been the same as *caen*, Ir. a head, the proper names *Cungetorix*, *Cunobelinus*, *Cuneglasus*, and *Cunatamus*, from *Kynt-wrch*, *Kynwelin*, *Kynglas*, and *Kynid-haw*, Brit. may be expressed by the Greek and Latin names *Chærocephalus*, *Flavicomus*, *Canus*, *Capito*, and *Bucephalus*.



L.

L A B

L, A semi-vowel, or liquid consonant, the eleventh letter of the English alphabet. In the Saxon it was aspirated as in *blaf*, Sax. a loaf, as it is at present by the Spaniards, and by the Cambro-Britons, in *llan*, a temple. The figure of the capital L we borrow from the Saxons, which is the same as that of the Romans, who likewise seem to have taken theirs from the A of the Greek, with one of its sides placed upon the line thus <, and if we attend to the form of the Hebrew ל we may without the least improbability say that the Greek A seems borrowed from it only by cutting off its tail, or the stroke below the line. It is pronounced by putting the tongue to the palate, and breathing from the throat. At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled, as in *fall*, *kill*, &c. but at the end of a word of two or more syllables it is written single, as in *doubtful*, as it likewise is when it occurs in the middle of compound words; for though we write *skill* and *full*, when they are alone, with a double l, yet, when they are compounded, we leave out an l in each, as in *skillful*. When it comes before e at the end of a word it is pronounced as if the e came before it, as in *bible*. As a numeral, it stands for 50, and when a line is drawn over it thus \overline{L} , for 50,000.

LA', *interject.* (from the *la*, Sax. used in calling upon a person, and exciting attention) look; behold; see! "La! you." SHAK.

LAB'DANUM, S. a soft resin of a strong, but not pleasant, smell, and of an aromatic, but disagreeable, taste; which exudes from a low spreading shrub, of the cistus kind, in Crete and the neighbouring islands.

LA'BEL, S. (*labellum*, Lat.) a small or narrow slip, scrip, or scroll of writing. Any thing fixed and hanging from a larger writing. In law, a narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the seal which is fastened to it. Likewise any paper added by way of explanation or addition to a will, called either a label or codicil. In heraldry, an addition to the arms of a younger brother to distinguish him from the eldest, formed by a fillet usually placed in the middle, and along the chief of the coat, without touching its extremities, adorned with pendants like the drops under the triglyphs in the doric freeze.

LA'BIAL, *adv.* (*labialis*, Lat.) expressed by the lips, applied to letters.

LA'BIATED, *adj.* (*labium*, Lat. a lip) formed with or having lips. In botany, applied to irregular, monopetalous flowers divided into lips, the upper of which is called the crest, the under the beard; sometimes the crest is wanting, and then the chives and style supply its place, as in the ground-pine, &c. however, the greatest have two lips; in some the upper is turned upwards as in the ground-ivy, &c. but it is most usually convex above, and turns the hollow part down to the lower lip, by which means it resembles a kind of helmet or monk's hood, from whence these flowers are called *galeate*, *cucullate*, and *galericulate*.

LA'BIDENTAL, *adj.* (from *labium*, Lat. a lip, and *dens*, Lat. a tooth) in grammar, formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth, as the *f* and *v*.

LABO'RANT, S. (*laborans*, Lat.) a chemist. "An industrious laborant." BOYLE. Not in use.

LA'BORATORY, S. (*laboratoire*, Fr.) the place where a chemist performs his operations. In an hospital, a place where chemical medicines are made. In a camp, the tent where the engineers or fireworkers prepare their works, drive their fuses, fix their shells and carcasses, make quick matches, &c.

LABO'RIOUS, *adj.* (*laborieux*, Fr. *laboriosus*, Lat.) diligent, assiduous and indefatigable in work, or in the discharge of any office or employ, applied to persons.

L A C

Requiring labour; tiresome; fatiguing, applied to things. LABO'RIOUSLY, *adv.* with labour, toil, or fatigue.

LABO'RIOUSNESS, S. the quality of requiring great labour, or causing fatigue. Diligence. Assiduity.

LA'BOUR, S. (*labeur*, Fr. *labor*, Lat.) the act of performing something which requires an exertion of strength, or tiresome perseverance. Pains; toil; work. Something performed by labour. Something to be done. Exercise; motion of the limbs with assiduity and some exertion of strength. Travail, or the state of pain and anguish a woman is in previous to her being delivered of a child.

To LA'BOUR, *v. n.* (*laboro*, Lat.) to toil; to exert strength in the performance of any thing. To do work or take pains. Figuratively, to move with difficulty, used with *up*, and applied to things as well as persons. "The stone that labours up the hill." GRANVILLE. In medicine, to be affected with. To be in distress, to be oppressed. "Frees the lab'ring skies." DRYD. To be in a state of pain and agony previous to childbirth. Actively, to work at a thing with exertion of strength. To endeavour to attain with pains, as an end, used with *for*. To make with pains, or expence of strength. "To labour arms." DRYD. To prosecute with great pains, so as to effect. "To labour the point under these disadvantages." POPE. To beat, thresh or belabour. "Labour him with many a sturdy stroke." DRYD.

LA'BOURER, S. one who is employed in coarse and toilsome work. The person who carries mortar, brick, &c. to builders. One who exerts much strength. An undertaking and employment.

LA'BOURSOME, *adj.* done with great exertion of strength and diligence.

LA'BRA, S. (Span.) a lip. "In thy labras." SHAK. Not in use.

LA'BYRINTH, S. (*labyrinthus*, Lat.) a winding, mazy, and intricate walk in a garden formed with single or double hedges, so as to render it possible for a person to lose himself in it. In anatomy, the second cavity of the internal ear, formed out of the os petrosus, and so called from its several windings.

LA'C, S. (*lacca*, Lat. *laque*, Fr.) a hard, red, brittle, transparent substance, partaking a middle nature between that of a gum and a resin, supposed to be the comb of an insect, resembling an ant; it is brought from Malabar, Bengal and Pegu, and used in dying scarlet, in painting, in making sealing wax, &c.

LA'CE, S. (*lacet*, Fr. *laqueus*, Lat.) a string or cord. A snare or gin. A platted string with which women fasten their stays or boddices. A web of thread, or gold, and silver, curiously woven and used as ornaments in dress. Sugar. "He drinks his coffee without lace." PRIOR. Though Johnson says that this is a cant word for sugar; yet it seems somewhat probable it means butter, which the luxurious generally put in their coffee, and is, like lace on cloaths, an unnecessary addition, which sugar is not in coffee.

To LA'CE, *v. a.* to fasten with a platted string running through oilet holes. To adorn with gold, silver, or thread webbs curiously wrought. Figuratively, to embellish with ornaments of different colours. "What envious streaks—do lace the severing clouds." L'ESTRANGE. Laced mutton, an obsolete word for a prostitute. "To her a laced mutton." SHAK.

LA'CEMAN, S. one who deals in lace.

LA'CERABLE, *adj.* (see LACERATE) subject or liable to be torn. "Their thin and lacerable composure." HARVEY.

To LA'CERATE, *v. a.* (*laceratus*, from *lacero*, Lat.) to tear, rend, or separate by violence.

LACERATION, S. the act of tearing or rending. A breach made by tearing.

LA'.

L A D

LA'CERATIVE, *adj.* tearing; having the power of tearing. "*Lacerative* humour." HARVEY.

LA'CHRYMA JOBI, *S.* (Lat. so called from its seeds resembling a tear or drop) in botany, a plant named Job's tears.

LA'CHRYMAL, *adj.* (Fr.) producing or containing tears.

LA'CHRYMARY, *adj.* (*lachryma*, Lat. a tear) containing tears. "*Lachrymary* vessels." ADDIS.

LACINIATED, *adj.* (*lacinia*, Lat. a fringe or border) adorned with fringes or borders.

To **LA'CK**, *v. a.* (*laecken*, Belg.) to want; to need; to be without. Neuterly, to be in want, or pine for want. To be deficient or wanting.

LA'CK, *S.* want; defect; failure; need. Both the verb and noun are almost obsolete.

LA'CKBRAIN, *S.* one that wants understanding. "What a *lackbrain* is this?" SHAK.

LA'CKER, *S.* a kind of varnish, which when spread on a white surface, appears of a golden colour.

LA'CKEY, *S.* (*lacquais*, Fr.) a footboy. "Grooms and *lackies*." SHAK.

To **LA'CKEY**, *v. a.* to attend as a servant. To wait upon as a footboy. "A thousand liveried angels *lackey* her." MILT. *Comus*. Johnson questions whether Milton has used this word *properly*, but I cannot see for what reason. Neuterly, to act as a footboy. To wait upon in a servile manner. "He *lackeys* by the side of Virgil." DRYD.

LAC'KLINNEN, *adj.* having no shirt. "Cheating, *lack-linnen* mate." SHAK. Not in use.

LAC'KLUSTRE, *adj.* dull; wanting brightness; dim. "Looking on it with *lacklustre* eye." SHAK. Not in use.

LACONIC, *adj.* (*laconicus*, Lat. *laconique*, Fr. from *Lacones*, Lat. the people of Sparta, who were remarkable for using but few words) short; concise; brief; expressed in few words. "I grow *laconic* even beyond *laconicism*." POPE.

LACONICISM, *S.* (see *LACONIC*) a short or concise manner of expressing one's sentiments; brevity like that of the Lacedæmonians. "I grow *laconic* beyond *laconicism*." POPE.

LACONISM, *S.* (*laconisme*, Fr. *laconismus*, Lat.) a concise style, expressing much in few words.

LACONICALLY, *adj.* (from *laconic*) in a brief or concise manner; in such a manner as to express one's sentiments in a few words.

LACTARY, *adj.* (from *lac lactis*, Lat. milk) milky; full of juice resembling milk. "*Lactary* or milky plants." BROWN.

LACTARY, *S.* (*lactarium*, Lat.) a dairy house. Wants authority.

LACTATION, *S.* (*lactatus* of *lacto*) in medicine, the act or time of giving suck.

LACTEAL, *adj.* (*lac lactis*, Lat. milk) in anatomy, conveying the chyle, a juice resembling milk. "The *lacteal* veins." LOCKE.

LACTEAL, *S.* in anatomy, the vessel that conveys the milky juice called the chyle.

LACTEOUS, *S.* (*lacteus*, Lat.) milky. "The *lacteous* circle." BROWN. *Lacteal*; conveying the milky juice called chyle. "The *lacteous* vessels." BENTLEY.

LACTESCENCE, *S.* (*lactescens* of *lactesco*, Lat.) tendency to turn into a liquor like milk. "This *lactescence* does commonly ensue." BOYLE.

LACTESCENT, *part.* (*lactescens*, Lat.) in botany, producing a juice like milk. "Some *lactescent* plants." ARBUTH.

LACTIFEROUS, *adj.* (from *lac*, Lat. milk, and *fero*, Lat. to produce) in anatomy, that which conveys or brings milk. "*Lactiferous* duct." RAY. In botany, abounding with milky juice.

LA'D, *S.* (*leod*, Sax. people, and sometimes a boy. Skinner derives it from *lyt*, Sax. little) a boy or stripling, in familiar language, and pastoral poetry.

LA'DDER, *S.* (*blædre*, Sax. ladder, Belg. *leyter*, Teut. from *leyden*, Belg. or *leyten*, Teut. to lead) a frame made with two upright pieces, crossed with others at proper distances, which serve as steps. Figuratively, applied to any moveable thing by which a person may climb to some distance from the ground, or to any gradual rise in dignity.

LA'DE, from the Sax. *læde*, a purging or *discharging*, in composition, implies the mouth of a river, by which its waters are discharged either into a great river or the sea.

To **LA'DE**, *v. a.* (preter and part. passive *laded* or *laden*, from *lade*, Sax. a burthen, or *bladian*, Sax.) to put a burthen upon a beast. To burthen. To freight, applied to a ship. To heave out or throw out, from *ladian*, Sax. to purge or cleanse, or from *bludan*, Sax. to draw out.

LA'DLE, *S.* (*blædle*, Sax.) a vessel with a long handle and a bowl at the end used to take liquor out of a pot, &c.

L A M

The receptacles of a mill into which the water falls and turns it.

LA'DY, *S.* (*blafdig*, Sax. *lada*, Russ.) a woman of rank, the title belonging properly to the wives of knights and all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls; at present used as a ceremonious or respectful expression to women that dress tolerably.

LA'DY-BEDSTRAW, *S.* a plant.

LA'DY-BIRD, **LA'DY-COW**, **LA'DY-FLY**, *S.* a small round insect with wings in a sheath, which is of a redish colour, spotted with black.

LA'DY-LIKE, *adj.* resembling a person of delicate breeding and constitution. Soft, delicate.

LA'DY-MANTLE, *S.* a plant.

LA'DYSHIP, *S.* (*lady* and *ship* of *scyp*, Sax. rank, office, or condition) the title of a lady.

LA'DY'S-SLIPPER, *S.* a plant.

LA'DY'S-SMOCK, *S.* a beautiful white flower consisting of four petals, called likewise cardomime. "*Lady's-smocks* all silver white." SHAK.

LA'G, *adj.* (*læng*, Sax. long. *lagg*, Swed. *lago*, Cimb. the end) that which is behind, at the latter end, or falls short. Sluggish; slow in motion. Last, or long delayed.

LA'G, *S.* the lowest class. "The common *lag* of people." SHAK. He that comes last or stays behind.

To **LA'G**, *v. n.* to loiter, or move slowly. To stay behind or not come in.

LA'GGER, *S.* a loiterer, or one who moves but slowly.

LA'ICAL, *adj.* (*laïque*, Fr. *laicus*, Lat. from *λαος*, *laos*, Gr. people) belonging to the people, opposed to the clergy.

LAI'D, *part. preter* of *LAY*.

LAIN, *part. preter* of *LYE*.

LAI'R, *S.* (*lai*, Fr. a wild sow, *leger*, Belg.) among sportsmen, a place where deer harbour by day. The impression which a beast has made on the grass or ground whereon he has lain. In husbandry, a place where cattle usually rest under some shelter, and enrich the ground by their dung.

LAI'RD, *S.* (*blaford*, Sax.) the lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect.

LA'ITY, *S.* (*λαος*, *laos*, Gr. the people) the people, distinguished from the clergy. The state of a layman.

LA'KE, *S.* (*lac*, Fr. *lacus*, Lat.) a large collection of waters, inclosed in some inland place. Figuratively, a small plash of water. In painting, a middle colour betwixt ultramarine and vermilion.

LA'MB, *S.* (Sax. Goth. Dan. and Isl. *lam*, Belg.) the young of a sheep. In scripture, typically applied to our Lord and Saviour, who is called the *Lamb of God*.

LA'MBATIVE, *adj.* (from *lambo*, Lat. to lick) to be taken by licking. "*Lambative* medicines." BROWN.

LA'MRSWOOL, *S.* a mixture of ale and roasted apples.

LAM'BENT, *adj.* (*lambens*, Lat.) gliding about; playing about or upon without doing any harm.

LAMBDO'IDAL, *adj.* (from *λαμβδα*, *lambda*, Gr. and *ειδος*, Gr. shape) having the form or shape of the Greek letter Λ , *lambda*. "The *lambdoidal* future." SHARP.

LA'ME, *adj.* (*lam*, *lama*, Sax. *lam* or *laem*, Belg. *lahm*, Teut. *lam*, Dan. *lamanie* *wrekw*, Pol.) crippled, or disabled in the limbs. Walking in a hobbling manner. Figuratively, not smooth, or not having its due quantity of feet, applied to verse. Imperfect; unsatisfactory. "A *lame* excuse." SWIFT.

To **LA'ME**, *v. a.* (from the noun, *lomati*, Russ. *lomiti*, Slav. *lamati*, Boh. *lamac*, Pol.) to deprive of the use of a limb, either by a blow or by accident. Figuratively, to surpass, or out run. "An encounter which *lames* reputation to follow it." SHAK.

LAME'LLATED, *adj.* (*lamella*, Lat. a thin plate or film) covered with thin plates or films.

LA'MELY, *adv.* like a cripple; not being able to walk without hobbling. Imperfectly; in a defective manner.

LA'MENESS, *S.* the state of a person who cannot make a perfect use of his legs or other limbs. Figuratively, imperfection. Weakness.

To **LAME'NT**, *v. n.* (*lamentor*, Lat. *lamentor*, Fr.) to express sorrow for the loss of something. Actively, to bemoan; to show sorrow for.

LAMENT, *S.* sorrow expressed so as to be heard; grief uttered in complaints and cries. "Torment, and loud *lament* and furious rage." MILT.

LA'MENTABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *lamentabilis*, Lat.) to be lamented; causing sorrow. Mournful. Sad; expressive of sorrow. Miserable, pitiful, or despicable. "This *lamentable* refuge." STILLINGFLEET.

LAME'NTABLY, *S.* in a manner which expresses or causes sorrow. In a pitiful or despicable manner.

L A N

LAMENTATION, *S.* (*lamentatio*, Lat.) expression of sorrow in such a manner as it may be heard or seen.

LAMENTER, *S.* one who expresses sorrow for the loss of any person or thing in such a manner as may be heard.

LA'MENTINE, *S.* a fish called a sea-cow or manatee, near 20 feet long, having a head like a cow, and two short feet with which it creeps on the shallow and rocks in quest of food; it has no fins, and its flesh is commonly eaten. **BAILEY**.

LA'MINA, *S.* (Lat.) a thin plate, applied to substances which consist of scales or one coat laid over another.

LA'MINATED, *adj.* plated, applied to bodies consisting of parts resembling thin plates lying over one another.

To **LA'MM**, *v. a.* (*lamac*, Pol. *lem*, Ill. preter *lamde*, to beat) to beat soundly with a cudgel.

LA'MMAS, *S.* (so called, according to Skinner, because lambs then grow out of season; according to Somner, from *loafmas*, because our forefathers made an offering of bread made of new wheat on this day. Bailey derives it from the obligation those persons were under by their tenure, who held lands of the cathedral of York, to bring a lamb alive on this day into the church at high mass. Johnson supposes it may be corrupted from *lattermath*, and Dr. Bernard, that it is likewise a corruption of *latmas*, a summer festival; from *leto*, Bohem. *leita* and *leiti*, Slav. *lita*, Ruff. *lido*, Sax. a summer, or the turning of the year) the first day of August.

LA'MP, *S.* (*lamp*, Brit. *lampe*, Fr. *lampe*, Gr. *λαμπα*, Heb. *lampid*, Syr.) a light made of oil and a wick. Figuratively, any kind of light, whether real or metaphorical.

LA'MPASS, *S.* (*lampas*, Fr.) a lump of flesh about the size of a nutmeg, which arises in the roof of a horse's mouth between his teeth.

LA'MPBLACK, *S.* a black powder made by holding a lamp or torch under the bottom of a basin, and striking the fur into some receptacle beneath, with a feather.

LAMPO'ON, *S.* (derived by Bailey from *lampons*, a drunken song. It imports, let us drink, from *lamper*, old Fr. and was repeated as a burthen at the end of each couplet) a personal satire, or severe censure written barely to make a person uneasy.

To **LAMPO'ON**, *v. a.* to abuse with personal satire.

LAMPO'ONER, *S.* one who abuses with personal satire.

LA'MPREON, or **LA'MPRELL**, *S.* (*lamprillon*) a small lamprey or fish somewhat resembling an eel, but having holes on each side to breathe at instead of gills.

LA'MPREY, *S.* (*lamproi*, Fr. *lampreye*, Belg. *lamprea*, Span. *lampreda*, Ital. *lampai*, Brit. Camden and Skinner suppose they derive their name *lampetra* from their licking the rocks) a fish like an eel, slippery and of a dark colour, but somewhat bluish on the belly; on each side the throat they have seven holes to receive the water, having no gills. They are best in season in the spring, and abound in the river Severn.

LA'NCE, *S.* (*lance*, Fr. and Span. *lancea*, Lat.) a spear borne in the hand, and somewhat resembling the half pike.

To **LA'NCE**, *v. a.* to pierce or cut. In surgery, to open a wound with a lancet, &c.

LA'NCEPESADE, or **LA'NCEPESADO**, *S.* (*lancepessade*, Fr. *lanceata spezzata*, Ital. a broken lance) an officer under a corporal. Both the office and word is now disused.

LA'NCET, *S.* (*lancette*, Fr. *lancetta*, Ital.) a fine small surgeon's knife or instrument, strait pointed, two edged, and used in opening veins, &c.

To **LA'NCH**, *v. a.* (*lancer*, Fr. corruptly written *launch*) to throw like a javelin. To dart or throw.

LAND, *S.* (*land*, *lond*, Sax. Dan. Teut. and Belg. *llan*, Brit. a plain) a country, distinguished from others. Earth, opposed to water. The ground or surface of a place, an unusual sense. "Roll'd—along the *land*." **POPE**. Used in the plural for an estate consisting in land. Figuratively, a nation or people. "The *land* believed." **DRYD.** Urine, from *blond*, Sax. "I would *land* damn him." **SHAK.** This might probably be a coarse expression, and is now laid aside or forgotten. *Land* or *lant* is an old word for urine, and to stop the common functions and passages of nature is to kill. **HANMER**.

To **LAND**, *v. n.* to set on shore from a ship or other vessel. Neuterly, to come to shore from a ship or other vessel.

LA'NDED, *adj.* set on shore from a ship. Having a fortune consisting in lands.

LA'NDFALL, *S.* in law, a sudden translation of property in lands by the death of a person. Among mariners,

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the action of falling in with the land: Hence, to have a good *landfall*, is applied to a ship when she makes or sees land, as she expected, according to her reckoning.

LA'ND-FLOOD, *S.* an inundation, or overflowing of land. "Looked like a *land-flood*." **CLAREND.**

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LA'NDGRAVE, *S.* (*landgraff*, Teut. *land* and *graff*, Teut. a lord or count) a German title of dominion.

LA'NDING, **LA'NDING-PLACE**, *S.* the uppermost step of a pair of stairs, or the floor of the room you ascend upon. A place where persons come to shore from a ship or boat.

LA'NDLADY, *S.* a woman who has tenants holding under her. The mistress of a public house.

LA'NDLESS, *adv.* without property or fortune. "A list of *landless* resolute." **SHAK.**

LA'NDLOCKED, *adj.* shut in or inclosed with land.

LA'NDLOPER, *S.* (*land* and *loopen*, Belg.) a landman; used by seamen as a term of reproach to those who pass their lives on shore.

LA'NDLORD, *S.* an owner of lands and houses, who has tenants under him. The master of a public house.

LA'NDMARK, *S.* any thing set up to preserve and mark the boundaries of lands.

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LA'ND-TAX, *S.* a tax laid upon lands and houses.

LA'ND-WAITER, *S.* an officer of the custom-house set to watch goods to prevent their being landed without paying duty.

LA'NDWARD, *adv.* towards the land.

LA'NE, *S.* (*laen*, Belg. *lana*, Sax.) a narrow way between hedges. In cities, a narrow passage with houses on each side, somewhat broader than an alley, and not so wide as a street. Figuratively, a passage between men standing on each side. "The earls servants stood ranged on both sides, and made—a *lane*." **BAC.**

LA'NERET, *S.* a little hawk.

LA'NGUAGE, *S.* (Fr. *lingua*, Lat.) a set of words, agreed upon by any peculiar people, to communicate their thoughts with. The words used by one country in communicating their thoughts, as distinguished from those adopted by another. Stile; peculiar manner of expression.

LA'NGUAGED, *adj.* having various languages. "Many *languages* nations." **PURE.**

LA'NGUAGE-MASTER, *S.* (now written master of languages, from *Maitre des langues*, Fr.) one who professes to teach foreign languages.

LA'NGUET, *S.* (*languette*, Fr.) any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

LA'NGUID, *adj.* (*languidus*, Lat.) wanting force, strength, or spirits. Figuratively, dull, heartless, wanting courage. "Fire their *languid* souls." **ADDIS.**

LA'NGUIDLY, *adv.* in a weak or feeble manner.

LA'NGUIDNESS, *S.* the quality or state of wanting strength, courage, or spirits.

To **LA'NGUISH**, *v. n.* (*languir*, Fr. *languere*, Lat.) to grow feeble, to pine away; to lose spirits or strength. To lose vigour. Figuratively, to be dejected, or to sink and pine under sorrow, or any slow consuming passion. To look at with melting affection, softness, and tenderness.

LA'NGUISH, *S.* any soft, tender, weak, or feeble appearance.

LA'NGUISHINGLY, *adv.* weakly; feebly; with feeble tenderness. Dully, tediously, applied to time. "How *languishingly* the weeks are past." **SIDNEY.**

LA'NGUISHMENT, *S.* the state of pining either with some slow passion or disease. A soft and melting look of tenderness.

LA'NGUOR, *S.* (*languor*, Lat. *languor*, Fr.) in medicine, a faintness arising from want or decay of spirits, through indigestion, too much exercise, or from an additional weight of fluids, caused by a diminution of secretion by the common discharges.

LA'NIFICE, *S.* (*lanificium*, Lat.) woollen manufacture. "Cloth and other *lanifices*." **BAC.** Obsolete.

LA'NK, *adj.* (*slanke*, Belg. slender, *golcnk*, Teut. nimble) loose; limber; wanting stiffness. Not curled or hanging strait,

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strait, applied to hair. Not plump; meagre; slender, faint, or languid. "Rear'd her *lank* head." MILT.

LA'NKNESS, S. the quality or state of being thin, meagre, or slender. The quality of hanging down strait, without curls, applied to hair.

LA'NNER, S. (*lanier*, Fr. *lannarius*, Lat.) a species of hawk.

LA'NSQUENET, S. (Fr. *lance* and *knecht*, Teut. a servant) a German foot soldier. A game at cards.

LA'NTERN, S. (*lanterne*, Fr. *lanterna*, Lat. erroneously written *lanthorn*) a transparent case in which a candle or other light may be carried about. A light-house, or light hung out to guide ships. A *dark lantern* is a lantern fitted with a moveable slider, which by being turned round, intercepts the light of the candle. *Magic lantern*, in optics, is a machine, which, in a darkened room represents various figures on a wall, in so odd a manner, that those who are not in the secret look on it as the effect of magic. In architecture, a kind of little dome raised over a large one, or over the roof of a building; also a square cage of timber, with glass in it, placed over the ridge of a corridor or gallery to illuminate it. *Lantern-jawed*, a term used to express a meagre countenance, or a visage so thin, that the light of a candle might probably be seen through it.

LANU'GO, S. (Lat.) in botany, down, or that soft hairy, or woolly covering which grows on the leaves, stalks, or fruit of plants; as on the leaves of the rose, campion, or the fruit of the peach-tree.

LANU'GINOUS, *adj.* (*lanuginosus*, Lat.) downy; covered with soft hair. See LANUGO.

LA'P, S. (*lappe*, Sax. *lappe*, Teut.) the loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure. That part of the cloaths that is spread over the thighs as a person sits down, and will hold any thing laid on it, without letting it roll off. That part of the body, which is parallel to the seat of a chair when a person sits down.

To LA'P, *v. a.* to wrap or twist round any thing, used with *round*, *in* or *about*. To cover, wrap, or involve in any thing. Neuterly, to be spread so as to double over.

To LA'P, *v. n.* (*lappian*, Sax. *lappen*, Belg. and Teut. *lapper*, Fr. *labrer*, Dan. from *lambo*, Lat.) to drink by licking up with the tongue. Actively, to lick up with the tongue.

LA'P-DOG, S. a little dog so called, because indulged by the ladies to lay in their laps.

LA'PFUL, S. as much as can be contained in the lap.

LA'PIDARY, S. (*lapidaire*, Fr.) one who cuts or deals in precious stones.

LA'PIDARY, *adj.* belonging to or proper for a stone. Hence, "a *lapidary style* is that which is fit for monumental inscriptions." CHAMBER.

LA'PIDEOUS, *adj.* (*lapideus*, Lat.) stoney; of the nature of stone.

LAPIDE'SCENT, S. (*lapidescent* from *lapidesco*, Lat.) a stoney concretion.

LAPIDE'SCENT, *adj.* (*lapidescent*, Lat.) growing or turning to stone.

LAPIDIFIC, *adj.* (*lapidifique*, Fr.) forming stones. "Atoms of the *lapidific* as well as saline principle." GREW.

LAPIDIFICATION, S. (Fr.) the act of forming stones. "Lapidification of substances more soft." BAC.

LAPIDIST, S. (*lapides* plural of *lapis*, Lat. a stone) one that deals in precious stones. "An ordinary *lapidist*." RAY. Not in use.

LAPIS, S. (Lat.) a stone. *Lapis Lazuli*, or azure stone, is a copper ore, so hard and compact as to take a high polish. It is found in lumps of the size of a man's fist, of an elegant blue colour, beautifully variegated with clouds of white and veins of a shining gold colour; that of Asia and Africa is the best; ultramarine is made from it.

LAPPER, S. one who wraps or laps up. One who laps or licks.

LAPPET, S. (a diminutive of *lap*) the parts of a head-dress that hangs loose.

LAPSE, S. (*lappus*, Lat.) a flow, or fall of water from a higher place. Figuratively, a small error or mistake. In canon law, a loss of right or translation of it from one to another. "A devolution, or *lapse* of right." AYLIFFE.

To LA'PSE, *v. n.* (*lappus*, from *labor*, Lat.) to glide slowly, to fall by degrees; used with *into*. "To *lapse into* the barbarity of the Northern nations." SWIFT. To fail in any thing; to slip. To be guilty of a small or trivial fault through inadvertency or mistake. "Homer—has *lapsed* into the burlesque." *Spectator*. To loose or let slip

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the proper time. "The appellants *lapsing* the term of law." AYLIFFE. To fall by the negligence of one possessor to another. Used with *to*; "It *lapses to* the king." AYLIFFE. To fall from perfection, truth, or faith.

LA'PWING, S. a clamorous bird, so named from the length and lapping of the wings.

LA'PWORK, S. work in which one part is lapped or folded over another. "Wrought by a kind of *lap-work*." GREW.

LA'RBOARD, S. (Skinner derives it from *lower board*, and *lower* from *laevus*, Lat. the left) the left hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face towards the head.

LA'RCENY, S. (*laric*, Fr. from *latrocinium*, Lat.) the felonious taking away a person's goods in his absence. *Great larceny*, is when the goods are above the value of 12d. *Petty larceny*, is when the value of the goods stolen does not amount to 12d.

LA'RCH, S. (*larix*, Lat.) a tree, which growing on the Po, and shedding gum, is supposed to have been the tree into which the sisters of Phaeton were metamorphosed.

LA'RD, S. (Fr. *lardum*, Lat.) the grease of swine. Bacon, or the flesh of swine. "The smoking *lard*." DRYDEN.

To LA'RD, *v. a.* (*larder*, Fr.) to stuff with bacon. To make fat. "*Lards* the lean earth as he walks." SHAK. Figuratively, to mix with something else by way of improvement. "*Larded* with many several reasons." SHAK.

LA'RDER, S. (*lardier*, old Fr. from *lard*) the room where meat is kept, or salted.

LA'RDERER, S. one who has the charge of the larder.

LA'RDON, S. (Fr.) a bit of bacon.

LA'RGE, *adj.* (*large*, Fr. *largus*, Lat.) bulky, or of great dimensions. Wide or extensive, applied to place. Liberal, abundant, or plentiful. Copious or diffusive, applied to style; used with *upon*: "I might be very *large upon* the importance and advantages." FELTON. At large; without restraint. "Talk at *large*." ADDIS. In a diffusive manner, applied to style. "Debated at *large*." WATTS.

LA'RGEELY, *adv.* in a wide or extensive manner. In a copious or diffusive manner, applied to style. In a liberal or bountiful manner, applied to giving. Abundantly, plentifully, or without restraint. "They, loves disport—*took largely*." *Par. Lost*.

LA'RGENESS, S. extent, bulk, or spaciousness, applied to place. Greatness or elevation, applied to the mind. Extent or bulk, applied to things. Wideness, or the space between any two extremes. "*Largeness* of rivers." BENTLEY.

LA'RGESS, S. (*largeffe*, Fr.) a present, gift, or bounty.

LA'RMIER, S. (*larmer*, Fr. a tear) in architecture, a flat, square, massive member of the cornice, between the cymatium and the ovolo, so called from its use; which is to disperse water, and cause it to fall at a distance from the wall drop by drop, or as it were by tears.

LA'RK, S. (*lark*, Sax. *lavrack*, Scot. *lark*, Dan.) a singing bird which makes its nest in corn fields on the ground, and sings as it mounts in the air.

LA'RKER, S. one who catches larks.

LA'RKSPUR, S. a flower so called from its resembling the spur of a lark.

LA'RVATED, S. (*larva*, Lat. a mask) masked. Wants authority.

LA'RUM, S. (*larum*, Brit.) any noise made to excite attention, and give notice of danger. A clock which makes a noise at any particular hour to which its index is set.

LARYNGO'TOMY, (from *λαρυγξ*, *larynx*, Gr. the larynx, and *τεμνω*, *temno*, Gr. to cut) in surgery, an operation where the fore part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration during large tumours in the upper parts, as in the quinsy.

LA'RYNX, S. (Lat.) in anatomy, the upper part of the wind-pipe, or the trachea, which is above the root of the tongue, before the pharynx, and is one of the organs of respiration, as well as the principal instrument of the voice.

LASCI'VIENT, *part.* (*lascivens*, Lat.) behaving in a frolicksome or wanton manner. Wants authority.

LASCI'VIOUS, *adj.* (*lascivus*, Lat.) lewd; wanton; behaving with too great liberty to the other sex. Soft, effeminate. "The *lascivious* pleasing of a lute." SHAK.

LASCI'VIOUSNESS, S. the quality of discovering lewdness or lust, either in behaviour or words.

LASCI'VIOUSLY, *adv.* lewdly; in a wanton or loose manner.

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LAMENTATION, *S.* (*lamentatio*, Lat.) expression of sorrow in such a manner as it may be heard or seen.

LAMENTER, *S.* one who expresses sorrow for the loss of any person or thing in such a manner as may be heard.

LA'MENTINE, *S.* a fish called a sea-cow or manatee, near 20 feet long, having a head like a cow, and two short feet with which it creeps on the shallow and rocks in quest of food; it has no fins, and its flesh is commonly eaten. **BAILEY**.

LA'MINA, *S.* (Lat.) a thin plate, applied to substances which consist of scales or one coat laid over another.

LA'MINATED, *adj.* plated, applied to bodies consisting of parts resembling thin plates lying over one another.

To **LA'MM**, *v. a.* (*lamac*, Pol. *lem*, Ill. *preter lamde*, to beat) to beat soundly with a cudgel.

LA'MMAS, *S.* (so called, according to Skinner, because lambs then grow out of season; according to Somner, from *loafmas*, because our forefathers made an offering of bread made of new wheat on this day. Bailey derives it from the obligation those persons were under by their tenure, who held lands of the cathedral of York, to bring a lamb alive on this day into the church at high mass. Johnson supposes it may be corrupted from *lattermath*, and Dr. Bernard, that it is likewise a corruption of *latmas*, a summer festival; from *leto*, Bohem. *leita* and *leiti*, Slav. *lita*, Russ. *lido*, Sax. a summer, or the turning of the year) the first day of August.

LA'MP, *S.* (*lamp*, Brit. *lampe*, Fr. *lampe*, Gr. *lampas*, Heb. *lampid*, Syr.) a light made of oil and a wick. Figuratively, any kind of light, whether real or metaphorical.

LA'MPASS, *S.* (*lampas*, Fr.) a lump of flesh about the size of a nutmeg, which arises in the roof of a horse's mouth between his teeth.

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LA'PIDARY, S. (*lapidaire*, Fr.) one who cuts or deals in precious stones.

LA'PIDARY, *adj.* belonging to or proper for a stone. Hence, "a *lapidary stile* is that which is fit for monumental inscriptions." CHAMB.

LAPID'EOUS, *adj.* (*lapideus*, Lat.) stoney; of the nature of stone.

LAPIDE'SCENT, S. (*lapidescent* from *lapidesco*, Lat.) a stoney concretion.

LAPIDE'SCENT, *adj.* (*lapidescent*, Lat.) growing or turning to stone.

LAPID'IFIC, *adj.* (*lapidifique*, Fr.) forming stones. "Atoms of the *lapidific* as well as saline principle." GREW.

LAPIDIFICATION, S. (Fr.) the act of forming stones. "Lapidification of substances more soft." BAC.

LA'PIDIST, S. (*lapides* plural of *lapis*, Lat. a stone) one that deals in precious stones. "An ordinary *lapidist*." RAY. Not in use.

LA'PIS, S. (Lat.) a stone. *Lapis Lazuli*, or azure stone, is a copper ore, so hard and compact as to take a high polish. It is found in lumps of the size of a man's fist, of an elegant blue colour, beautifully variegated with clouds of white and veins of a shining gold colour; that of Asia and Africa is the best; ultramarine is made from it.

LA'PPER, S. one who wraps or laps up. One who laps or licks.

LA'PPET, S. (a diminutive of *lap*) the parts of a head-dress that hangs loose.

LA'PSE, S. (*lapsus*, Lat.) a flow, or fall of water from a higher place. Figuratively, a small error or mistake. In canon law, a loss of right or translation of it from one to another. "A devolution, or *lapse* of right." AYLIFFE.

To LA'PSE, *v. n.* (*lapsus*, from *labor*, Lat.) to glide slowly, to fall by degrees; used with *into*. "To *lapse into* the barbarity of the Northern nations." SWIFT. To fail in any thing; to slip. To be guilty of a small or trivial fault through inadvertency or mistake. "Homer—has *lapsed* into the burlesque." *Spectat.* To loose or let slip

the proper time. "The appellants *lapsing* the term of law." AYLIFFE. To fall by the negligence of one possessor to another. Used with *to*; "It *lapses to* the king."

AYLIFFE. To fall from perfection, truth, or faith.

LA'PWING, S. a clamorous bird, so named from the length and lapping of the wings.

LA'PWORK, S. work in which one part is lapped or folded over another. "Wrought by a kind of *lap-work*."

GREW.

LA'RBOARD, S. (Skinner derives it from *lever board*, and *lever* from *lævus*, Lat. the left) the left hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face towards the head.

LA'RCENY, S. (*lanric*, Fr. from *latrocinium*, Lat.) the felonious taking away a person's goods in his absence. *Great larceny*, is when the goods are above the value of 12d. *Petty Larceny*, is when the value of the goods stolen does not amount to 12d.

LA'RCH, S. (*larix*, Lat.) a tree, which growing on the Po, and shedding gum, is supposed to have been the tree into which the filters of Phaeton were metamorphosed.

LA'RD, S. (Fr. *lardum*, Lat.) the grease of swine. Bacon, or the flesh of swine. "The *larding lard*." DRYD.

To LA'RD, *v. a.* (*larder*, Fr.) to stuff with bacon. To make fat. "Lards the lean earth as he walks." SHAK.

Figuratively, to mix with something else by way of improvement. "Larded with many several reasons." SHAK.

LA'RDER, S. (*lardier*, old Fr. from *lard*) the room where meat is kept, or salted.

LA'RDERER, S. one who has the charge of the larder.

LA'RDON, S. (Fr.) a bit of bacon.

LARGE, *adj.* (*large*, Fr. *largus*, Lat.) bulky, or of great dimensions. Wide or extensive, applied to place. Liberal, abundant, or plentiful. Copious or diffusive, applied to style; used with *upon*: "I might be very *large upon* the importance and advantages." FELTON. At large; without restraint. "Talk at *large*." ADDIS. In a diffusive manner, applied to style. "Debated at *large*." WATTS.

LA'RGELY, *adv.* in a wide or extensive manner. In a copious or diffuse manner, applied to style. In a liberal or bountiful manner, applied to giving. Abundantly, plentifully, or without restraint. "They, loves disport—*took largely*." *Par. Lost*.

LA'RGENESS, S. extent, bulk, or spaciousness, applied to place. Greatness or elevation, applied to the mind. Extent or bulk, applied to things. Wideness, or the space between any two extremes. "Largeness of rivers." BENTLEY.

LA'RGESS, S. (*largeffe*, Fr.) a present, gift, or bounty.

LA'RMIER, S. (*larmer*, Fr. a tear) in architecture, a flat, square, massive member of the cornice, between the cymatium and the ovolo, so called from its use; which is to disperse water, and cause it to fall at a distance from the wall drop by drop, or as it were by tears.

LA'RK, S. (*lawrce*, Sax. *lawrack*, Scot. *lark*, Dan.) a singing bird which makes its nest in corn fields on the ground, and sings as it mounts in the air.

LA'RKER, S. one who catches larks.

LA'RKSPUR, S. a flower so called from its resembling the spur of a lark.

LA'RVATED, S. (*larva*, Lat. a mask) masked. Wants authority.

LA'RUM, S. (*larzum*, Brit.) any noise made to excite attention, and give notice of danger. A clock which makes a noise at any particular hour to which its index is set.

LARYNGO'TOMY, (from *λαρυγξ*, *larynx*, Gr. the larynx, and *τεμνω*, *temno*, Gr. to cut) in surgery, an operation where the fore part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration during large tumours in the upper parts, as in the quinsy.

LA'RYNX, S. (Lat.) in anatomy, the upper part of the wind-pipe, or the trachea, which is above the root of the tongue, before the pharynx, and is one of the organs of respiration, as well as the principal instrument of the voice.

LASCIVIENT, *part.* (*lascivius*, Lat.) behaving in a frolicsome or wanton manner. Wants authority.

LASCIVIOUS, *adj.* (*lascivus*, Lat.) leud; wanton; behaving with too great liberty to the other sex. Soft, effeminate. "The *lascivious* pleasing of a lute." SHAK.

LASCIVIOUSNESS, S. the quality of discovering lewdness or lust, either in behaviour or words.

LASCIVIOUSLY, *adv.* lewdly; in a wanton or loose manner.

L A T

LA'SH, *S.* *ʒblagen*, Belg. to strike, *lasika*, Pol. a rod or twig) a stroke or blow given with a whip, or any thing pliant and tough. The thong of a whip with which a blow is given. A lash or string in which an animal is held; now obsolete. Figuratively, a stroke of censure or reproach.

To **LA'SH**, *v. a.* to strike with a whip or any thing pliant. To move with a sudden spring or jerk; used with *up*. "Lashing up his heels." **DRYD.** To beat, so as to make a sharp sound, like the lash of a whip, applied to the beating of waves against a shore. Figuratively, to scourge with satire. To tie large pieces of timber together with cords. Neuterly, to ply a whip. Figuratively, to be satirical; used with *at*; "To lash at vice." **DRYD.**

LA'SHER, *S.* one who whips, lashes, or satirizes.

LA'SS, *S.* (according to Dr. Hickes, from *lad*, is formed the feminine *laddeſs*, which is contracted into *laſs*) a girl, maid, or young woman.

LA'SSITUDE, *S.* weariness or a loss of vigour and strength by excessive labour. In medicine, applied to that weariness which proceeds from a disordered state, and not from exercise, which wants no remedy but rest; it proceeds from an increase of bulk, from a diminution of proper evacuations, or from too great a consumption of the fluids necessary to maintain the spring or elasticity of the solids, as in fevers; or from a vitiated secretion of that juice, whereby the fibres are not properly supplied.

LA'SSLORN, *adj.* forsaken by a mistress or lover. "The dismissed bachelor loves—being *laſslorn*." **SHAK.**

LA'ST, *S.* (*lateſt*, Sax. superlative of *late*; *laſte*, Belg. *letzt*, Teut.) after all others, applied either to place, or time. Utmost. "Their *laſt* endeavour bend—outshine each other." **DRYD.** At last; at the end; in conclusion. "Rust to a point, and fix at *laſt*." **FRIEND.** The last. The end, or conclusion of any undertaking, or of life. "Blunder on in business to the *laſt*." **POPE.**

LA'ST, *adv.* the last time, or that which immediately comes before the present. To conclude.

To **LA'ST**, *v. n.* (*laſtan*, Sax.) to continue; to endure for some time. To be long before it is worn out.

LA'ST, *S.* (*laſt*, Sax.) a mould on which shoes are made; a load; a certain measure or weight; from *laſt*, Teut. *laſtan*, Sax. to weigh. A *laſt* of cod fish, white herrings, meal, and ashes for soap is 12 barrels; of corn or rape seed 10 quarters; of gunpowder, 24 barrels or 2400 lb. weight; of red herrings 20 cades; of hides 12 dozen; of leather 20 dickers; of pitch or tar 14 barrels; of wool 12 sacks; of stockfish 100; and a *laſt* of flax feathers contains 1700 lb. weight.

LA'STAGE, *S.* (*laſtage*, Fr. *laſtagie*, Belg. *blaſt*, Sax. a load) custom paid for freightage. The ballast of a ship.

LA'STING, *part.* continuing; durable; of a long continuance; wearing a long while.

LA'STINGLY, *adv.* durably; perpetually.

LA'STLY, *adv.* in the last place; at last. In the conclusion.

LA'TCH, *S.* (*leſſe*, Belg. *laccio*, Ital.) the catch of a door which is moved either by a string or handle.

To **LA'TCH**, *v. a.* to fasten by a latch. Figuratively, to fasten or close. "Haſt thou *laſt*'d the Athenian's eyes with love juice." **SHAK.**

LA'TCHES, *S.* in a ship, small lines like loops, fastened by sewing into the bonnets and drablers of a ship, in order to lace the bonnets to the courses, or the drablers to the bonnets.

LA'TCHET, *S.* (*laſet*, Fr. *laccio*, Ital.) the string with which shoes or sandals were fastened.

LA'TE, *adj.* (*laet*, Sax. *laet*, Belg.) that which is longer than it should be, or not so soon as expected. Last in any place, office, character or time. Deceased, or dead, when prefixed to a person's name. "The *late* General *WOLFE*." Far advanced in the day, or night.

LA'TE, *adv.* after long delays; after a long time; after its proper time. Not long ago. "The *late* imprison'd young." **POPE.** At an unreasonable hour, or far advanced in the day or night.

LA'TED, *adj.* belated; surprized by the night.

LA'TELY, *adv.* at some time not long past.

LA'TENESS, *S.* any time or season far advanced or just expiring.

LA'TENT, *adj.* (*latens*, Lat.) hidden; concealed; secret. Not in view.

LA'TERAL, *adj.* (Fr. *latera*, Lat. the side) growing out on the side; belonging to, or by the side. Placed or acting in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

LATERALITY, *S.* the quality of having distinct sides. "A right and left *laterality*." **BROWN.**

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LA'TERALLY, *adv.* by the sides; sidewise.

A LA'TERE, (Lat. from the side) a title applied to such cardinals as are the pope's counsellors in ordinary and assistants.

LA'TEWARD, *adv.* (from *late* and *weard*, Sax.) somewhat late, or unseasonable.

LA'TH, *S.* (*latta*, Sax. *lath*, Brit. a rod or twig, *latta*, Belg. *late* or *latte*, Fr. a thin board) in building, a long thin, narrow slip of wood, generally nailed on the rafters of a roof, to sustain the tiles or other covering.

To **LA'TH**, *v. a.* to fit up with laths.

LA'TH, *S.* (*lath*, Sax.) a part of a country, something larger than a tything, and less than an hundred. "If all the tything failed, then all that *lath* was charged for that tything; and if the *lath* failed, then all that hundred was demanded for them." **SPENSER.** See *Leg. Edw. Confess.* c. 35.

LA'THE, *S.* a turner's engine by which he turns about his matter in order to shape it with a chisel.

To **LA'THER**, *v. n.* (*lethrian*, Sax. to anoint, *lavure*, Fr. *lavaria*, Ital. from *laver*, Fr. to wash.) to form a froth or foam. To make water froth with soap. To cover with froth made by soap and water.

LA'THER, *S.* a foam or froth made by beating or agitating water with which soap is mixed.

LA'TIN, *adj.* (*latinus*, Lat.) written or spoken in the language of the ancient Romans.

LA'TIN, *S.* a translation performed in Latin, and agreeable to the rules and idioms of that tongue.

LA'TINISM, *S.* (*latinisme*, Fr.) a manner of expression peculiar to the Latin tongue.

LA'TINIST, *S.* one capable of writing or speaking Latin in it's purity, and acquainted with the beauties of the authors that have written in that language.

LATINITY, *S.* (*latinité*, Fr. *latinitas*, Lat.) the purity of Latin style.

To **LA'TINIZE**, *v. a.* (*latiniser*, Fr.) to use words or phrases, in another language, that are borrowed from the Latin.

LA'TISH, *adj.* somewhat late. Somewhat advanced in the night.

LA'TIRO'STOUS, *adj.* (from *latus*, Lat. broad and *isthmus*, Lat. a break) having a broad beak.

LA'TITANCY, *S.* (*latitans*, Lat.) the state of a thing which lies hid. "By their succession or *latitancy*." **BROWN.** Not in use.

LA'TITANT, *adj.* (*latitans*, Lat.) concealed or lying hid. "Latitant several months." **BROWN.** Not in use.

LA'TITAT, *S.* (Lat. he lies hid) in law, a writ, which issues out of the King's Bench, so called from a supposition that the defendant *lurks* or *lies hid*, and cannot be found in the county of Middlesex, but is fled to some other county, to the sheriff whereof this writ is directed, commanding him to apprehend the defendant there. *Fitz. Nat. Brew.*

LA'TITUDE, *S.* (Fr. *latitude*, Lat.) breadth or width; in bodies of unequal dimensions the shortest space between the two extremes of its surface, or the measure of a straight line drawn through its ends. "Provided the length doth not exceed the *latitude*." **WORTON.** Room, space, or extent. The extent of the earth or heavens measured from the equator to either pole. The distance of a place from the equator, either North or South, or an arch of the meridian comprehended between the zenith of a place and the equator. Unrestrained or unlimited acceptance. Freedom from any settled rules. Extent or comprehension of any art or science. *He is out of his latitude*, a figurative expression, implying that a person is in a place he is ignorant of, or that he is handling a subject beyond his abilities or comprehension.

LATITUDINARIAN, *adj.* (*latitudinaire*, Fr.) not confined or restrained, either with respect to actions or opinions.

LATITUDINARIAN, *S.* a person not conforming to any particular opinion or standard; but living and thinking without any restraint.

LA'TRANT, *adj.* (*latrans*, Lat.) barking. "The *latrant* race." **TICKEL.**

LA'TTER, *S.* (the comparative of *late*, though universally written with *it*, contrary to the etymology, and the common practice in the superlative *lateſt*; yet, as Johnson observes, when the thing compared is mentioned we use *later*, as "This fruit is *later* than the rest." But *latter* when no comparison is expressed. "In these *latter* ages." **LOCKE.** Happening after a particular period, or after something else. Modern, or not long done or past. Mentioned the last in order. "The difference between *latter* and *former*." **JOHNSON.**

L A U

“reason and revelation, and in what sense the latter is “superiour.” WARTS.

LA'TTERLY, *adv.* of late; in the last age or in the last part of life; not long ago. A new word, invented without necessity, and supported without reason.

LA'TTICE, *S.* (*lattis*, Fr. written *lettice* by Junius, and derived from *lett iren*, Sax. a hindring iron; by Skinner imagined to be derived from *latte*, Belg. a lath, or corrupted from *nettice*, or net-work; Johnson says, he has sometimes derived it from *leteyes*, or that which *lets* the eye, and adds it may be derived from *latterculus*, Lat. yet why he could not take the French *latis* for its original I know not) a window made of sticks or iron bars crossing each other at small distances.

To LA'TTICE, *v. a.* to mark with cross strokes like a lattice. To make with sticks or bars crossing each other at small distances.

LAVA'TION, *S.* (*lavatio*, Lat.) the act of washing. “The solemn day of her *lavation*.” HASKEW.

LA'VATORY, *S.* (from *lavo*, Lat. to wash) in medicine, a wash; some liquid with which diseased parts are washed. “*Lavatories* to wash the temples.” HARVEY. In history, certain places in Peru or Chili, where gold is got out of the ground by means of washing, or turning large streams into a cavity dug in the earth for that purpose.

LAUD, *S.* (*laus laudis*, Lat.) the act of praising for any good, benevolent, or noble deed. In divinity, that part of divine worship which consists in praise, or an acknowledgment and grateful sense of benefits received from heaven.

To LAUD, *v. a.* (*laudo*, Lat.) to praise; to acknowledge or mention with a sense of gratitude.

LAUDABLE, *adj.* (*laudabilis*, Lat.) worthy of praise or commendation. In medicine, healthy, or generous. “*Laudable* juices.” ARBUTH.

LAUDANUM, *S.* (a cant word from *laudo* to praise) a medicine composed of opium, &c.

To LA'VE, *v. a.* (*lavo*, Lat.) to wash or bathe in any liquid. To throw up; to lade, or scoop out water, from *lever*, Fr. to raise.

To LAVE'ER, *v. a.* to change the direction often in a course. “Against stiff gales *laver*ing go.” DRYD.

LA'VEY, *S.* (*lavoir*, Fr.) a vessel to wash any thing in.

To LAUGH, *v. n.* (pronounced in this word and its derivatives *lauff*, *blaban*, Sax. *blabande*, Sax. laughing, *blagole*, Sax. always laughing. *Lachen*, Belg. and Teut. *luch*, Scot.) to make a loud and interrupted noise of sudden merriment or mirth. Figuratively, to appear gay, favourable, pleasant, fertile, or so as to cause joy. “Then *laughs* the childish year with flowrets crowned.” DRYD. Used with *at*, to treat with contempt or ridicule. “You'll *be laugh'd at*.” SHAK. Actively, to deride; to ridicule or mock, so as to make an object of contempt, generally followed by *scorn*. “*Laugh to scorn*—the power of “men.” SHAK.

LAUGH, *S.* (*lach*, Belg.) an interrupted sound caused by any object which excites sudden mirth.

LAUGHABLE, *adj.* proper to be laugh't at. Causing laughter. “A *laughable* writer.” DRYD.

LAUGHER, *S.* a person fond of mirth, or easily provoked to laughter.

LAUGHINGLY, *adv.* in a merry manner. With great pleasantry or mirth.

LAUGHINGSTOCK, *S.* a butt; an object of contempt or ridicule.

LAUGHTER, *S.* (*bleabtor*, Sax.) an expression of sudden mirth, occasioned by a convulsive motion of the præcordia, muscles of the mouth and face, a continued expulsion of breath, with a loud noise and shaking of the breast and sides. An inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

LA'VISH, *adj.* (the etymology is uncertain, but may be derived from *lavo*, Lat. to wash away) generous or liberal to excess. Scattered in waste; profuse. Figuratively, wild or unrestrained. “Curbing his *lavish* spirit.” SHAK.

To LA'VISH, *v. a.* to waste extravagantly. To profuse or fling away.

LA'VISHLY, *S.* a prodigal or profuse person.

LA'VISHLY, *adv.* in an extravagant or prodigal manner; with such a degree of liberality, or parting with any thing, as borders on excess and indiscretion.

LA'VISHMENT, LA'VISHNESS, *S.* an extravagant, prodigal, or indiscreet wasting or giving away what belongs to a person.

To LAUNCH, *v. n.* (*lancer*, *elancer*, Fr. *lanciare*, Lat.) to force out to sea: Used with *into*; “*Launch* farther into “the ocean.” LOCKE. To rove at large. To expatiate. To be diffused, applied to stile, followed by *into*.

L A X

“*Launched out into a long oration*.” BROOME. Actively, to put or push to sea. To dart from the hand. “*Launch-* “*ing from the sky*—his writhen bolt.” DRYD. Johnson recommends it as better to write in the last sense *launch*, for the sake of distinction.

LAUND, *S.* (*lande*, Fr. *lawn*, *lawn*, *llan*, Brit.) a lawn, or plain extended between woods. “Through this *laund* a- “non the deer will come.” SHAK. Not in use.

LAUNDRESS, *S.* (*lavandiere*, Fr. Skinner imagines the old French word might have been *lavandresse*, and that the old English word *landress*, or the present *laundress* are derived from thence by contraction; but others imagine it to be derived from *lawn*, a peculiar kind of linnen, and *dress*, so as to imply one that dresses linnen), a woman employed in washing linnen.

LAUNDRY, *S.* a room wherein linnen is washed, or ironed. The act of washing linnen. “As appears in *lau-* “*dry* of cloaths.” BACON.

LAVOLT, *S.* (*lavolta*, Ital. *la volte*, Fr.) an old dance which consisted in a variety of turnings and capering. A caper. “I cannot sing—nor heel the high *lavolt*.” SHAK.

LAUREAT, *adj.* (*laureatus*, Lat.) decked with laurel; crowned with laurel. A *Poet Laureat*, is one who is in pay from the king, and makes the odes which are performed before him on his birth-day, and on the beginning of the new year; for which his usual allowance was a butt of sack, which is now commuted for by a regular salary.

LAUREATION, *S.* in Scotland, the act or state of having degrees conferred, so called because in some they make use of flowery crowns, in imitation of the laurel chaplets used by the ancients.

LAUREL, *S.* (*laurier*, Fr. *laurus*, Lat.) a tree, sometimes called the cherry bay.

LAURELLED, *adj.* crowned or adorned with laurel.

LAW, *S.* (*laga*, *lah*, Sax. *lei*, Fr. *laxgh*, Erse. *lew*, Dan. *laure*, Belg.) a rule of action. A precept or command coming from a superiour authority which an inferior is bound to obey. A judicial process. Any thing obliged to be done. An invariable conformity or correspondence between a cause and effect. “The *laws* of “nature.” To take the *law*, implies to enter an action against a person.

LAWFUL, *adj.* agreeable to law. That which may be done without violating the precepts of superiour authority, or incurring any punishment.

LAWFULLY, *adv.* in a manner conformable to, and permitted by, the precepts of a superiour authority, or the laws.

LAWGIVER, *S.* a legislator, or one who has authority to make laws. A supreme magistrate.

LAWGIVING, *adj.* legislative, or enacting laws.

LAWLESS, *adj.* unrestrained by any law. Subject to no law. Contrary to law.

LAWLESSLY, *adv.* in a manner contrary to law.

LAWMAKER, *S.* a legislator, or one who makes laws.

LAWN, *S.* (*land*, Dan. *lawn*, *llan*, Brit. *lande*, Fr.) an open space or plain between woods. Fine linnen, according to Johnson, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of a bishop's robes, from *llain*, Brit. *lawn*, Dalm. *lawn*, Russ. *linon*, Fr.

LAWSUIT, *S.* a process or action in law.

LAWYER, *S.* a counsellor, or one that is skilled in the law. 2. *Kib.* 148; at present given by courtesy as a compliment to an attorney.

LA'X, *adj.* (*laxus*, Lat.) without restraint or not confined. “In- “habit *lax*, ye powers of heaven.” *Par. Lost*. Not compact, or not having its parts strongly or closely joined. “Like “*laxer* matter.” WOODW. Vague, not accurate, exact, or composed with any caution. “*Lax* and moral discourses.” BAC. In medicine, loose in body, or frequently going to stool. Slack, or not strained. “The *lax* membrane.” HOLDER.

LA'X, Sax. a looseness or diarrhæa. Wants authority.

LAXATION, *S.* the act of loosening or slackening. The state of being loosened or slackened.

LAXATIVE, *adj.* (*laxatif*, Fr. from *lavo*, Lat.) in medicine, having the power to remove costiveness, or to make loose.

LAXATIVE, *S.* in medicine, a remedy that purges, or removes costiveness.

LAXATIVENESS, *S.* the quality or power of curing or removing costiveness.

LA'XITY, *S.* (*laxitas*, Lat.) the state of a body whose parts are not strongly compacted, but may be easily separated. Vagueness, applied to the different senses in which words

L A Y

words are used. Slackness or looseness, opposed to tension or tightness. Openness, opposed to closeness or compactness.

LA'XNESS, S. looseness, opposed to tension. Vagueness, or want of precision, applied to language. In medicine, a loose habit of body, opposed to closeness.

LA'Y, preter of LYE.

To LA'Y, *v. a.* (preter *laid*, part. passive *lain*, from *legen*, *liggan*, Sax. *lig*, in Lincolnshire, *ligg*, Ill. *loggen*, Belg. *legen*, Teut.) to place along upon the ground. To beat down, applied to corn or grass. To put or place. To fix deep, applied to foundation. To put into any state. "Lay asleep." BAC. To calm, still, quiet or allay, applied to winds or storms. To hinder a spectre or spirit from walking. "To lay the devil." L'ESTR. To set on a table, applied to food. "I laid meat unto them." Hof. xi. 4. In gardening, to propagate or multiply plants by fixing their twigs in the ground. To deposit money in a wager. To bring forth eggs or young, applied to birds. To apply with violence, joined with *siege*. To scheme, contrive, or plan, applied to plots, projects, &c. In law, to exhibit or offer, joined with *indictment*. "He lays his indictment in some certain county." ATTERB. Used with *apart*, to reject or put away. "Lay apart all filthiness." James i. 21. Used with *away*, to put away; to forego. To pull off, or put from one, applied to drefs. Used with *before*, to expose to view; to shew; to display. Used with *by*, to keep or reserve for some future occasion. "Let every one lay by him in store." 1 Cor. xvi. 2. To forego any practice; to put off any drefs; to dismiss any person. Used with *down*, to deposit as a pledge, equivalent or satisfaction, generally followed by *for*. To quit or resign. "Laid down the sword." BLACK. To lie along a bed in order to sleep or repose. "I will lay me down in peace." Psal. xlviii. To advance as a maxim, applied to arguments. Used with *forth*, to expatiate or enlarge upon. "He lays himself forth upon the gracefulness of the raven." L'ESTR. To place in a decent posture, applied to a corpse. "Em-balm me, then lay me forth." SHAK. Followed by *bold of*, to seize, catch or apprehend. "Favourable seasons beheld fully laid bold of." LOCKE. Followed by *in*, to keep as a reserve; to store or treasure. "To lay in timely provisions." ADDIS. Used with *on*, to beat with violence, applied to blows. To charge with; to accuse of; to impute. "Lay the fault on us." SHAK. To place a burden upon a person; to impose or enjoin. "To lay on or upon you no greater burthen." Acts xv. 28. Followed by *out*, to spend, or pay away, applied to money; to display or exhibit. "Lay out bigotry in all its colours." ATTERB. To plan or dispose. "The garden is laid out into a grove." BROOME. When used with the reciprocal pronoun to exert, or make great efforts. "To lay out himself for the good of his country." SMALLRIDGE. Used with *to* or *unto*, to charge upon, or impute. "It would be laid to us." SHAK. To apply with vigour. "We should now lay to our hands." OXF. Reasons. To harass, or attack. "Hardly laid to by the Baffa." KNOLLES. Used with *together*, to collect, or bring into one point of view. "If we lay all these things together." SOUTH. Used with *under*, to subject, or make subject to. "Lay it under the restraint of laws." ADDIS. Used with *up*, to confine, applied to diseases. "Laid up by that disease." TEMPLE. To reserve store or treasure against some future time. "Fathers are want to lay up for their sons." MILT. Used with *upon*, to impute or charge, applied to faults. "Far from laying a blot upon Luther." ATTERB. To impose or inflict, applied to punishment. "A punishment laid upon Eve." LOCKE. To importune, or request with incessant earnestness. "All the people laid so hardly upon him to take that war." KNOLLES. This last sense is obsolete. Neuterly, to produce or bring eggs, applied to fowls; used with *about*, to strike on all sides; figuratively, to act with great assiduity and vigour. "They lay about them to cast a slur upon the king." SOUTH. Used with *at*, to aim a blow at; to strike at; to endeavour to strike. "The sword of him that layeth at him." Job. Used with *in* *for*, to make indirect offers to draw persons in. "I have laid in for these." DRYD. Used with *on*, to strike, or beat furiously. "He lays me on." DRYD. Used with *out*, to expose. "Lay out their corn in the sun." Guard. To use or take measures. "I laid out for intelligence." WOODW.

LA'Y, S. (*ley*, *leag*, Sax. *ley*, Scot. *lle*, Brit. a place, now frequently and properly written *lea*) grassy ground. A meadow ground unplowed and kept for cattle. "A mist of daisies on a flow'ry lay." DRYD.

L E A

LA'Y, S. (*ley*, Scot. *lay*, Fr. *lied*, Teut. and Belg. *ladetta*, Ital. according to Skinner, derived from *la*, a note in the gamut) a song or poem. "Tun'd her soft lays." Par. Lost.

LA'Y, *adj.* (*laicus*, Lat. *laos*, *laos*, Gr. people) belonging to the people who follow trades and secular business, opposed to the clergy.

LA'YER, S. a bed; a row, or stratum of earth or any other body spread over another. In botany, a sprig, stalk, or branch of a plant, which is layed under the mould in order to take root and propagate. A hen that lays eggs.

LAYMAN, S. one who follows any trade and is not in orders, opposed to a clergyman. In painting, an image to draw by.

LA'ZAR, S. (from *Lazarus* mentioned in St. Luke) a person formed and nauseous, with filthy and pestilential sores and diseases; a leper.

LAZARE'TTO, LA'ZAR-HOUSE, S. (*lazaret*, Fr. *lazaretto*, Ital.) an hospital or house for the reception of the diseased.

LA'ZAR-WORT, S. a plant.

LA'ZILY, *adv.* in an idle, inactive, sluggish, or heavy manner.

LA'ZING, *adj.* (from *lazy*) in a state of sluggish idleness. "Lazing and lolling upon his couch." SOUTH. Not in use.

LA'ZULI, S. (Ital. *azure*) a stone, the ground of which is blue, spotted and veined with white, and a glistening metallic yellow. It appears to be composed of a white sparry and crystalline matter; of flakes of the golden or yellow talk, a shining yellow substance, which fumes in calcination and produces a sulphurous smell, and lastly of a blue substance, used much among the painters under the name of ultramarine.

LA'ZY, *adj.* (*lifer*, Dan. *lofigh*, Belg. *lazacca*, *lazacy*, Pol. from *lazy*, to go slowly, heavily, and lazily, *lache*, Fr. A correspondent of Johnson's derives it from *a l'aize*, Fr. at one's ease; but Spellman says, that the Saxons were formerly divided into Edhelings, Frilings, and Lazzos, *i. e.* nobles, gentlemen, and slaves or servants; but in the reign of Richard II. the greatest part of the lazzi or slaves recover'd their liberty, so that there is scarce any servant now remaining who is called a slave, or one of the lazzi. But the name still remains applied to those, who are defective in diligence, and on that account are called *lazier*) a person unwilling, or slow and tedious in working.

LD, a contraction used for *Lord*.

LEA, S. (*lle*, Brit. a place, *ley*, Sax. fallow ground; *leag*, Sax. a pasture) ground inclosed. See LAY.

LEA'D, S. (this word as well as its derivatives are pronounced *led*, from *læd*, Sax. *loot*, Belg. *lot*, Teut.) one of the softest, most ductile and most heavy metals next to gold, very subject to rust, dissolved by the weakest acids; it is employed in refining gold and silver by the cupel; common cerufs is made of it by means of vinegar, of cerufs red-lead, of red or burnt lead the best yellow ochre, and of lead and tin together solder for lead. Its specific gravity is to that of water as 1132 to 1000. It abounds in England more than in any other country, and at Mendip in Somersetshire above all other places in this island. In the plural, it is used for the flat roof on an house.

To LEA'D, *v. a.* to fit with lead.

To LE'AD, *v. a.* (this word and its derivatives are pronounced *lead*, preter *led*, from *lædan*, Sax. *leyden* or *leeden*, Belg. *leyten*, Teut. *leder*, Dan. *ouladate*, Russ.) to conduct or guide by holding a person's hand. To conduct to any place. To conduct, or go before any body of men, as a commander. To guide or to show a person the method of attaining any thing, applied to the mind, and used with *into*. "Not so proper to lead us into the knowledge." WATTS. Used with *on*, to draw on, entice, or allure. "Lead him on with a fine baited delay." SHAK. to induce or persuade by some pleasing motive. To pass, or spend in a particular manner; followed by *life*. To lead a dance, figuratively, to put a person to great trouble in following one, or in discovering any truth. Neuterly, to go first or show the way. To conduct an army; used with *on*. In gaming, to play first.

LEA'DEN, S. (pronounced *leden*, from *lead*, and *en*, Sax. implying the materials out of which a thing is made) made of lead. Figuratively, heavy; unwilling, or motionless. "If he be leaden, icy, cold." SHAK. Heavy, or dull, applied to the disposition.

LE'ADER, S. (pronounced *leader*) one that goes before to show the way to another. A captain, or commander, applied

plied to an army. One at the head of any party or faction. "Enslaved by three or four *leaders*." SWIFT.

LEADING, *part.* (from *lead*, the verb) principal, or chief. "The shape is the *leading* quality." LOCKE.

LEADING-STRINGS, *S.* strings by which children are held when taught to walk.

LEADMAN, *S.* (pronounced *leadman*) one who begins or leads a dance. "Such a light and mettled dance—by *leadmen*." JONS. Obsolete.

LEADWORT, *S.* (pronounced *ledwort*) a plant.

LEAF, *S.* (plural *leaves*, from *leaf*, Sax. *loof*, Belg. *loff*, Dan. *laub*, Cimbr. *laub* or *loof*, Teut.) a part of a plant extended into length and breadth; the most extreme part of a branch and the ornament of the twigs, consisting of a very glutinous matter, and furnished every where with veins and nerves. Its office is to subtilize and give more spirit to the sap, and convey it to the buds. But to be more particular: The *leaves* receive in the spring the crude humours into themselves, where they are elaborated, and then conveyed to the plant; it is by the *leaves* that the redundancy of humours is dispersed, which would otherwise surcharge and mortify the plant; it is by means of the bibulous vessels of the *leaves* that the aqueous particles of the air are imbibed, and the moisture exhausted in the day is recruited; and it is by the *leaves* that the future bud, and consequently a succession of fruit, is continued and rendered possible. In books, it is a part containing two pages. One side of a double or folding door; the flap of a table. Any thing beaten thin: Hence *leaf-gold* and *silver*.

To LEAF, *v. n.* to produce or bear leaves. "Trees—*would leaf* about solstice." BROWN. Not in use.

LEAFLESS, *adj.* without, or deprived of leaves.

LEAFY, *adj.* full of leaves.

LEAGUE, *S.* (pronounced *leeg*, from *ligue*, Fr. *liga*, Span. *lega*, Ital. from *ligo*, Lat. to bind) a confederacy; a combination, or an alliance entered into between princes and states for their mutual aid and defence. It is peculiarly applied to that entered into in France from 1576 to 1593, to prevent Henry IV. who was of the reformed religion, from succeeding to that crown.

To LEAGUE, *v. n.* to unite; to confederate or enter into an alliance for mutual aid and defence; applied to princes and states.

LEAGUE, *S.* (*legui*, Fr. *liga* and *legua*, Span. *lega*, Ital. *leuca*, low Lat. *lech*, Brit. a stone that used to be erected at the end of every league) a measure of length by land and sea, containing about three miles.

LEAGUE, *adj.* confederated; united by an alliance for mutual defence and aid.

LEAGUER, *S.* (*beleggeren*, Belg. *legger*, Dan. *legger*, Belg. *lager*, Teut. a camp) a siege, or investment of a town. A camp. "Carried into the *leaguer* of the adversaries." SHAK. Not in use.

LEAK, *S.* (*leck*, Belg. from *lecken*, or *leken*, to drop) a breach or hole which lets water into a ship, and out of a barrel or other vessel. To *spring a leak*, among mariners, is to receive some damage, by which water may enter into a ship.

To LEAK, *v. n.* to let water in or out. To drop through a breach. "*Leaking* fire." DRYD.

LEAKAGE, *S.* the state of a vessel that lets water in or out through some breach. An allowance of 12 per cent. in the customs, to importers of wine, for waste and damage it may be supposed to have received in its passage; likewise an allowance of 2 barrels in 22 made by the officers of excise to brewers of ale and beer.

LEAKY, *adj.* full of breaches or chinks which let water in, applied to ships; but full of chinks which let water out, applied to barrels.

To LEAN, *v. a.* (pronounced *leen*, preter *leaned*, or *leant*, *blinan*, Sax. *lenen*, Belg. *leunen*, Teut.) to rest against. To be in a bending posture, Figuratively, to have a tendency, inclination or propensity; used with *to*.

LEAN, *adj.* (*blæne*, *lene*, Sax. *ligune*, Epirot.) thin, or wanting fat or flesh. Figuratively, low, or poor, opposed to great or rich. "Let not a *leaner* action rend us." SHAK.

LEAN, *S.* that part of flesh which is entirely musculous without any fat.

LEANLY, *adv.* wanting fat or flesh. Meagerly; thinly.

LEANNESS, *S.* want of flesh, applied to the body. Want of fat, applied to meat. Figuratively, want of money. "The *leanness* of his purse." SHAK.

To LEAP, *v. n.* (*hlæpan*, Sax. *loopen*, Belg. *loup*, Scot.) to jump or move forwards with the feet close together. To rush with violence; to throw the whole body

forwards by a spring from any place without any change of the feet. To bound or spring. To fly or start. Actively, to pass over or into by jumping. To embrace or copulate, applied to beasts.

LEAP, *S.* a bound, spring, or jump: An act whereby a person rises upwards, or flings himself forwards with a spring without changing his feet. A sudden or abrupt transition. An assault of a beast of prey. The act of copulation, applied to beasts. The effect of leaping; hazard.

LEAP-FROG, *S.* a play, wherein children leap over each other.

LEAP-YEAR, *S.* every fourth year, so called from its leaping or advancing a day more that year than any other; so that the year has then 366, and February 29 days.

To LEARN, *v. a.* (*leornan*, or *leornian*, Sax. *leornen*, Belg. *learen*, Teut. *lerer*, Dan. to teach) to receive or improve by instruction. To teach. "Hast thou not *learned* me *how*." SHAK. Johnson observes that in many European languages the same word signifies to learn and to teach, *i. e.* to gain and impart knowledge; but it were to be wished that the English would for the sake of distinction and greater accuracy use these words with more precision, and apply *learn* purely to the gaining, and *teach* only to the communicating or imparting knowledge. Actively, to take example from, "*Learn of me*." Matt. xi. 29.

LEARNED, *adj.* having the mind improved by study and instruction, by observation and reading. Skilled; skilful, expert; knowing. Skilled in books or the learning of the schools.

LEARNEDLY, *adv.* with great appearance of extensive reading, deep study, and diligent observation.

LEARNING, *S.* skill in languages or sciences; knowledge in books distinguished from that of mankind, which is termed experience. Skill in any thing, whether good or bad.

LEARNER, *S.* one who is yet under the tuition of, or receiving instruction from, another. One who is acquiring some art or science.

LEASE, *S.* (*leas*, Sax. a pasture, *laisser*, Fr. to leave or relinquish in behalf of another) a contract by which houses or lands are parted with, or granted to another for a certain term of years, or for life, in consideration of some payment. Figuratively, any tenure, or right by which a person enjoys a thing.

To LEASE, *v. a.* to let out by lease.

To LEASE, *v. a.* (*lesen*, Belg.) to glean; or gather corn that lies scattered after the harvest is carried in.

LEASER, *S.* a gleaner. One that gathers corn after the reapers.

LEASH, *S.* (*leisse*, Fr. a rope by which dogs are coupled together, *leise*, Belg. *laccio*, Ital. *lazo*, Span. a thong) a leather long by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser leads his greyhound. "Like a fawning greyhound in a *leash*." SHAK. In hunting, three creatures of the same sort, applied either to dogs, hares, &c. Figuratively, any collection consisting of three in number. A band wherewith any thing is tied.

To LEASH, *v. a.* to bind; to couple, or hold in a string. "*Leash* in like hounds." SHAK.

LEASING, *S.* (*leafe*, Sax. false, *loosen*, Belg. deceitful, *leasung*, and *blis*, Sax. *liffowany* and *loffeowany*, Pol. and Slav. *loffe*, Russ. *lajba*, Slav. *letz*, Boh.) a falsehood or lie.

LEAST, *adj.* (the superlative of *little*, the comparative of which is *less*; Dr. Wallis proposes it to be spelt *left*, that it might be more analogous to the comparative; but as this would be a means of confusing it with *left* the conjunction, it would be better to continue the old spelling. It is derived from *leest*, Sax. from whence our method of comparing it is borrowed. *Lytel*, Sax. making *les* in the comparative, and *leest* in the superlative; so that the Doctor's proposal is not only inconvenient but improper, as *least* is derived from the Sax. not formed from *less*) little beyond all others; exceeding others in smallness.

LEAST, *adv.* in the lowest degree. Less than any other way. *At least* or *leastwise*; to say no more; to mention only in the lowest degree.

LEASY, *adj.* (from *leado*, Lat. to hurt; or *loose*) flimsy; of a weak texture.

LEATHER, *S.* (pronounced *lether* with the *e* short as in *met*; *lether*, Sax. *leden*, Belg. and Teut. *leder*, Brit. *ledar*, Erse. *ledur*, Isl.) the hides of beasts dressed and tanned. The skin, joined to *loose*; and applied to any excoriation caused by hard riding.

LEATHER-COAT, *S.* an apple, so called from the roughness of its rind.

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LEATHER-DRESSER, S. he who dresses hides and makes leather.

LEATHERY, *adj.* resembling leather.

LEATHERN, *adj.* (*ledern*, Teut. *lédere*, Belg.) made of leather.

LEATHER-MOUTHED, *adj.* in natural history, applied to such fish as have their teeth in their throat, as the cheven or chub.

LEATHER-SELLER, S. one who sells leather.

LEAVE, S. (*leave*, Sax. from *lyfan*, Sax. to grant) permission to do any thing. Allowance or consent. Farewell; adieu; compliment, or ceremony paid before a person's departure; used with *take*.

To **LEAVE**, *adj.* (*preter I left*, or *have left*, part. passive, *left*; *leift*, preter, *lefte*, Isl. to permit, *leiff*, Isl. any thing left behind, or not taken) to quit, abandon, depart from or desert. To suffer, to remain without taking away. To appeal to, or to permit without opposition. "I leave the reader to judge." LOCKE. To cease to do; to desist. "Leave caring for the asses." 1 Sam. ix. 5. Used with *off*, to desist, applied to actions; to lay aside as useless, applied to dress; and to forsake or quit, applied to persons. "To leave off some of his old acquaintance." Hist. of John Bull. Used with *out*, to omit; to neglect. Used with *to*, to bequeath by will; to give as an inheritance; but if followed by a reciprocal pronoun; to abandon, to resign; to give up without any farther interposition. "If a wife man be left to himself." TILLOIS. Neuterly; to cease; to quit, or give over any action. Used with *off*; to desist, forbear, or stop.

LEAVED, *adj.* covered with leaves. Made with folds. "Two leaved." Isa. xlv. 1.

LEAVEN, *adj.* (pronounced *leven* with the *e* short; *levain*, Fr. from *levo*, Lat. to raise) ferment mixed with any mass to make it light; particularly used of sour dough mixed in a mass of bread. Figuratively, any mixture which makes a general change in a mass: Used in a bad sense.

To **LEAVEN**, *v. a.* to ferment by something mixed, applied particularly to that of sour dough mixed with a mass of bread. Figuratively, to taint; to corrupt; or imbue.

LEAVER, S. (pronounced *leever* from *leave*) one who quits or forsakes another. "A master leaver." SHAK.

LEAVES, S. the plural of LEAF.

LEAVINGS, S. a remnant; a residue; relics; applied to persons. Offals, applied to meat. This word has no singular.

LEAVY, *adj.* full of leaves; covered with leaves.

To **LE'CH**, *v. a.* (*lecher*, Fr.) to lick over. "Hast thou yet leched the Athenian's eyes." SHAK.

LE'CHER, S. (derived, by Skinner, from *luxure*, old Fr. lust, or unlawful love, *luxuria*, Lat. being used in that sense by the writers of middle ages) a lewd person, or one who indulges unchaste love.

To **LE'CHER**, *v. n.* to frequent the stews and public prostitutes.

LE'CHEROUS, *adj.* lewd; frequenting stews, and concerned with prostitutes.

LE'CHEROUSNESS, S. the quality of being lewd or indulging lust.

LE'CTION, S. (*lectio*, Lat.) a reading. A variety in the copies of a book.

LE'CTURE, S. (Fr.) a discourse upon any subject read or pronounced in public. The act of reading. "In the lecture of holy scripture." BROWN. The last sense is seldom used. A sharp reproof or reprimand.

To **LE'CTURE**, *v. a.* to instruct in a set or public discourse. To reprimand, or reprove in an insolent or magisterial manner.

LE'CTURER, S. one who publicly pronounces a discourse on any subject. A person who is chosen by a parish to preach in a church on a Sunday in the afternoon, and paid by voluntary subscription. A person appointed by will to preach at a certain time, with a salary for his trouble.

LE'CTURESHIP, S. the employ or office of a lecturer.

LE'D, part. and preter of LEAD.

LE'DGE, S. (*leggon*, Belg. to lie) a row or layer. "The lowest ledge or row should be merely of stone." WOTTON. A ridge rising above the other parts of a surface. Any prominence or rising part. A small or narrow shelf fixed against a wall or wainscot.

LE'DHORSE, S. a sumpter or state horse.

LE'E, S. (*lie*, Fr.) dregs; or sediment, of any liquor. Figuratively, the dregs or lowest order of the people. Among sailors, that part which is towards or opposite to the wind. A lee shore is that on which the wind blows. A lee the helm, is to put the helm to the leeward side of the

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ship. A leeward ship, is that which is not fast by the wind, nor makes her way so good as she should. To lay a ship by the lee, is to bring her so that her sails may be flat against her masts, and the wind may come right against her broad side. Lee way, is the angle made by the line on which the ship should run, according to her course.

LE'ECH, S. (*lek*, or *leck*, Goth. from *leiknon*, Goth. to cure, *læc* or *lec*, Sax. from *lacknian* or *læcnian*, to cure, *lacknare*, Isl. *lecarz* and *likarz*, Pol. *likar*, Slav. and Dalm. *lekar*, Bohem.) a physician, or one who professes the art of healing: At present obsolete, unless in poetry; hence *cowleech* still in use. "This leech Arbuthnot was yclept." GAY. A kind of water serpent used to draw blood in such cases where the lancet might not be safe, or where it might be too much dreaded by the patient.

To **LE'ECH**, *v. a.* (*leiknon*, Goth. *læcnian*, Sax. *leketi*, Russ. *liciti* and *licati*, Slav. and Dalm. *leczye*, Pol. *leciti*, Bohem.) to heal; to cure; to prescribe medicines or perform the office of a physician. Obsolete.

LE'EK, S. (*leac*, Sax. *laek*, Belg. *log*, Dan. *lauch*, Teut. *leech*, Erse.) in botany, the porrum; its flower is bell-shaped, has 6 petals collected into a spherical head, covered by a common roundish spathe which withers; they have 6 stamina alternately broader than each other, and a short round, three-cornered germen which supports a single style crowned by an acute stigma, which afterwards becomes a short, broad capsule with three lobes, having three cells filled with angular seeds. It is included in the same class with garlic by Linnaeus, but in Miller, makes a distinct genus, having two species.

LE'ER, S. (*bleare*, Sax. the face, *leer*, Dan. to laugh, *lauren*, Teut. to look at or observe) a side view. The act of looking askance or by a stolen view. Figuratively, a laboured and affected cast of the countenance.

To **LE'ER**, *v. n.* to look at by turning the eyeballs to one corner, or by stealing a side view. To look at with an affected or dissembled cast of the countenance.

LE'ES, S. (*lie*, Fr.) dregs or the sediments of any liquor. Seldom used in the singular.

To **LE'SE**, *v. a.* (*glea*, Belg.) to loose. "No cause, nor client fat, will Chevril lese." B. JONSON. Obsolete.

LE'ET, S. (*lethe*) a little court held within a manor, and called the king's court, because it originally took its authority of punishing offences from the crown, whence it is derived to inferior persons. Kitch. 6.

LE'WARD, *adj.* (pronounced *luward*, from *lee* and *ward*, Sax.) towards the wind. See LEE.

LE'FT, the part. and preter of LEAVE.

LE'FT, *adj.* (*luste*, Belg. from *levus*, Lat.) that side which is opposite to the right. That side of an animal on which the heart is situated.

LEFTHANDED, *adj.* using the left hand more frequently than the right.

LEFTHANDEDNESS, S. the habitual use of the left hand.

LE'G, S. (*leg*, Dan. *leggur*, Isl.) the limb by which the body is supported, and by means of which we walk, beginning from the knee and reaching to the foot. After making a bow, or compliment made by drawing the leg along the ground. To stand upon one's own legs, signifies to support, or defend one's self. "Persons of his fortune could well have stood upon their own legs." COLLIER. Figuratively, that by which any thing is supported. "The leg of a table, or chair."

LE'GACY, S. (*legatum*, Lat.) any thing given by will.

LE'GAL, *adj.* (Fr. from *leges*, Lat. laws) done or worded agreeable to the laws. Lawful.

LEGA'LITY, S. (*legalité*, Fr.) the quality of being agreeable to, or consistent with, the laws.

To **LE'GALIZE**, *v. a.* (*legaliser*, Fr.) to authorize, or make lawful. "If any thing can legalize revenge." SOUTH. Not in use.

LE'GALLY, *adv.* in a manner agreeable to, or consistent with, the laws.

LE'GATARY, S. (*legatoire*, Fr. *legatum*, Lat.) one that has something left him by will.

LE'GATE, S. (*legat*, Fr. *legato*, Ital. *legatus*, Lat.) a deputy, ambassador, or one commissioned to transact affairs for another. A commissioner deputed by the pope to transact affairs belonging to the holy see.

LEGATE'E, S. (from *legatum*, Lat.) one who has something left him by will.

LE'GATINE, *adj.* made by, or belonging to, a legate of the pope.

LEGA'TION, S. (*legatio*, Lat.) mission. Deputation; commission; embassy; or the state of a person sent and authorized to transact business for another.

LEGA'TOR, S. (*legatio* of *lego*, Lat.) one who makes a will and bequeaths legacies.

LE'GEND, S. (*legenda*, Lat. things that should be read) originally a book, in the Romish church, containing the lessons that were to be read in divine service; from hence the word was applied to histories of the lives of saints, because chapters were read out of them at matins; but as the *golden legend*, compiled by James de Varase, about the year 1290, contained in it several ridiculous and romantic stories, the word is now used by protestants to signify any incredible or inauthentic narrative. In the study of medals, it is applied to the letters engraved about the margins of coins, or the inscriptions of medals which serve to explain their figures and devices.

LE'GER, S. (spelt likewise *ledger*, *leider*, or *leiger*, from *legger*, Belg. to lie or remain in a place) any thing that lies or remains in a place, thus, "*Leger ambassadors*, were such as were sent to remain in the courts of princes to observe their motions, and to hold correspondence with them." BAC. "*A leger bait*, is that which is fixed or made to rest in one certain place when the fisher is absent." WALT. "*A leger book*, is that which lies in a compting-house, containing the journal methodized in such a manner that a person may at one view, see the the state of every person's account.

LE'GERDEMAIN, S. (Fr. quick or nimble of hand) slight of hand. The power of deceiving the eye by the quickness in which a person moves his hands.

LEGE'RITY, S. (*legereté*, Fr.) lightness; nimbleness, or activity. "*Fresh legerity*." SHAK. Not in use.

LE'GGED, *adj.* having legs. Supported by legs.

LE'GIBLE, *adj.* (*legibilis*, Lat.) such as may be read. Apparent; discoverable. "*Opinions are legible in their countenances*." COLLIER.

LE'GIBLY, *adv.* in such a manner as may be read.

LE'GIO, S. (*legio*, Lat.) a body of soldiers in the Roman army. It consisted both of horse and foot, and contained in it both light and heavy armed soldiers. Vegetius, when he considered its nature, could not help saying, that some deity had inspired the Romans with the idea of it. Figuratively, an army or military force. Any great number. "*Not in the legions—of horrid hell*." SHAK.

LE'GIONARY, *adj.* (*legionarius*, Lat.) belonging to a legion; containing a legion; containing any great or indefinite number. "*Make up the legionary body of error*." BROWN.

LEGISLA'TION, S. (from *legislatio*, Lat.) the act of giving laws, or the science of government. "*Pythagoras joined legislation to his philosophy*." LITTLETON.

LE'GISLATIVE, *adj.* (accented by some on the third syllable, *legislative*) giving or making laws.

LEGISLA'TOR, S. (Lat. *legislator*, Fr.) a lawgiver, or one who makes laws for any community.

LEGISLA'TURE, S. the power of making, altering, or repealing laws.

LEGI'TIMACY, S. (from *legitimate*) the quality of being born of parents lawfully married. Lawfulness of birth. Figuratively, genuineness, opposed to spuriousness. "*The legitimacy or reality of these marine bodies*." WOODW.

LEGI'TIMATE, *adj.* (*legitimus*, Lat. *legitime*, Lat.) born in marriage.

To **LEGI'TIMATE**, *v. a.* (*legitimer*, Fr.) to communicate the rights of a person born in marriage to one that is a bastard. Figuratively, to authorize, or make lawful.

LEGITIMA'TION, S. (Fr.) lawfulness of birth. The quality of being born in marriage. The act of investing with the privileges of a person born in marriage.

LEGU'ME, **LEGU'MEN**, S. (*legume*, Fr. *legumen*, Lat.) seeds which are not reaped, but gathered by the hand: Pulse, or all larger seeds in general.

LEGU'MINOUS, *adj.* (*legumincux*, Fr.) belonging to, or consisting of pulse.

LEISURABLY, *adv.* (pronounced *leisureably* from *leisureable*) at leisure; gradually or without hurry or tumult.

LEISURABLE, *adj.* (from *leisure*) done at leisure; done gradually or without hurry; enjoying leisure.

LEISURE, S. (*loisir*, Fr.) freedom from business or hurry. Vacant time; vacancy of mind or a power to do a thing gradually, or in what manner a person chuses. Convenience of time.

LEISURELY, *adj.* done deliberately, slowly and gradually, or without haste or hurry.

LE'MAN, S. (generally derived from *l'aimant*, Fr. the lover; but imagined by Junius to be derived from *leef*, Belg. or *leof*, Sax. beloved and man; and the antient spelling *love-man* seems to confirm his conjecture) a sweet-heart; gallant, or mistress. "*Drink unto the leman mine*." SHAK.

LE'MMA, S. (*λημμα* *lemma*, Gr. *lemme*, Fr.) in mathematics, a kind of postulatam, or proposition, previously assumed or laid down to render any demonstration or problem more clear and easy.

LE'MON, S. (*limon*, Fr. *lemonium*, low Lat.) the fruit of the lemon tree, whose flower is composed of five oblong thin petals somewhat concave, sitting on a small empalement of one leaf indented at top. It has ten or twelve stamina joined in, or forming three or four bodies; and an oval germen, supporting a cylindrical style, crowned by a globular summit, which afterwards becomes an oval fruit, with a fleshy rind, inclosing a thin pulpy fruit with several cells, containing each two hard seeds. Linnaeus places it in the eighteenth sect. of his second class, joining it with the citron and orange; but as the fruit of these trees are different, this seems to be an inaccuracy. The species are three.

LEMONA'DE, S. (*limonada*, Ital.) a liquor made of water, lemon-juice and sugar.

To **LE'ND**, *v. a.* (*lænan*, *blænan*, Sax. *leenen*, Belg. *leunen*, Teut. *lanner*, Dan.) to let a person have any thing on condition of returning it when demanded. To permit a person to use a thing on condition of its being restored. To afford or grant, this word, which conveying less peremptoriness than *give*, is used before words implying assistance, patience, or attention.

LE'NDER, S. one who permits another to use any thing on condition of returning it when demanded. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

LE'NGTH, S. (*lent*, *leng*, *long*, Sax. *lenghde*, Belg. *lange*, Teut.) the extent of a thing from one end to another. The greatest space, or longest line that can be drawn from the two extremes of any body. After *stretch* or *fall*, the full extent of a person when lying on the ground. A certain space, portion, or extent of place or time. Long continuance or protection. "*Length of days*." DRYD. Reach, extent, or degree. After *at*, full extent, without abbreviating or contracting, applied to writings. "*I will insert it at length*." SPEC. N°. 40. Distance between two places or from a place. "*He had marched to the length of Exeter*." CLAREND. The end or latter part of any time assigned. *At length*, at last; formerly written *at the length*.

To **LE'NGTHEN**, *v. a.* to make longer. To continue, or protract the duration of any thing. To draw out, or take up a longer time in the pronunciation, applied to the quantity of syllables. Sometimes used with *out* by way of emphasis, to protract, to extend to a longer space of time. "*To lengthen out his date*." DRYD. Neuterly, to grow longer or increase in length, applied both to space and time.

LE'NGTHWISE, *adv.* according to the length; with the end foremost.

LE'NIENT, *adj.* (*leniens*, Lat.) lessening; rendering less painful or violent. Laxative or softening, applied to medicines. "*Oils are lenient*." ARBUTH.

To **LE'NIFY**, *v. a.* (*lenifier*, old Fr. *lenis* and *fo*, Lat.) to render less painful or violent. To alluage. "*To lenify the pain*." DRYD.

LE'NITIVE, *adj.* (*lenitif*, Fr.) lessening any pain. Softening or emollient.

LE'NITIVE, S. any thing applied to ease pain. Any thing used to palliate.

LE'NITY, S. (*lenitas*, Lat.) mildness. A tenderness of disposition exercised in overlooking small faults and punishing great ones without rigour or severity.

LE'NS, S. (Lat.) in dioptrics, a small roundish glass of the figure of a lentil; generally applied to a glass that is convex on both sides, but sometimes extended to signify any optical glass whatever.

LE'NT, S. (*lænen*, Sax. *lente*, Belg. *glent* or *lenta*, Germ. the spring) a time set apart for abstinence by the church, consisting of forty days, which receives its name from its happening in the spring. It is supposed by Jerom, Leo and Austin to have been instituted even by the apostles themselves, because it is not enjoined in any council; and in those of Nice, Laodicea, &c. in Tertulian, and in some of the oldest fathers, is mentioned as a practice of some standing.

LE'NTEN, *adj.* such as is used in Lent. Abstinent, or sparing. "*A lenten fallad cool'd her blood*." DRYD.

LENTICULAR, *adj.* (*lenticulaire*, Fr.) having the form of a lens, or burning glass.

LENTIFORM, *adj.* (*lens* and *forma*, Lat. a shape) in the form of a lens; shaped like a lens.

LE'NTIGO, S. (Lat.) a freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin.

LENTIL, *S.* (*lentille*, Fr.) a plant, called likewise *vetches*.
LENTISC, *S.* (*lentisque*, Fr. *lentiscus*, Lat.) a beautiful evergreen tree, which produces gum mastich; its wood is of a pale brown colour, almost white, resinous, of a fragrant smell, acrid taste, and used as an astringent and balsamic in medicine.
LENTNER, *S.* a kind of hawk.
LENTOR, *S.* (Lat. *lenteur*, Fr.) tenacity, or viscosity, applied to the consistence of bodies. Slowness or delay, applied to motion. In medicine, applied to the size, viscid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels.
LENTOUS, *adj.* (*lentus*, Lat.) viscous; tenacious, applied to the consistence of bodies. "In this spawn of a *lentous* and transparent body." BROWN.
LE'OD, from the Sax. *leod*, in the composition of names signifies people. As *Leodgar*, one of great interest with the people.
LE'OF, from the Sax. in the composition of names implies love; thus *Leofwin*, is a winner of love. *Leofflan*, best beloved.
LE'ONINE, *adj.* (*leoninus*, Lat.) belonging to a lion. In poetry, a kind of verses, the middle of which always chimes or rhimes with the end, so named from Leo the supposed inventor, as, "Ut vites *panam*, de potibus accipe *canam*."
LE'OPARD, *S.* (from *Leo*, Lat. a lion, and *pardus*, Lat. a panther, or spotted beast) a large wild beast, resembling a cat both in its actions and shape; its head, teeth, tongue, claws, feet, tail, being like those of that animal; it boxes with its forefeet, as a cat does her kittens; leaps at its prey, as a cat at a mouse; and will spit much after the same manner; so that they seem to differ, just as a kite does from an eagle.
LE'PER, *S.* (*lepra*, *leprosus*, Lat.) a person infected with a leprosy.
LE'PEROUS, *adj.* (formed from *leprous*, purely for the sake of making out the verse) causing leprosy; infected with a leprosy. "The *leperous* distillment." SHAK.
LE'PORINE, *adj.* (*leporinus*, Lat.) belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.
LEPROSITY, *S.* (from *leprosus*, Lat.) a disease wherein the skin scales off. Applied to metals the quality of rusting, or wearing away in scales. A foulness. "The *leprosy* of metals." BAC.
LE'PROSY, *S.* (*λεπρα*, *lepra*, Gr. and Lat. from *λεπρος*, Gr. a scale) a foul disease, appearing on the skin in dry, white, scurfy scabs or scales, which cover the whole body or some part of it. It is usual in hot countries, and seems to arise from a stoppage of perspiration. The Jews seem to have been formerly very much afflicted with this disorder during their settlement in Palestine; and the inhabitants of Peru are at present equally troubled with it, as appears from the Travels of Jan Juan de Ulloa into those parts.
LEPROUS, *adj.* (*lepreux*, Fr. *leprosus*, Lat.) infected with a leprosy.
LE'RRY, *S.* (from *lere*, Sax. *leere*, Belg. or *lere*, old Eng. a lesson) a rating or lecture. A country word.
LE'SS, a negative and privative termination from *leas*, *lease*, Sax. *laus*, Goth. *leise*, Cimbr. or *loos*, Belg. Joined to a substantive it implies the absence or privation of the thing expressed by that substantive, as *scomleas*, Sax. *Shameless*, or want of shame. *Witlefs*, without wit. *Childless*, having no children, or deprived of one's children. *Fatherless*, deprived of one's father, &c.
LE'SS, *adj.* (the comparative degree of *little*, from *læs*, Sax. *lessa*, Russ.) that which on comparison is not found as big or great as the thing it is compared with, opposed to greater.
LE'SS, *S.* not so much; or a quantity which is found not so great as another on a comparison.
LE'SS, *adv.* in a smaller or lower degree.
LESSEE, *S.* (from *lease*) the person to whom a lease is given.
To LE'SSEN, *v. a.* (from *less*) to diminish the bulk, quantity or quality of any thing. Figuratively, to degrade, demean or diminish the dignity, or power of a person. Nenterly, to grow less, shrink, or contract to narrower dimensions.
LE'SSER, *adj.* and *adv.* (a barbarous corruption of *less*, formed by habit from the common method of adding *er* to make the comparative, adopted both by poets and great authors in prose; but should neither be used nor vindicated by their authority) see *Less*.
LE'SSES, *S.* (*laissez*, Fr.) the dung of beasts left on the ground.

LE'SSON, *S.* (*leçon*, Fr.) any thing read and repeated to a teacher by a scholar. A precept, or notion inculcated by teaching. A portion of scripture read in divine service. A tune pricked for a musical instrument, and taught by a music master to his pupil. A remonstrance; reprimand, or rating lecture.
To LE'SSON, *v. a.* to teach or instruct. "Well hast thou *lessoned* us." SHAK.
LE'SSOR, *S.* one who lets any thing by lease.
LE'ST, *conj.* (from *least*) for fear that; in order to prevent. That not.
LE'STER-COCK, *S.* two sticks filled with corks, crossed sidelong, from the midst of which there riseth a thread, at which a sail is fastened, to this one end of the boulder is tied, so that the wind coming from shore filleth the sail, and the sail carrieth the boulder into the sea, which after the respite of some hours is drawn in again by means of a cord fastened at the nearer end; this engine is used upon the North coast for want of good harbours.
To LE'T, *v. a.* (*letan*, Sax.) to permit, allow, or grant. To put to hire; to grant to a tenant. Followed by *alone*, to suffer without hindrance. Followed by *blood*, to open a vein, so as the blood may flow out. Followed by *in*, to admit, or open a door in order to give a person entrance. Followed by *into*, to intrust with, to admit. "To *let into* the secrets." *Spec.* N^o. 483. To communicate to another. "Let their thoughts *into* other mens minds." LOCKE. Followed by a pronoun and the verb *know*, to inform, or give intelligence. Used with *off*, to discharge, formerly, applied to the permitting an arrow to fly from the string, but at present used of the discharge of artillery. Used with *out*, to free from confinement, applied to liquours or animals; to permit the person the use of for money or rent. To obstruct; to hinder or oppose, from *lettan*, Sax. Neuterly, to forbear, or withhold one's self. "He would not *let* to counsel the king." BAC. This sense is obsolete. A sign of the optative mood when used before the first person, but of the imperative when used before the third; before the first person singular it implies resolution, fixed purpose, earnestness, and ardent wish. "Let me die the death of the righteous." *Numb.* xxiii. 10. Before the first person plural, it implies exhortation. "Rise; *let us go*." *Mark*. Before the third person singular, and plural, it implies permission or command. "Let the soldiers *seize him*." *DRYD*. Before a thing in the passive, it implies a positive command. "Let this be done." *DRYD*. When followed by a verb, *to*, the sign of the infinitive, is omitted. "The word which you *let fall*." *DRYD*. Note, when it signifies to permit or allow, it has *let* in the perfect, and part. passive, but when it signifies to hinder, it has *letted*.
LE'T, *S.* an obstacle, hindrance, or obstruction.
LE'T; used at the end of substantives is derived from *lyt*, Sax. and signifies little or small. Thus *owul*, makes *owulet* a little or small owl, and of *eagle*, is formed *eaglet*, a small or little eagle.
LETHARGIC, (*lethargique*, Fr.) sleepy; of the nature of a lethargy, or exceeding the natural power of sleep.
LETHARGICNESS, *S.* sleepiness; drowsiness. A strong and constant propensity to sleep.
LE'THARGED, *adj.* seized with a lethargy, laid asleep or entranced. "His discernings — are *letharged*." SHAK.
LE'THARGY, *S.* (*lethargie*, Fr. *ληθαργια*, *lethargia*, Gr. from *ληθη*, *lethe*, Gr. oblivion or forgetfulness, and *αργια*, *argia*, Gr. laziness) a disease consisting of a profound drowsiness or sleep, from whence a person cannot be easily awaked, or if awaked remains stupid and presently sinks into sleep again.
LE'THE, *S.* (*ληθη*, *lethe*, Gr. from *λανθανομαι*, *lanthanomai*, Gr. to forget) oblivion; forgetfulness. A state of forgetfulness. "Lethe the river of oblivion." MILT.
LE'TTER, *S.* (from *let*) one who gives leave or permits. One who hinders. One who gives vent; hence a *blood-letter*.
LE'TTER, *S.* a character either in printing or writing, by which is expressed any of the simple sounds, of which syllables are composed. A written message. A writing whereby a person communicates his sentiments to another at a distance. The primary meaning of a word, opposed to a figurative sense. Any thing to be read. A type with which books are printed. In the plural, learning. "A man of *letters*." "How knoweth this man *letters*." *John* vii. 15.
To LE'TTER, *v. a.* to mark or stamp with letters.
LE'TTERED, *adj.* learned; conversant in and improved by reading. Marked with letters. "Gilt and *lettered*."
LE'TTER-

LE'TTER-FOUNDER, S. one who casts the letters or types used in printing. This art was a long time monopolized by the Dutch; till the ingenious Mr. Caslon arose, and not only rivaled, but exceeded them in the quality of his types; but though the Elzevir types were long in reputation for their neatness and elegance, yet in our days an artist has arisen, who as far exceeds Elzevir and Caslon, as they do any of those that preceded them: Need I say that Mr. Baskerville of Birmingham is the person I mean?

LE'TTUCE, S. (*lactuca*, Lat.) a plant which derives its name from the milky juice with which it abounds.

LE'VANT, *adj.* (Fr.) raising or making turbulent. "Forth "ruth the *levant* and the ponent winds." *Par. Lost*. Eastern.

LEVA'NT, S. the East, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean that are East of Italy.

LEVA'TOR, S. (Lat.) a surgeon's instrument, whereby the depressed parts of the skull are lifted up. In anatomy, applied to those muscles which lift up or raise the parts to which they are fastened.

LEUCOPHLE'GMACY, S. (from *λευκος*, *leukos*, Gr. white, and *φlegμα*, *phlegma*, Gr. phlegm) a kind of a dropsy, consisting in a white flabby tumour all over the body.

LEUCOPHLEGMA'TIC, *adj.* troubled with a leucophlegmacy, or white flabby tumour.

LE'VEE, S. (Fr.) the time of rising. Figuratively, an assembly of persons meeting together in a great man's house to pay him compliments at his rising.

LE'VEL, *adj.* (*læfl*, Sax. *livel*, Fr. *livello*, Span.) even, or not having one part higher than another. Even, or in the same line with any thing else. Equal in perfection or dignity.

To **LE'VEL**, *v. a.* to make even, or without any inequalities, applied to surface. To make of the same height with any thing else. To make or lay flat. To reduce to a condition equal to that of another. To aim; to point a piece of ordnance in taking aim. Neuterly, to aim at, or take aim at, applied to guns or other artillery. To conjecture or guess at. "Level at my affection." SHAK. To be in the same direction or even with a mark. To aim or make attempts. "York did *level* at thy crown." SHAK.

LEVEL, S. a plane, or surface without any inequalities. Figuratively, a rate; standard, or condition. "Above my ordinary *level*." DRYD. A state of equality. In mechanics, an instrument used by masons to regulate their work: Likewise an instrument used to draw a line parallel to the horizon and continue it a pleasure, by which means may be found the true level, or difference of ascent or descent between several places for conveying water, &c. Figuratively, a rule. "Be the fair *level* of thy actions laid." PRIOR. The line of direction in which any piece of ordnance is placed, or the instrument made use of to find that direction. The line in which the sight passes.

LEV'ELLER, S. one that makes any thing even. One who endeavours to bring all ranks of people to the same degree of dignity, applied, during the great rebellion, to a set of people who espoused this sentiment.

LEV'ELLING, S. the art or act of finding a line parallel to the horizon, at one or more stations, in order to determine the height of one place with respect to another, for laying grounds even, regulating descents, draining morasses, conducting water, &c. *Levelling staves*, are instruments used in *levelling*, consisting of two long square wooden rulers, made to slide over each other, and divided into feet, inches, &c.

LEVELNESS, S. evenness or equality, applied to surface. Of an equal height or distance from the surface, compared with something else. Equality of rank or condition.

LEVER, S. (*levier*, Fr.) in mechanics, the second if not the first of the mechanical powers, being an inflexible right-line supported, in a single point, on a fulcrum or prop, and used for raising weights, being either void of weight itself, or having such as may be easily counter-balanced.

LEVERET, S. (*lievre*, Fr.) a young hare, in the first year.

LEVET, S. (*lever*, Fr. so called from its being used to call soldiers up in a morning) the blast or sound of a trumpet. "On which he blew as strong a *levet*." *Hudib*.

LEVERCOCK, S. (*lufere*, see LARK) a lark, the word is still retained in Scotland, as may be gathered from the Scots proverb. "If the lufft faa 'twill smore aw the *levet-rocks*." *i. e.* If the sky falls it will smother all the larks.

LEVIABLE, *adj.* (from *levy*) that which may be levied or forced to be paid. "Leviable by course of law." BAC.

LEVIATHAN, S. (לִיָּאָן, Heb.) the crocodile; commentators are much divided in their opinions concerning this word, some making it the whale; but if we consider the description given us of it in *Job xli*. we shall find criteria enough to restrain it to the crocodile. The hardness of his skin, impenetrable to any missile weapons; his sleeping on shore when satiated, hinted by the danger run in awakening or stirring him up, *v. 10*. the wideness of his jaws, alluded to by the expression, *the doors of his mouth*, *v. 14*. the hotness of his breath, owing as naturalists relate, from its being long repressed during his stay under water, mentioned, *v. 20, 21*. His eye being used by the Egyptians, as the hieroglyphic for the morning, hinted at in *v. 18*. Besides this we may add that the scene of this sacred drama, for such I take the book of Job to be, is placed in Egypt, and the crocodile every one knows to be the tyrant of the Nile, its best and chief river; likewise it may be observed that the other beast mentioned in this book is the hippopotamus, or river horse, which is a native of that river. According to the notion of our forefathers, modern poets use this word for the whale. "More to embroil the deep, *leviathan*—and his unweildy train." THOMSON.

To **LE'VIGATE**, *v. a.* (*levigatus*, Lat. of *levigo*, Lat.) to grind to an impalpable powder between two stones. To mix liquours till they become smooth and incorporated. "Consisting of salt, oil, and water, much *levigated* or smooth." ARBUTH.

LEVIGATION, S. the act of reducing hard bodies, such as coral, into a subtil powder, by grinding them on a marble stone with a muller.

LEVITE, S. (*levita*, Lat. *λεβιτης*, *levites*, Gr. from Levi, Jacob's third son, so called by his mother Leah, from לָוִי, *lavah*, Heb. to be tied or united, because she hoped by means of his birth to be more closely linked to her husband) one of the tribe of Levi, who was by inheritance an inferior kind of minister in the Jewish tabernacle and temple, having the care of the sacred utensils, and somewhat resembling in degree the deacons among Christians. The Levites had no settled lands, but were distributed among all the tribes, and in the time of Solomon were so numerous, that they amounted to 38,000, exclusive of all under the age of twenty-three. A priest, used as a word of contempt, when applied to a Christian minister.

LEVITICAL, *adj.* belong to or descended from the Levites; exercised by or confined to the Levites.

LEVITY, S. (*levitas*, Lat.) lightness, or want of weight in a body, when compared with one that is heavier. Inconstancy, or changeableness, applied to the disposition or temper. Unsteadiness, applied to the mind. Idle pleasure or vanity. "He never employed his omnipotence "out of *levity* or ostentation." CAMBRAY. Trifling gaiety; want of seriousness. "Our graver business frowns at his "*levity*." SHAK.

To **LE'VY**, *v. a.* (*lever*, Fr.) to raise or bring together, applied to armies. "*Levied* a mighty army." DAVIES. To raise or collect money as a tax or fine. "He should "*levy* such a sum of money." CLAREND. To make, raise, or carry on a war. "*Levy* cruel wars." MILTON. Johnson observes that this sense, though Milton's, seems improper. In law, to pass; thus, to *levy* a fine, is to pass a fine.

LEVY, S. the act of raising men or money. War raised. "Malice domestic, foreign *levy*." SHAK.

LEWD, *adj.* (Minshew derives it from *luy*, *lev*, Belg. vicious, *ludig*, Teut. impious, and likewise from *leud*, Sax. a crowd, or the common ignorant people, whose lives when compared with those of the clergy might be supposed to appear bad; in this sense the old word is used by bishop Groshead. "For *lewyd* men this book I write." and Douglas likewise uses *leud* in his preface to Virgil for a layman, or unlearned person: In the same sense the word is used by Chaucer. To this we may add that *lewed*, Sax. which is the undoubted original, is by authors in that language used in the same sense) wicked, bad, or vicious. "Void of learning or *lewed* in life." WHITGIFT. At present it is confined to signify lustful, or being lost to all sense of modesty. "Lolling in a *lewed* love bed." SHAK.

LEWDLY, *adv.* wickedly or viciously. "A sort of naughty "*persons lewdly* bent." SHAK. Lustfully; the last sense seems to be the only one in which it is used at present.

LEWDNESS, S. the quality of giving a loose to lust, or indulging such actions and inclinations as are inconsistent with modesty.

LEWDSTER, S. a person that indulges lust or criminal pleasure. "Against such *lewdsters*." SHAK. Seldom used.

LEWIS D'OR, S. (Fr. pronounced *lucé d'ore*) a golden French coin, having six L's crossing each other on the reverse, valued at 12 livres, or 17 shillings English.

LEXICOGRAPHER, S. (*lexicographe*, Fr. from *λεξικον*, *lexicon*, Gr. and *γραφω*, *grapho*, Gr. to write) a writer or compiler of dictionaries or books, wherein the etymologies and meaning of words are explained; generally applied to those who write dictionaries of the Greek and oriental languages.

LEXICOGRAPHY, S. (see **LEXICOGRAPHER**) the art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LEXICON, S. (*λεξικον*, *lexicon*, Gr. from *λεξις*, *lexis*, Gr. a word, from *λεγω*, *lego*, Gr. to speak) a book containing the explanations of words; generally confined to those which contain the explanation of words in the Greek, or oriental languages.

LEY, LEE, LAY, in composition of names, are derived from *leag*, Sax. and signify a field.

LEY, S. (*loi*, Fr.) in Law, a word introduced by the Normans, still used in law books; as, "*Terms de ley*." i. e. Terms in the law.

LIABLE, *adj.* (Fr. from *lier* old Fr.) obnoxious; subject to; not exempt from.

LIAR, S. (from *lie*; though according to analogy it should be written *lier*, yet this spelling has prevailed, and is of great use to distinguish it from *lier*, or a person who lies down) one who wilfully and deliberately tells a falsehood. The reason why this word should be an impardonable reproach, is because it seems to include in it some degree of cowardice, or want of sufficient boldness to speak the truth; or a degree of dishonesty similar to that of thieving, or picking of pockets, and is consequently a grievous accusation to a person of courage, nice honour, and undefiled integrity.

LIARD, *adj.* mingled, roan. *Markham*. In Scotland it denotes grey-haired, as, "He's a *liard* old man."

LIBATION, S. (*libatio*, Lat.) the act of pouring wine on the ground in divine worship: Figuratively, the wine so poured.

LIBBARD, S. (*liebard*, Teut.) a leopard. "The *libbard* and the tiger." *Par. Lost*. Not in use.

LIBEL, S. (*libelle*, Fr. *libellus*, Lat. a small book) a malicious aspersions of a person, in printing or writing, tending to blacken the reputation of a person living, or the memory of one that is dead, in order to expose them to public contempt, hatred, or ridicule; it is no justification that its contents are true, or that the reputation of the person was antecedently bad; for the greater appearance there is of truth, the greater is the provocation of a libel. 3 *Inst.* 174. 5 *Rep.* 125, 131. *Hawk. P. C. Moor.* 627. In the civil law, an original declaration of any action, or a charge in writing against a person in court.

To **LIBEL**, *v. a.* to print or publish any thing that shall blacken the character of a person, and expose him to public ridicule, contempt, or hatred. To spread any defamatory report, by writing or printing; used with *against*.

LIBELLER, S. one who spreads a report in writing which may blacken a person's character.

LIBELLOUS, *adj.* containing some report which may blacken a person's character.

LIBERAL, *adj.* (Fr. *liberalis*, Lat.) becoming a gentleman, applied to birth, or sentiment. Generous, or bountiful; Applied to the act of giving money or any other property.

LIBERALITY, S. (*liberalité*, Fr. *liberalitas*, Lat.) bounty. A generous disposition of mind, exerting itself in giving largely.

LIBERALLY, *adv.* giving in a large manner, or without grudging.

LIBERTINE, S. one who acts without restraint; one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion. In law, a freedman, or a slave who is made free, from *libertinus*, Lat.

LIBERTINE, *adj.* (*libertin*, Fr.) licentious; having no respect to the precepts of religion.

LIBERTINISM, S. an opinion or practice which is inconsistent with the precepts of religion.

LIBERTY, S. (*liberté*, Fr. *libertas*, Lat.) the power in any agent, to begin or take up any thought, or to forbear any particular action, according to the choice of the mind, whereby it chooses to do the one in preference to the other. *Moral liberty*, is the power of doing or forbearing any action, according to the free choice of the mind. *Political liberty*, is a power of acting agreeable to the laws which are enacted by the consent of a people, and no ways inconsistent with the natural rights of a single person, or the good of society; thus it seems to be freedom, opposed to slavery, or necessity. A privilege; an exemption; an immunity. A diminution, or relaxation of restraint. A

leave or permission. "I shall take the *liberty* to consider." **LOCKE**.

LIBIDINOUS, *adj.* (*libidinosus*, Lat.) lewd; given up to lust.

LIBIDINOUSLY, *adv.* lewdly; in a wanton or unchaste manner.

LIBRARIAN, S. (*librarius*, Lat.) one who has the care of a library; one who transcribes or copies books. "This is the error of the *librarian*." **BROOME**.

LIBRARY, S. (*librairie*, Fr.) a large collection of books, either public or private.

To **LIBRATE**, *v. a.* (*libratus*, from *libro* Lat.) to poise, balance, or counterpoise.

LIBRATION, S. (Fr. from *libratio*, Lat.) the state of being balanced. In Astronomy, the balancing or trembling motion in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars change from time to time. The apparent irregularity of the moon, by which she seems to librate, or waver about her own axis, sometimes from the east to the west, and sometimes from the west to the east; this is owing to her equable motion round her own axis, and her unequal motion in the circumference of her orbit. The *libration* of the earth is that motion, whereby it is so restrained in its orbit, that its axis continues constantly parallel to the axis of the world.

LIBRATORY, *adj.* (from *libratus*, Lat.) balancing; playing like a balance. "Astronomers ascribe to the moon a *libratory* motion." **DETT. TREV.**

LICE, plural of **LOUSE**.

LICEBANE, S. a plant.

LICENCE, S. (Fr. *licentia*, Lat.) contempt of lawful and necessary restraint. A grant or permission. A liberty or consent. A power or authority given a person to do some lawful act. In canon or ecclesiastical law, a liberty or power granted to a person to marry without publication of bans. Among publicans, a liberty granted by a justice of peace for selling beer, or wine, &c.

To **LICENCE**, *v. a.* (*licensier*, Fr.) to set at liberty. To permit a person to do something, which he could not without such grant.

LICENSER, S. one who grants permission or liberty to do a thing.

LICENTIATE, S. (*licentiat*, low Lat.) one who uses licence, or makes free with the laws. A degree in the Spanish universities. Among the college of physicians, a person who has licence or authority given him for practising physic, though not admitted a fellow of the college.

To **LICENTIATE**, *v. a.* (*licentier*, Fr.) to permit; to authorize by licence.

LICENTIOUS, *adj.* (*licentieux*, Fr. *licentiosus*, Lat.) not restrained by law, morality, or religion. Overflowing its bounds, unconfined. "The Tyber, whose *licentious* waves." **ROSCOMM.**

LICENTIOUSLY, *adv.* with too much liberty or freedom; without any restraint from law, or morality.

LICENTIOUSNESS, S. boundless liberty: Contempt or neglect of just restraint.

LICH, used in composition of names, from *lice*, Sax. A dead carcase; whence *lich-wake*, the time or act of watching the dead; *lich-gate*, Sax. the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so called from martyred Christians. *Lich wake* is still used in Scotland.

LICH-OWL, S. (from *lich* and *owl*) a sort of owl, so called by the vulgar, from a supposition that it foretells death.

To **LICK**, *v. a.* (*liccan*, Sax. *lecken*, Belg.) to touch or pass over with the tongue; to move the tongue over any thing. To lap or take in by the tongue. Used with *up*, to devour. "When luxury has *lick'd up* all thy self." **Pope**. To smear, or to drink up any moisture. "She *licks up* all the dirt with her cloaths." To beat, a vulgar term.

LICK, S. a blow. "Give me a *lick* across the face." **DRYD.** The act of smearing or rubbing the tongue over any thing. A low word.

LICKERISH, **LICKEROUS**, *adj.* (*liccera*, Sax. a glutton) nice in the choice of food. Eager; greedy. Nice; or tempting the appetite.

LICKERISHNESS, S. gluttony; greediness after dainties. Niceness of palate.

LICORICE, S. more properly spelt **LIGUORICE**.

LICTOR, (Lat.) a beadle, who, in antient Rome, attended the consuls, and was employed in apprehending criminals.

LID, S. (*blid*, Sax. *liē*, Belg.) a cover which shuts down close upon, or into a vessel. The membrane, which covers the eye when we sleep or wink; called likewise the *eyelid*, from *angon*, *lied*, Teut.

LIE S. (Fr. *lég*, Ital. *lecke*, or *laoghe*, Belg. *lud*, Dan. *laug*, Teut. *liscia*, Ital. *lexia*, Span. *liscu*, Brit. *liex*, old Lat. *water*.) a liquor impregnated with some other body, such as soap or salt.

LIE, S. (*liga*, Sax.) a deliberate, wilful, and criminal falsehood. A charge of falsehood; used with *give*. A fiction. "The truth is moral, though the tale a *lie*." DRYD.

To **LIE**, *v. n.* (*leogan*, Sax. *liegen*, *logen*, Belg. and Teut.) to be guilty of a wilful and criminal falsehood.

To **LIE**, *v. n.* (preter, I *lay*, *have lain*, or *lien*, but the last preter is seldom used; from *liegen*, Sax. *liggen*, Belg. *ligg*, Isl. and Scot.) to rest horizontally or with a great inclination upon any thing else. To rest or lean upon. Figuratively, to place in the grave. "I will *lie* with my fathers." Gen. xlvii. 30. To repose or be in a bed; to be or approach near any state. "*Lieth* at the point of death." Mark v. 23. To pass the time of sleep, or take one's rest. "In a cavern *lie*." PRIOR. Used with *by*, to keep in reserve; to preserve. "Divers of which I have yet *lying* by me." BOYLE. Used with *heart*, to remain fixed, or cause perpetual anxiety. "That has ever *lien* at their hearts." TEMPLE. To be placed or situated. "What *lies* beyond our positive idea." LOCKE. To be in any particular state, generally applied to a bad one. To consist; used with *in*. "It *lies* much in your holding up." SHAK. To be in a person's power; to depend on a person, used with *in*. "Endeavour as much as in thee *lies*." DUPPA. Used with *at*; to importune or tease, used actively; but to be exposed to, used neuterly. Used with *against*, to be lawful; to be liable to be put in force. "An action *lieth* against him." Used with *by*, to rest, remain still, or cease from action. Used with *down*, to rest, repose, or go to bed in order to sleep. "The needy shall *lie down* in safety." Isaiah. To sink to the grave. Job xx. 11. Used with *in*, to be in childbed. Used with *on*, to be imputed to, "Let it *lie* on my head." Used with *on* or *upon*, to press. "That anguish which seems to *lie* so heavy on Leonora." ADDIS. But when joined with *hands*, to be troublesome or tedious. "Those hours that *lie upon* their hands." Guardian. Used with *under*, to be subject to; used with *upon*, to become an obligation or duty. "It would *lie upon* him to make out how matter, &c." BENTLEY. Followed by *with*, to have carnal knowledge of.

LIE, *adj.* (*leof*, Sax. *lief*, Belg.) dear or beloved. "My *liefe*st liege." SHAK.

LIE, *adv.* willingly, or readily. "I had as *lief* have the foppery of freedom." SHAK.

LIE, *adj.* (pronounced *leege*, *lige*, Fr. *ligio*, Ital.) bound by some feudal tenure; subject; hence *liegeman*, a subject. Sovereign; "Their king and *liege* lord." SPEN. "God our *liege* lord." GREW. Johnson observes that this signification seems to have risen accidentally from the first sense; "The lord of *liegemen*, being erroneously entitled *liege* lord."

LIE, *S.* sovereign; a superiour lord. "Pardon me my *liege*." SHAK.

LIE, *S.* a subject. "*Liegemen* to the Dane." SHAK.

LIE, *S.* an embassadour resident in any place. "His passions and his fears — *lie* *liegers* for you in his breast." DENH. A book used by merchants.

LIE, *part.* of *lie*. Seldom used at present.

LIE, *adj.* belonging to the *lienter*.

LIE, *S.* (from *λεως*, *leios*, Gr. smooth, and *εντερον*, *enteron*, Gr. an intestine or gut) a particular kind of looseness, wherein the food passes through the guts with little or no alteration.

LIE, *S.* (from *to lie*) one that rests or lies down. One that remains concealed. "There were *liers* in ambush." Job. viii. 14.

LIE, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *luu*) place; room, or stead; only used with *in*. "In *lieu* of such an increase." ADDIS.

LIE, *adv.* (*leof*, Sax. *lief*, Belg. love) willingly, or readily; used always with *as*. "I had as *lieve* the town crier had spoken my lines." SHAK.

LIE, *S.* (pronounced *leftenancy*, from *lieutenant*, Fr.) the office of a lieutenant. The body of lieutenants.

LIE, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *leftenant*, from *lieu*, Fr. a place, and *tenant*, occupying) a deputy, or one that is commissioned to act for another in his absence. In war, one who holds the next rank to any officer of a superiour denomination, and acts in his stead, when absent or incapacitated by accidents.

LIE, *S.* (pronounced *leftenantship*) the rank or office of a lieutenant.

LIFE, *S.* (plural *lives*; *lif*, Sax. from *lifan*, Sax. to live; *liff*, Dan. *lyf*, Ill. *libains*, Goth.) that state wherein the soul and body are united and co-operate. The present state, opposed to the future. Figuratively, blood, which is by schoolmen defined that *causa sine qua non*, or that without which life itself cannot subsist. "The warm *life* came issuing through the wound." POPE. Conduct, or the general manner in which a person behaves with respect to virtue or vice. The continuance or duration of our present state. An exact resemblance of a living form. A state of vegetation, or growing, applied to plants. The general state of mankind. Manners. "Arts that polish *life*." Par. Lost. The common course of things. "That which lies by us in daily *life*." Par. Lost. A living person, "Whilst I see *life*." SHAK. Spirit; vigour; vivacity. "Life and fire in fancy and in words." FELTON. Animal beings. "Full Nature swarms with *life*." THOMSON.

LIFE-BLOOD, *S.* the blood necessary to life.

LIFE-EVERLASTING, *S.* a plant. AINSWORTH.

LIFE-GIVING, *adj.* having the power to give life.

LIFE-LESS, *adj.* deprived of life; dead. Void of life; never animated. Figuratively, without vigour, power, force, or spirit. "A *lifeless* king." PRIOR.

LIFE-LESSLY, *adv.* without vigour or strength. Jeune, frigid, or without spirit, applied to writings.

LIFE-LIKE, *adj.* like a living person or animal being. "Minerva, *life-like*." POPE.

LIFE-TIME, *S.* the continuance or duration of life.

LIFE-WEARY, *adj.* tired of living. "The *life-weary* taker." SHAKESPEARE.

To **LIFT**, *v. a.* (*lysta*, Swed. *loffter*, Dan.) to raise from the ground; to heave or hold on high. To raise or elevate, used with *up*, and applied to the mind. To raise in esteem, fortune, dignity. To puff up, or swell, applied to pride or vanity. Neuterly, to strive to raise by an effort of strength.

LIFT, *S.* the act or manner of raising any thing from the ground or holding it upwards, including the idea of weight and exertion of strength. An effort, or struggle. A *dead lift* implies an effort to raise something that cannot be moved with the whole force, and figuratively, any state of helpless distress, impotence, or inability. In the plural, applied by sailors, to the ropes that raise and lower their sails at pleasure. In Scotland the sky. "How clear the *lift* is." A load, or too great a quantity of any thing; as "he has got a great *lift*," i. e. he is disguised much with liquor.

LIFT, *S.* one that raises any heavy thing from the ground. One that raises any thing.

To **LIG**, *v. n.* (*ligg*, Isl. *leggen*, Belg. See **LIE**) to lie, to lie in bed.

LIG, *S.* (Fr. *ligamentum*, Lat. from *ligo*, Lat. to bind) any thing that ties or binds one thing to another. "The soul beginning to be freed from the *ligaments* of the body." ADDIS. In anatomy, a white, tough, solid, and inflexible part of the body, softer than a cartilage and harder than a membrane; whose chief use is to fasten the bones together, which are articulated for motion, and to prevent their being dislocated.

LIG, *adj.* composing, or of the nature of a ligament. "A strong *ligamentous* membrane." WISEMAN.

LIG, *S.* (*ligatio*, Lat.) the act of binding. The state of being bound, or rendered numb by binding. "It is the *ligation* of sense." SPEER. No 478.

LIG, *S.* (Fr. *ligatura*, low Latin.) any thing bound on as a bandage. The act of binding. The state of being bound. In printing, applied to types that contain two letters joined together; as *ff. ff. ff.*

LIG, *S.* (*leucht*, Sax. and Erse. *licht*, Belg. *lijchte*, Dan. *leuchte*, Teut.) that sensation occasioned in the mind by the view of luminous bodies; or that property in bodies whereby they are fitted to excite those sensations in us. A certain action of luminous bodies on the medium between them and the eye, whereby they become visible. A state wherein bodies become visible; rays proceeding from a luminous body. Figuratively, illumination, instruction, improvement, or the discovery of something before unknown, applied to the mind. A point of view; a situation; the direction in which *light* falls. "Setting them in their proper *lights*." SPEER. No 291. Explanation, or the means of clearing up any difficult passage in writings. "One part of the text could not fail to give *light* to another." LOCKE. Any thing used to give light in the night-time. A person of great parts and eminent abilities.

abilities, famous for his discoveries, and the communication of them. "One of the *lights* of the age."

LIGHT, *adj.* (*licht*, Belg. *leicht*, Teut.) easily raised, or of small weight. Not burdensome to be born, worn, carried or lifted up. Figuratively, easy to be endured; not causing much affliction. "*Light sufferings.*" DRYD. Easy to be performed. "The task was *light.*" DRYD. Easy to be acted on by any power. "*Light of digestion.*" DRYD. Active or nimble. "*Light of foot.*" 2 Sam. ii. 18. Slight or trifling. "A *light* error." BOYLE. Not thick or gross. "*Light bread.*" Num. xxi. 5. "*Light fumes.*" DRYD. Easy to admit any influence; gay; airy; trifling; without gravity; irregular, or not chaste. "A *light* wife doth make a heavy husband." SHAK. Bright, or shining; clear, or admitting great light without any shade. Not dark; tending to white, applied to colour. "A *light* coloured clay." WOODW.

LIGHT, *adv.* (used in discourse, corruptly, for *lightly*) lightly; cheaply. "Shall we set *light* by that custom." HOOKER.

To **LIGHT**, *v. a.* to kindle, inflame, or set on fire. To give light to; to render things visible, or guide by a beam of light. *Up* is joined emphatically to this word, and signifies to set on fire, or produce light for some particular, if not important end. "No sun was *lighted up* the world to view." DRYD. To lighten, or ease of a load; from *light*, the adjective.

To **LIGHT**, *v. n.* (*licht*, Belg. by chance) to fall upon or meet with by chance; used with *upon*. To dismount, or descend from a horse or carriage; used with *from*, *off*, and formerly *down*; from *alightan*, Sax. "He *lighted down* from the chariot." 2 Kings v. 21. To fall in any particular direction, used with *on*. "*Lights on* his feet." DRYD. To fall or strike. "On whomsoever it *lighteth*." HOOKER. To settle, to fix or rest. "Then as a bee—"*lights on* that and this." DRYD.

To **LIGHTEN**, *v. n.* (*lichtan*, Sax.) to flash, applied to the glare of light occasioned by the explosion of combustible particles in the air attended with thunder. Figuratively, to shine like lightning. To fall or light, used with *upon*. "Lord let thy mercy *lighten upon* us." Com. Pray.

To **LIGHTEN**, *v. a.* (from *light*, substantive) to illuminate; to make things visible. To disperse any gloom or obscurity from the mind; to convey knowledge, applied to the mind. "*Lighten* our darkness we beseech thee O Lord." Comm. Pray. 2d col. Evening Service. To make less heavy, or more easy to bear, applied to burdens. To cheer or make gay. "*Lightens* my humour with his merry jests." SHAK.

LIGHTER, *S.* a large heavy boat into which ships are lightened or unloaded.

LIGHTERMAN, *S.* one who owns or works a lighter.

LIGHT-FINGERED, *adj.* nimble at conveyance; pilfering or thievish.

LIGHTFOOT, *S.* a cant word for venison.

LIGHT-FOOTED, *adj.* nimble in dancing, or swift in running.

LIGHT-HEADED, *adj.* unsteady; loose; thoughtless; giddy. In medicine, delirious, or disordered in the mind by disease.

LIGHT-HEARTED, *adj.* gay; merry; cheerful.

LIGHT-HOUSE, *S.* an high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.

LIGHT-LEGGED, *adj.* nimble in running.

LIGHTLESS, *adj.* dark; wanting light.

LIGHTLY, *adv.* without pressing hard, applied to weight. Without deep impression, applied to the mind. Easily; readily, or without examination. "Believe't not *lightly*." SHAK. Without uneasiness or affliction; cheerfully. "Seeming to bear it *lightly*." SHAK. Unchastly; immodestly. "If I were *lightly* disposed." SWIFT. Nimble, or without sinking by weight. "Led me *lightly* o'er." DRYD.

LIGHT-MINDED, *adj.* unfettered; unsteady; full of levity.

LIGHTNESS, *S.* absence or want of weight. Figuratively, agility or nimbleness. Inconstancy or unsteadiness, applied to the state of the mind. Unchastity or levity, applied to conduct.

LIGHTNING, *S.* (from *lighten*, whence *lightening* and *lightning*) a flash of light which accompanies thunder. A mitigation or abatement of violence, applied to diseases. "*Lightning* before death." Spect. N° 517.

LIGHTS, *S.* (supposed to be so called from their lightness in proportion to their bulk) the lungs, or organs by which the action of breathing is performed. This word is never used in the singular.

LIGHTSOME, *adj.* luminous; with great appearance of

light, without shade or obscurity. Gay; airy; having the power to render cheerful, applied to the mind.

LIGHTSOMENESS, *S.* luminousness, or the quality of having much light without shade. Cheerfulness, levity, applied to the mind.

LIGNALOE, *S.* (*lignum aloes*, Lat.) aloes wood. "Trees of *lignaloës*." Numb. xxiv. 6.

LIGNEOUS, *adj.* (*ligneus*, Lat. *ligneux*, Fr.) made of wood; resembling wood.

LIGNUM VITÆ, *S.* (Lat. the wood of life) a very hard wood, called likewise *guaiacum*.

LIGURE, *S.* a precious stone. "The third row a *ligure*, an agate." Exod xxviii. 19.

LIKE, *adj.* (*lic*, Sax. *lich*, Belg.) resembling or having a resemblance: Equal; of the same quality or quantity. Probable or credible; when following with *it is*. "*It is like* that the experiment would have been effectual." BAC. Likely, or in a state that gives probable expectations. "That he might judge whether he was *like* to pursue his course." CLAREND. Johnson observes that this sense is improper, though frequent.

LIKE, *S.* (it is observed that this substantive is seldom, more than the adjective, used elliptically, as the *like*, for the *like thing*, or *like person*) some person or thing resembling another. Near approach; a state not far off, or like to another. "Report—had *like* to have been my overthrow." RALEIGH.

LIKE, *adv.* in the same manner; in the same manner as. "*Like* as a father pitieth his children." Psal. ciii. 13. In such a manner as becomes. "Quit yourselves *like* men." 1 Sam. iv. 19. Followed by *enough*, probably, or likely. "*Like enough* it will." SHAK. Johnson observes that this sense, though popular, is not analogical.

To **LIKE**, *v. a.* (*licia*, or *licigian*, Sax. to please, *lichen*, old Fr. *lichen*, Belg.) to approve of; to chuse with some degree of preference. To view with approbation, love, or fondness. To please or be agreeable to, followed by the reciprocal pronouns *himself*, *then*, &c. "There let them learn as *likes them*." Par. Lost. Neuterly, to be pleased with; used with *of*, before the thing approved. "The young soldiers did with such cheerfulness *like of* this resolution." KNOLLER. To choose; to think proper. "He may either go or stay as he best *likes*." LOCKE.

LIKELIHOOD, **LIKELINESS**, *S.* (from *likely*) appearance or show. Resemblance. Probability or appearance of truth. "Thus in all *likelihood* it would be with a libertine." ATTERB.

LIKELY, *adj.* such as may be liked; such as may please by their external appearance. Probable, or such as may appear true, or fit to be believed. Such as may reasonably be thought or believed.

LIKELY, *adv.* probably; in such a manner as may be reasonably thought or believed.

To **LIKEN**, *v. a.* to represent as bearing some resemblance; to compare. "Or to what things—*liken* on earth." Par. Lost.

LIKENESS, *S.* resemblance. The form or appearance of a person or thing. One that resembles another. "I took you for your *likeness* Cloe." PRIOR.

LIKEWISE, *adv.* in like manner. Also; too; moreover, or besides.

LIKING, *adj.* (perhaps because plumpness is desirable, on account of its being agreeable to the sight, and an indication of health) plump, in a state of health, or growing fat. "Why should he see your faces worse *liking*." Dan. i. 10.

LIKING, *S.* plumpness, health, or good state of body. A state of trial, wherein a person is placed, that he may see whether he likes, or is approved of. "Come but a while on *liking*." DRYD.

LILACH, *S.* (*lilac*, *lilas*, Fr.) a tree, pronounced *laylac*.

LILIED, *adj.* adorned with lilies; of the whiteness of a lily.

LILY, *S.* (*lilium*, Lat.) a flower, somewhat resembling the fleur-de-lys, but of a white or yellow colour.

LILY-DAFFODIL, *S.* a foreign flower, resembling both a lily and a daffodil.

LILY-HYACINTH, *S.* a flower resembling a lily and a hyacinth.

LILY OF THE VALLEY, *S.* a white flower of one leaf called likewise the May lily.

LILYLIVERED, *adj.* white livered; cowardly. "A *lily-livered*, action-taking knave." SHAK.

LIMATURE, *S.* (*limatura*, Lat.) filings of any metal. The particles rubbed off by a file. Wants authority.

LIMB, *S.* (*lim*, Sax. and Scot. *lem*, Dan.) a member; a joint of any animal. An edge or border, used by philosophers.

L I N

sophical writers, from *limbe*, Fr. or *limbus*, Lat. "At its outward *limb*, the red and yellow." NEWT. *Opt.*

To LIMB, *v. a.* to assume limbs. "As they please they *limb* themselves." MILT. To tear asunder; to dismember.

LIMBECK, S. (corrupted from *alembic*) a still.

LIMBED, *adj.* formed with regard to limbs. "Large *limbed*." POPE.

LIMBER, *adj.* (*limp*, Brit. light, smooth, or flexible) flexible; easily bent.

LIMBERNESS, S. the quality of being easily bent.

LIMBO, S. (from *limbus*, Lat.) a middle state, bordering on hell, in which there is neither pleasure or pain. Popularly, hell. Any place of misery or confinement. "In the self *same limbo* put." HUDIB.

LIME, S. (*lym*, Ital. *lim*, Slav. and Carn. glue) any viscous substance; particularly applied to that which is laid on twigs, and catches or sticks to the wings and feet of birds that touch it, hence called birdlime. Matter from which mortar is made, so called because used in cement, from *lim*, Belg. *lim*, old Fr.

LIME, S. in botany, called likewise the Linden-tree; its wood is used by carvers and turners. The trees continue found many years and grow to a considerable bulk. Sir Thomas Brown mentions one in Norfolk, sixteen yards in circuit. A species of lemon which grows in Jamaica, from *lime*, Fr. "Where lemon and the piercing *lime*." THOMSON.

To LIME, *v. a.* to smear with lime. To cement or unite as with mortar. "To *lime* the stones together." SHAK.

To manure ground with lime. "Marling and *liming*." CHILD. Figuratively, to entangle or ensnare. "Oh *limed* soul." SHAK.

LIME-KILN, S. a kiln where stones are burnt to lime.]

LIME-STONE, S. the stone of which lime is made.

LIME-WATER, S. a liquor made by pouring boiling water on unslacked lime, and racking it off when settled; used internally in all cutaneous eruptions and in diseases of the lungs.

LIMIT, S. (*limite*, Fr. *limes*, *limitis*, Lat.) a bound; a border; the utmost extent of any place or space.

To LIMIT, *v. a.* (*limiter*, Fr. *limitor*, Lat.) to confine within certain bounds. To restrain. To circumscribe, or prescribe bounds to. To restrain, or confine the sense, applied to words that have various significations.

LIMITA'NEOUS, *adj.* (belonging to bounds) wants authority.

LIMITARY, *adj.* placed at the limits or boundaries as a guard. "Proud *limitary* cherub." PAR. *Lost*.

LIMITATION, S. restriction; restraint. Confinement from a vague, to a particular meaning, applied to words.

LIMMER, S. (*limus*, Lat. mud. on account of its vileness) a mongrel.

LIM'NER, S. (corrupted from *enlumineur*, Fr. one that adorned the initial letters of manuscripts with pictures and flourishes) a painter; or one who draws portraits from the life.

LIM'OUS, *adj.* (*limosus*, Lat.) muddy or slimy. "Limous matter brought down by the Nile." BROWN.

LIMP, *adj.* (*limbio*, Ital. see LIMBER) vapid, or having no taste. "The chub eats *limp*, and tasteless." WALTON. Used in some counties, and in Scotland, for *limber*, or any thing easily bent.

To LIMP, *v. n.* (*limpen*, Sax.) to halt; to walk lamely.

LIMPET, S. a kind of shell fish.

LIMPID, *adj.* (*limpide*, Fr. *limpidus*, Lat.) clear, pure; transparent; not any ways muddy or foul, applied to water.

LIMPIDNESS, S. the quality of being transparent, or free from any foulness; applied to streams.

LIMPINGLY, *adv.* in a lame or halting manner.

LIMY, *adj.* (*lym*, Ital.) containing lime. "A *limy* soil." Viscous or glutinous. "In *limy* snares." SPENSER.

LIN'CH-PIN, S. (from *linch*, of *ablinnan*, Sax. to stop, and *pin*) an iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axletree.

LIN'CTUS, S. (from *lingo*, Lat. to lick) a medicine, so called, because licked up by the tongue.

LIN'DEN, S. (*lind*, Sax.) the lime tree.

LINE, S. (*line*, Fr. *linea*, Lat.) quantity extended in length only, without breadth or thickness. Any extension, considered only with regard to length. A slender string. A thread extended as a guide or rule. The string that sustains the hook in angling. A lineament or mark in the face. A single row of letters written or printed from one margin to the other. Rank, in the army. A work thrown up, or a breach, applied to fortification. Extension; a limit: "Eden stretched her *line*—from Auran eastward." PAR. *Lost*. In geography, the equator, or equinoctial line. In pedigree;

L I N

progeny; family, or relations, considered as ascending or descending. Applied to measure, one tenth of an inch. Lint or flax, from *linum*, Lat. In the plural a letter, or any composition written by an author. "I read your *lines*."

To LINE, *v. a.* (supposed by Junius, to be derived from *linum*, Lat. because linings are made of linen) to cover on the inside. Figuratively, to put any thing in the inside. "Line one of their hands." SHAK. To impregnate, applied to the copulation of beasts.

LINEAGE, S. (*linage*, Fr.) race; progeny; family, considered either as ascending or descending.

LINEAL, *adj.* (*linealis*, from *linea*, Lat.) composed of lines delineated. "Lineal designs." WOTTON. Descending directly as the son from the father, &c. applied to genealogy; claimed by descent. "Our just and *lineal* entrance." SHAK. Allied by direct descent. "Only you are *lineal* to the throne." DRYD.

LINEALLY, *adv.* in a direct line; applied to pedigree.

LINEAMENT, S. (Fr. *lineamentum*, Lat.) feature; or any mark either in the face or form, which distinguishes one person from another.

LINEAR, *adj.* (*linearis*, Lat.) composed of lines; having the form of lines.

LINEATION, (*lineatio*, from *linea*, Lat.) a draught, or appearance of a line or lines. "There are in the honey substance two white *lineations*." WOODW.

LINEN, S. (*linum*, Lat.) cloth made of hemp or flax.

LINEN, *adj.* (*lineus*, Lat.) made of linen. Resembling linen in whiteness. "Those *linen* cheeks of thine." SHAK.

LINEN-DRAPER, S. (from *linen* and *draper*, of *drap*, Fr. cloth) a person who sells linens. See DRAPER.

LING, S. (*ling*, Ital.) a kind of heath. A kind of sea fish, usually dried and salted, from *lingbe*, Belg.

LING, the termination, borrowed from the Saxons, commonly implies diminution, and is derived from *klein*, Teut. *little*. Thus *cnæpling*, Sax. from *cnæp*, Sax. a boy, implies a little boy; *kittling*, is a little kitten; sometimes it denotes quality, and is then, according to Skinner, derived from *langen*, Teut. to belong: Thus *suckling*, denotes the state of an infant that sucks; and *hireling*, the quality of a person, who works for hire.

To LINGER, *v. n.* (*leng*, Sax. long. *langern*, Teut.) to remain long in a state of languour or pain. Figuratively to hesitate or be in a surprise. "Perhaps thou *ling'rest* in deep thoughts detained." PAR. *Reg.* To wait long in expectation or uncertainty. To remain long in any state, as loath to leave it. To be long in producing an effect. "Ling'ring poisons." SHAK. Actively to protract or draw out to length. "She *lingers*, desires." SHAK.

LINGERER, S. one who does any thing in such a manner as to protract the time, or do it as slowly as he can.

LINGERINGLY, *adv.* in a tedious or delaying manner.

LINGO, S. (Port.) language: Tongue, or speech. A low word.

LINGUADENTAL, *adj.* (from *lingua*, Lat. the tongue, and *dens dentis*, Lat. a tooth) in grammar, applied to the letters uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth. "The *linguadentals* f, v, th, dh." HOLDER.

LINGUIST, S. (from *lingua*, Lat. a tongue) a person skilled in languages.

LINGWOOD, S. an herb.

LINIMENT, (Fr. *linimentum*, Lat.) an ointment; or any medicine that may be spread, or smeared over a sore.

LINING, S. (from *line*, the verb.) the inner covering of any thing. That which is within. "The *linings* of his coffer." SHAK.

LINK, S. a single ring of a chain; any thing doubled or forming a loop resembling the ring of a chain. Any thing that connects; a chain. In reasoning, a single part of a series or chain of consequences; a proposition, joined to a foregoing and following proposition. A series; a chain. "Though I have chosen only this single *link* of marriage." ADDIS. A torch made of pitch and hards, from *λυχνος*, *lucknos*, Gr. Any thing that blackens. "There was no *link* to colour Peter's hat." SHAK.

To LINK *v. a.* to connect or join together as the links of a chain. Figuratively, to unite in concord or friendship. To join by any league, or contract. To connect. Generally used with *together*. "To *link together* our duty and interest." TILLOTS.

LINK-BOY, S. a boy that carries a torch made with pitch and hards, to light persons in the night.

LINNET, S. (*linot*, Fr.) a small singing bird about the size of a sparrow, covered with brownish feathers.

LINSEED, S. (corrupted from *lintseed*) the seed of flax.

LINSEY-WOOLSEY, *adj.* (from *linen* and *wool*) made of linen and wool mixed together. Figuratively, vile, mean,

compounded of different and unsuitable parts; mongrel;
"Linsy-woolsy brothers." POPE.
LI'NSTOCK, S. (*lint*, from *lunte* or *lente*, Teut. and *stock*) a staff of wood with a match at the end, used by gunners in firing cannon.
LI'NT, S. (*lintum*, Lat. *lin*, Brit. and Erse.) the soft substance called flax. Linen scraped by a knife into a soft woolly substance, used by surgeons to lay on wounds.
LIN'TEL, S. (*lintheaux*, from *lintheal*, Fr.) the upper part of a door frame which crosses the two upright posts.
LI'ON, S. (Fr. *leo* Lat.) the fiercest and most magnanimous of wild beasts. His hair is reddish, or of a deep yellow, the fore part of his head square, his nose flat and large, his eyes terrible, his mouth wide, his tongue sharp, and armed with two rows of rugged points like nails, with which he licks or tears his food off the bones; his neck is covered with a bushy mane, his belly slender, his legs and thighs large and nervous, and his tail long, large, and very strong; he has five claws on his fore-feet, and four on his hind-feet; he casts his urine behind, and genders backward.
LI'ONESS, S. a she lion.
LI'ON-HEARTED, *adj.* of undaunted courage, like a lion. *"See lion-hearted Richard."* PHILIPS.
LI'ON-LEAF,
LI'ON'S-MOUTH,
LI'ON'S-PAW,
LI'ONS-TAIL,
LI'ONS-TOOTH, } S. the names of herbs.
LIP, S. (*lippe*, Sax. Belg. Teut. and Fr. *læbe*, Dan. *labium*, Lat.) the edge or outward part of the mouth; that muscular part which shuts and covers the mouth, both above and below. Figuratively, the edge of any thing. *"In wounds the lips sink."* WISEM. Speech or words. *"Not only with our lips, but in our lives."* Com. Prayer. To make a lip, is to hang the lip in fullness and contempt. *"I will make a lip at the physicians."* SHAK.
To LIP, *v. a.* (*lipper*, Dan.) to touch with the lips; to kiss. *"A hand, that kings—have lip."* SHAK. Not in use.
LIP-LABOUR, S. the action of the lips without concurrence of the mind. Profession without practice. *"When prayer is not directed to its purpose, 'tis lip-labour."* TAYLOR. Not in use.
LIPO'THYMOUS, *adj.* (from *λεπω*, *lepo*, Gr. to leave, and *θυμος*, *thumos*, Gr. the mind) swooning; fainting. *"A lipothymous anguor."* HARVEY.
LYPO'THYMY, S. (see **LYPO'THYMOUS**) in medicine, a sudden diminution or failure of the animal and vital functions: A swoon, or fainting fit.
LIPPED, *adj.* (from *lip*) having lips.
LIPPITUDE, S. (Fr. *lippitudo*, Lat.) a disease in the eyes arising from a decay of their natural moisture, which makes them feel dry, and appear red; called likewise blearedness of the eyes.
LIPWISDOM, S. an appearance of wisdom in discourse without practice. *"All is but lip-wisdom which wants experience."* SIDNEY.
LIQUA'TION, S. (*liquatus*, from *liquo*, Lat. to melt) the act of melting. Capacity of being melted, *"Congealed beyond liquation."* BROWN.
To LIQUATE, *v. n.* (*liquo*, Lat.) to melt or turn into liquor. *"They are apt to liquate."* WOODW.
LIQUEFACTION, S. (Fr. *liquefactio*, Lat.) the act of melting. The state of a body that is melted.
LIQUEFIABLE, *adj.* (from *liquefy*) capable of being melted.
To LIQUEFY, *v. a.* (*liquefier*, Fr. *liquefacio*, Lat.) to melt, applied to fire: To dissolve, applied to liquor. Neuterly, to grow liquid. *"The blood of St. Januarius liquefied."* ADDIS.
LIQUID, *adj.* (*liquide*, Fr. *liquidus*, Lat.) fluid or giving way to the slightest touch. Soft or clear, applied to sound. In grammar, pronounced without any harshness, and applied to the consonants, L, M, N, and R. In law, dissolved, so as not to be recoverable by any suit at law. *"Though the debt be entirely liquid."* AYLIFFE.
LIQUID, S. a body which has the property of fluidity, and of wetting other bodies immersed in it.
To LIQUIDATE, *v. a.* to clear away or lessen debts. In commerce, to make bills current and payable.
LIQUIDITY, S. subtilty.
LIQUIDNESS, S. the quality of having its parts easily put into motion and adhering to any thing immersed.
LIQUORICE, S. (*liquoritia*, called likewise *glycyrrhiza*, from *γλυκύς*, *glukus*, Gr. sweet, and *ρίζα*, *riza*, Gr. a root) a sweet root, used in medicine; its flowers are red like those of the hyacinth.

LIQUORISH, *adj.* see **LICKERISH**, which is the most proper spelling.
LIQUOUR, S. (*liqueur*, Fr. *liquor*, Lat. if derived from the French as is most probable, it is written *liquour*; but if from the Lat. *liquor*) any thing liquid; generally applied to something which has some inebriating or intoxicating ingredients steeped in it. Strong Drink. Water, among brewers.
To LIQUOUR, *v. a.* to drench or moisten.
LIRICONFANCY, S. a flower.
LI'SNE, S. (*lisnod*, Sax. castrated) a cavity or hollow. *"In the lisne of a rock."* HALE. Not in use.
To LI'SP, *v. a.* (*wlisp*, Sax. *lepp*, Dan. *lispen*, Belg. *lispehn*, Teut.) to speak with too frequent an application of the tongue to the teeth.
LI'SP, S. the act of speaking with too frequent an application of the tongue to the teeth or palate. *"A very pretty lip."* Tatler, N^o. 60.
LI'SPER, S. one who speaks lisping, or with too frequent an application of his tongue to his teeth or palate.
LI'ST, S. (*liste*, Fr.) a roll or catalogue. Inclosed ground in which tilts are run and combats are fought; hence to enter the lists, is to contend with a person, either with bodily strength, or by way of disputation and argument. A desire, inclination, propensity, or choice. *"He had no list to crow."* DRYD. A strip on the extremities of cloth; a border. *"To let them stand as a list or marginal border."* HOOKER. A strip of cloth, from *list*, Sax. *lisse*, Fr. or *licium*, Lat.
To LI'ST, *v. n.* (*lystan*, Sax.) to chuse or desire; to be disposed or inclined to. *"To speak as they list."* HOOKER. Seldom used.
To LI'ST, *v. a.* (from *list* a roll) to enlist or register. To retain and enroll as soldiers or sailors. To enclose for combats, from *list* enclosed ground. To hearken to; from *blystan*, Sax.
LI'STED, *adj.* striped; marked with lines or streaks of a different colour.
To LI'STEN, *v. a.* (*blystan*, Sax.) to hear or attend. *"Listening their fear."* SHAK. Not in use. Neuterly, to hearken or give attention to. *"Listen to me."* SHAK. Used with *to* before the person who speaks, or the object of attention.
LI'STNER, S. one who hearkens or attends to what another says.
LI'STLESS, *adj.* without any inclination or determination to one thing more than another. Careless; heedless.
LI'STLESSLY, *adv.* without thought or attention.
LI'STLESSNESS, S. want of inclination or attention.
LI'TANY, S. (*litanie*, Fr. from *λιτανεια*, *litaneia*, Gr. supplication) a general supplication used in public worship to appease the wrath of the deity, and to request those virtues which a person wants; the Litany of the Church of England for its nervousness, conciseness, humility, and the air of piety that breathes throughout the whole is certainly both inimitable and unexceptionable.
LI'TERAL, *adj.* (Fr. from *litera*, Lat. a letter) according to its primary and most obvious sense, opposed to figurative. Following the letter, or word for word, applied to translations; consisting of letters.
LI'TTERALLY, *adv.* according to the primary and obvious sense of words, opposed to figuratively. With close adherence to the words or sense of an original, applied to translations.
LITERA'LITY, S. original meaning. *"Beyond their literalities."* BROWN. Not in use.
LITERA'TI, S. (Ital) the learned. *"I shall consult some literati."* Spect. N^o. 581. It has no singular.
LI'TERATURE, S. (*literatura*, Lat.) learning acquired by reading.
LI'THARGE, S. (Fr. *lithargyrum*, Lat.) lead vitrified either with or without a mixture of copper. It is collected from furnaces where silver is separated from lead, or from those wherein gold and silver are purified by means of lead. That sold in the shops is produced in copper-works, and in plasters is drying, abturgent, and slightly astringent.
LI'THE, *adj.* (Sax.) limber; pliant; easily bent. *"His lithe proboscis."* Par. Loft.
LI'THENESS, S. the quality of being pliant, or easily bent.
LI'THER, *adj.* (from *lithe*) soft; pliant; affording little or no resistance. *"Through the lither sky."* SHAK. Bad, sorry, corrupt. In Robert of Gloucester written *luther*, from *lyther*, Sax.
LITHOMANCY, S. (from *λίθος*, *lithos*, Gr. and *μαντεία*, *manteia*, Gr. the art of prophecy) prediction, or the art of

of foretelling by stones. "*Lithomancy*, or divination by "this stone." BROWN.

LITHONTRIPTIC, *adj.* (*lithontriptique*, Fr. from *λίθος*, *lithos*, Gr. and *τριβω*, *tribo*, Gr. to wear away) in medicine, applied to those remedies which are supposed to have the power of dissolving the stone in the bladder, or kidneys.

LITHOTOMIST, S. (from *λίθος*, *lithos*, Gr. a stone, and *τεμνω*, *temno*, Gr. to cut) a surgeon who extracts the stone by cutting, or opening the bladder.

LITHOTOMY, S. (see LITHOTOMIST) the art or practice of cutting for the stone.

LITIGANT, S. (Fr. *litigans*, Lat.) one engaged in a law-suit. "The cast *litigant*." DRYD.

LITIGANT, *adj.* engaged in a law suit.

TO LITIGATE, *v. a.* (*litigatus* of *litigo*, Lat.) to contest in law.

LITIGATION, S. (*litigatio*, Lat.) a suit of law.

LITIGIOUS, *adv.* (*litigieux*, Fr.) quarrelsome; wrangling. Fond of going to law. Disputable; controvertible. "In "litigious and controverted cases." HOOKER.

LITIGIOUSLY, *adv.* in a quarrelsome manner; in a manner which shews a fondness of law suits.

LITIGIOUSNESS, S. a wrangling disposition. A disposition which indicates a fondness for debate, or law suits.

LIT'TER, S. (*litere*, Fr.) a carriage born by horses, containing a bed. The straw laid under animals or plants. A breed of young, generally applied to those of swine. Any number of things thrown carelessly or confusedly together.

TO LIT'TER, *v. a.* to bring forth young, applied to swine; and figuratively, to human beings, as a mark of abhorrence. To cover with things in a confused and slovenly manner. To cover with straw; to supply cattle with straw to lie on.

LIT'TLE, *adj.* (compar. *less*; superlat. *least*. *Leitels*, Goth. *lytel*, Sax. comparat. *læs*, superlat. *læst*. *Litell*, Isl. *lettell*, Belg. *liten*, Dan.) small in quantity, quality, number, dignity or importance. Some degree, more than none. "Who will but read with a *little* attention." LOCKE.

LIT'TLE, S. a small space. A small part or portion. A slight affair. "How *little* gives the joy or pain." PRIOR. Not much. Scarce any thing. "These they are fitted "for and *little* else." CHEYNE.

LIT'TLE, *adv.* in a small degree or quantity. In some small, though not in a great degree. Not much.

LIT'TLENESS, S. smallness of bulk or size. Meanness; want of grandeur or dignity.

LITURGY, S. (*λειτος*, *leitōs*, Gr. public, and *εργον*, *ergon*, Gr. a work) a form of prayers used in public worship. The English *Liturgy* was first composed, approved and confirmed in Parliament Anno 1548, the offices for the morning and evening prayer being then in the same form as they stand in at present, excepting that there was no confession and absolution; the office beginning with the Lord's prayer. In the communion the ten commandments were omitted; the offertory was made with bread and wine mixed with water, and in the prayer for Christ's church militant, thanks were given to God for his wonderful grace declared in his saints, in the blessed virgin, the patriarchs, prophets, apostles, and martyrs; and the saints departed were commended to God's mercy and peace: To this the consecratory prayer, now used, was joined as a part, only with some words now left out, petitioning that the bread and wine might be to us the body and blood of Jesus the beloved son, &c. In baptism, besides the form of the cross made on the child's forehead, another was made on his breast with an adjuration of the devil to go out of him, after which the child was dipped three times in the font, if well, but otherwise sprinkled. Besides these some other ceremonies are omitted in the office for the sick, as is supposed, in 1551, when the form was altered at the solicitation of Calvin.

LITUUS, S. (Lat.) in medals, the staff used by augurs, in shape of a bishop's crosier.

TO LIVE, *v. a.* (pronounced with the *i* short, as in *if* or *gift*, from *lyfian* or *lyfgan*, Sax. *leven*, Belg.) to be in a state wherein the soul and body are united and co-operate together. To pass life in any manner with regard to habit, good or ill, happiness or misery. To continue in life. Figuratively, to be in a state of enjoying every thing that can render life desirable. To continue, opposed to being destroyed. "Mens evil manners *live* in "brafs." SHAK. Followed by *with*, to converse or continue in the same house with another. "Then *live with* "me." SHAK. To be supported, or maintained by, followed by *of*. "*Live of* the things of the temple." 1 Cor. ix. 13. To feed. "*Live upon* vegetables." ARBUTH.

In navigation, to remain undestroyed; to outlive a storm, used with *at*, or *upon*. "Nor can our shaken vessels *live* "at sea." DRYD.

LIVE, *adj.* (the *i* pronounced long as in *time*) quick; having life, opposed to dead. Active; burning or not extinguished, applied to fire. "A *live* coal." BOYLE.

LIVELESS, *adv.* (the *i* pronounced long like that in *time*) wanting life; inactive. This should rather be written *Lifeless*.

LIVELIHOOD, S. (from *lively* and *hood* of *hade*, Sax. a state or condition. Johnson erroneously supposes it corrupted from *livelode*) support of life; maintenance; sufficient to supply the necessities of life.

LIVELINESS, S. appearance of life. "*Liveliness* which "the freedom of the pencil makes appear." DRYD. Vivacity, activity, sprightliness. "Young fellows that "have *liveliness* and spirit." LOCKE.

LIVELODE, S. (from *live* and *lode* of *lead*, because it is the means of *leading* life) maintenance; support. "As "well of worldly *livelode* as of life." HUBBERD.

LIVELONG, *adj.* tedious; something long in passing. Lasting; durable; not easily destroyed by time. "Hail "built thyself a *livelong* monument." MILT.

LIVELY, *adj.* brisk; vigorous; with great activity of spirits. Gay; airy. Nearly representing life. "A *lively* "imitation of it." DRYD. Strong; energetic or active. "His faith must not only be living, but *lively* "too." SOUTH.

LIVELILY, LIVELY, *adv.* in a brisk, vigorous and active manner. With a strong resemblance, applied to description or painting.

LIVER, S. one who is alive, or continues in life. One who lives in any particular manner with respect to virtue, vice, happiness or misery. In anatomy, a large and pretty solid mass of a dark red colour, a little inclined to yellow, situated immediately under the diaphragm, partly in the right hypochondrium, and partly in the epigastrium; its use is to purify the mass of blood by secreting the bilious humours it contains.

LIVER-COLOUR, S. a dark red colour.

LIVER-GROWN, *adj.* having a great or over-grown liver.

LIVERWORT, S. there is a very beautiful flower of this name, which is called *hepatica* in Lat. from its resembling the lobes of the liver. Besides which there are two plants called *licken*; that called ash-coloured ground liverwort, is reckoned a great specifick for curing the bite of a mad dog; it was originally communicated to the Royal Society, by Mr. George Dampier, whose uncle had long used this plant for that purpose, since which it has been prescribed for many years with great success. The method of taking it is as follows: The herb is to be dried either in the oven, by the fire, or in the sun, powdered and passed through a sieve, after which it is to be mixed with an equal quantity of fine pepper. Its common dose is four scruples, which may be taken in warm milk, beer, ale, or broth. The part bitten as well as the cloaths of the patient are to be well washed, to cleanse them from the smell or drivel of the dog. If the patient be full grown he should be bled before the medicine is taken, use the medicine as soon after the bite as possible, and repeat the dose two or three mornings fasting.

LIVERY, S. (*livrer*, Fr.) in law, the act of giving or taking possession. A release from a wardship. The writ by which possession is obtained. The state of being kept at a certain rate. Cloaths given to servants. Any particular drefs. To stand at *livery*, applied to horses, signifies to be kept in a publick stable where they are supplied with food.

LIVERYMAN, S. a servant who wears cloaths of a particular colour, which are given him by his master. In London, a citizen, who wears a gown at publick cavalcades, and has a liberty of voting for the members that represent the city in parliament, &c.

LIVES, S. the plural of LIFE.

LIVID, *adj.* (*livide*, Fr. *lividus*, Lat.) discoloured with a blow; black and blue.

LIVIDITY, S. (*lividité*, Fr.) discolouration, caused by a blow; a black and blue colour.

LIVING, S. support, maintenance: Fortune on which a person lives. Livelihood. Power of continuing life. The benefice of a clergyman.

LIVING, *adj.* (from *live*) in a state of motion or vegetation. "A spacious cave of *living* stone." DRYD. "Cool "groves and *living* lakes." DRYD. Alive; or enjoying life.

LOA

- LIV'INGLY**, *adv.* in a living state.
- LIVRE**, *S.* (Fr. from *libra*, Lat. the standard by which the French money of account was regulated) a French money of account, consisting of 20 sols, each sol containing 12 deniers; and equal to 10 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ sterling.
- LIXI'VIAL**, *adj.* (from *lixivium*, Lat.) impregnated with salts; like a lixivium; obtained by calcining vegetables, and mixing their ashes with water. Belonging to lie.
- LIXI'VIATE**, **LIXI'VIOUS**, *adj.* (*lixivieux*, Fr.) made from burnt vegetables, and extracted by lotion or washing.
- LIXI'VIUM**, *S.* (Lat.) lye; water impregnated with salts or ashes.
- LI'ZARD**, *S.* (*lisarde*, Fr. *lusardo*, Ital. *lacertus*, Lat.) a small creeping creature of a green colour, with four legs, resembling a crocodile; there are some in Arabia a cubit long. In America they are eaten by the natives of Peru, as appears by Don Juan de Ulloa's travels. Mr. Catesby has a curious description of a flying one, to which the reader is referred.
- LI'ZARDITAL**, *S.* a plant.
- LI'ZARDSTONE**, *S.* a kind of stone.
- LLD.** *S.* (*legislaturæ doctor*, Lat.) an abbreviature, signifying doctor of the civil law.
- LO!** *interject.* (*la*, Sax.) look! See! Behold! A word used to turn the attention to some object of sight; and sometimes, but improperly, to something to be understood.
- LOA'CH**, *S.* (*lache*, Fr.) a fish, of the nonspirious kind, with only one fin on the back, that breeds in little and clear brooks or rills, and lives upon gravel there, and in the sharpest streams, it grows not above a finger long, and is of a thickness proportionable to its length; it is shaped like an ell, and has a beard of wattles like a barbel: It has two fins at its sides, four at its belly, and at its tail; it is dappled with many black or brown spots; and its mouth, like the barbel's, is under its nose.
- LO'AD**, *S.* (*lade*, *blade*, Sax.) a burthen; a freight, or lading. As much weight as any person or animal can bear. Figuratively, any thing that depresses, applied to the mind. In Derbyshire, nine dishes of ore: 2000 *lb.* weight, or as much as a waggon can well carry at once, applied to hay.
- To **LO'AD**, *v. a.* to put goods on board a ship; or burthen on a man, or a beast of carriage. Figuratively, to encumber or embarrass, applied to the mind. To charge, applied to a gun, or other fire-arms. To make grievous, or scarce to be endured, by something added as a consequence, or appendage. "Thy dreadful vow, loaded with death." ADDIS.
- LO'AD**, *S.* (more properly *lode*, as it was formerly written, from *læden*, Sax. to lead) the leading vein in a mine. "The main load spreadeth out its branches." CAREW.
- LO'ADER**, *S.* a person who put the freight on board a ship, or a burthen on a man, beast, or in any carriage.
- LO'ADSMAN**, *S.* (from *læden*, Sax. to guide) a pilot, or a person that conducts into and out of harbours.
- LO'ADSTAR**, *S.* (more properly, as written by Mandeville, *lodestar* from *lædan*, Sax. to lead) the pole star, so called from its leading and guiding manner.
- LO'ADSTONE**, *S.* (properly, according to Johnson, *lode-stone* or *loading-stone*, from *læden*, Sax. to load, and stone, on account of its guiding or directing mariners by the needle, which points, when touched with it, towards the North. But Skinner derives it from *laden*, Teut. to invite, and *stein*, Teut. a stone, alluding to another of its properties, *i. e.* its attracting iron) the magnet; a peculiar rich iron ore, found in large masses, of a deep iron grey, when fresh broken, and often tinged with a brownish or reddish colour; it is very heavy, and is remarkable for attracting iron, and giving it an inclination or direction towards the North.
- LO'AF**, *S.* (plural *loaves*, *half*, *laf*, Sax. *blaib*, Goth. *chleb*, Russ. Boh. Pol. Port. *bleb*, *blyb*, Dalm. *laib*, Teut. as "ein laib brods.") One loaf of bread: Luther's translation of the bible. 1 Chron. xvi. 3) a mass of bread baked; it is distinguished from a cake by its thickness. Any mass into which a body is wrought; but in this sense it is used adjectively, "As a piece of loaf sugar." MORT.
- LO'AM**, *S.* (*lim*, *laam*, Sax. *leem*, Belg.) the common earth, consisting of clay with a mixture of sand in it. The black earth called mould. A reddish earth used in making bricks; a kind of mortar made of the best earth by tempering it with water, straw, &c.
- To **LO'AM**, *v. a.* to smear with loam, marl, or clay. To cover with clay.
- LO'AMY**, *adj.* marly or clayey.

LOC

- LO'AN**, *S.* (*laun*, Goth. *laan*, Isl. *blæn*, Sax. *laon*, Belg. *lon*, Dan.) any thing lent; money lent the government for a certain time, during which the lender is to receive interest; the interest, premium, or consideration for money lent. Any thing given to another on condition of his returning it at a certain time.
- LO'ATH**, *adj.* (*loth*) unwilling; disliking; not ready or inclined.
- To **LO'ATHE**, *v. a.* to look on with great disgust or abhorrence. To feel food with nausea or sickness. Neuterly, to create disgust: To see a disgust or abhorrence.
- LO'ATHER**, *S.* one who considers any thing with abhorrence.
- LO'ATHFUL**, *adj.* full of abhorrence or hating. Abhorred or hated. "Loathful sin." SPENSER.
- LO'ATHINGLY**, *adv.* in a manner that testifies abhorrence or hatred.
- LO'ATHLY**, *adj.* hateful; raising abhorrence. "Loathly births of nature." SHAK. Not in use.
- LO'ATHNESS**, *S.* unwillingness; reluctance.
- LO'ATHSOME**, *adj.* abhorred; detested. Causing satiety, disgust, or nausea. "The sweetest honey — is loathsome." SHAK.
- LO'AVES**, *S.* the plural of **LOAF**.
- LO'B**, *S.* (*lappe*, Teut.) an heavy, dull, or stupid person. *Lob's pound*, a prison; the stocks, or a place of confinement for lazy and sturdy beggars. "Crowdery, whom — thou basely threw'st into Lob's pound." Hudib. A big worm, called likewise the dew worm, derived by Skinner, from *loppe*, Sax. a flea, or from *libban*, Sax. to live, on account of its vivacity.
- To **LO'B**, *v. a.* (from the substantive) to let fall in a clownish manner. "Lob down their heads." SHAK.
- LO'BBY**, *S.* (*laube*, Teut.) a porch or opening before a room.
- LO'BE**, *S.* (Fr. from *lobos*, *lobos*, Gr.) a division or distinct part; usually applied to the two parts into which the lungs are divided; and likewise to the tip of the ear.
- LO'BSTER**, *S.* (*loppestre*, Fr.) a shellfish, which when caught is blackish, but when boiled is red. A low cant word for a foot soldier.
- LO'BULE**, *S.* (a diminutive of *lobe*) a small lobe.
- LO'CAL**, *adj.* (Fr. from *locus*, Lat. a place) having the properties of a place, relating to place. Being in a particular place. Confined or appropriated to any particular place.
- LOCA'LITY**, *S.* existence in place. Relation of place or distance.
- LO'CALLY**, *adv.* with respect to place.
- LOCA'TION**, *S.* (*locatio*, Lat.) situation with respect to place; the act of placing. The state of being placed.
- LO'CH**, *S.* (Scot. *loch*, *loch*, Gr.) a lake. "A lake or loch." CHEYNE. In medicine, a composition of a middle consistence between a syrup and a soft electuary, used in diseases of the lungs.
- LO'CHIA**, *S.* (Lat. *loch*, *loch*, Gr.) the evacuations consequent on a delivery.
- LO'CK**, *S.* (*loc*, Sax. *lucco*, *lochetto*, Ital.) an instrument with springs and bolts, used for the security of doors, drawers, &c. The part of a gun by which fire is struck. Figuratively, a hug or grapple. "They must be practised in all the locks and gripes of wrestling." MILT. Any inclosure. A quantity of hair or wool hanging together; from *locca*, Ital. *haarlock*, Teut. A tuft or small quantity of hay. "Smelling to a lock of hay." ADDIS. In a river, a place where the waters are confined, by floodgates to swell and increase the natural depth and force of the stream in order to render it navigable. A place where thieves carry or hide stolen goods. An hospital where none but persons affected with the venereal disease are admitted.
- To **LO'CK**, *v. a.* to shut or fasten a door, &c. by turning the key round in a lock. To shut up or confine, used with *up*. To close. To embrace or fold in the arms. "Lockt in his arms. Neuterly, to become fast by a lock. To unite by mutual insertion. "They lock into each other." BOYLE. Used with *into*.
- LO'CKE**, (John) was born at Wrington, seven miles from Bristol in 1632. His father belonged to the law, and was steward or court-keeper to Col. Alex. Popham; our author was sent by him to Westminster-school, and was removed from thence in 1651 to Christ-church, Oxon, where he was a student. His peculiar study was physic, in which he made no small progress, as appears from the dedication of the great Sydenham to his *Observationes Medicæ*: To enumerate the publick employes he was honoured with,

with, and discharged with no small praise, would be to reflect fame upon him from a quarter, whence persons of less genius might expect it. For if we consider the great service he has done to philosophy and religion by subverting the babel of school learning, overthrowing the system of Aristotle which was for several ages looked on as the standard of truth, and his introducing such a system in its stead as contributes to the enlarging our minds, the discovering of truth, and the improving of reason to its utmost extent, we must look on him as a wonder, or at least a glory, not only to his own country, but likewise to his species. The methods he used to acquire knowledge in all branches, deserves imitation, since he looked on even the mechanic arts as not below his attention, but would discourse with the meanest workman about his peculiar occupation, in order, by that means, to render every one capable of conversing with him, and at the same time to make himself a master of every profession. If we look into the Essay of the Human Understanding, in all its parts, we shall find such a clearness of understanding as must deserve admiration, and such a knowledge of the powers and operations of the mind, as no other person could ever boast of; but though his knowledge was greater than that of others, we find it delivered in such terms as persons of the meanest capacity can understand. It must indeed be acknowledged that, in some opinions, he seems to be too fond of singularity, and that rather than think right with the vulgar, he chose to go wrong by himself; not but that he gives specious reasons for his adherence, and almost persuades his opponents. His life was not less amiable than his writings; his conversation being easy and facetious; he won the love of those that knew him by his probity, and was always safe from the attacks, either of falsehood or a flatterer. His complaisance was free from servility; his behaviour such as bespoke a person of great experience, and as great humanity, on which account, he gained the respect of his inferiours, the esteem of his equals, and the confidence of his superiours. His temper was something choleric, but soon pacified; and if he retained any resentment it was against himself, for having given way to a passion, which he said might do a great deal of harm, but never did any good. His regard for religion was great and sincere, and that for the Christian dispensation higher than some of his adversaries will perhaps allow. His death, which he saw approaching through the visits of several years, gave him no trouble, for his thoughts and studies, in his latter days, were employed purely in preparing for it; and the manner in which he quitted this life, showed so much serenity, resignation, and faith in the merits of Christ; that—

LOCKER, S. any thing that is fastened with a lock; a drawer. Generally applied to a hollow seat in a window, the upper part of which opens, and is secured by a lock. "I made *lockers* or drawers at the end of the boat." *Rob. Crusoe*.

LOCKRAM, S. (from *locca*, Sax. or *lock*, Teut. wool or flock, and *raum*, Teut. large, coarse, or thick) a kind of brown-coloured, coarse linen. "The kitchen malkin—pins her richest *lockram* 'bout her reeky neck." *SHAK*.

LOCKRAN, S. a kind of ranunculus.

LOCOMOTION, S. (from *locus*, Lat. place, and *motio*, Lat. motion) the power or act of changing place. "All progression or animal *locomotion*." *BROWN*.

LOCOMOTIVE, *adj.* (from *locus*, Lat. place, and *moveo*, Lat. to move) changing place. Having the power of moving from one place to another. "The motion or *locomotive* faculty." *DERHAM*.

LOCULAMENT, S. (*loculum*, Lat.) in botany, a little distinct cell or partition in the seed vessels of plants.

LOCUST, S. (*locusta*, Lat.) an animal somewhat resembling a grasshopper, but considerably larger, and of a brownish colour, very destructive to vegetables, moving in herds which are headed by a particular one of the species, and therefore not inelegantly compared to an army; by the Scriptures they are very numerous in the East, and Dr. Pocock informs us in his travels into Egypt, that they are eaten by the natives of those parts; from whence, together with the prohibition of eating them in *Lev. xi. 21, 22.* where they are ranked among, "Flying creeping things, that go upon all fours, and have legs above their feet to leap with." It is almost demonstrable, that the *locusts* mentioned to be the meat of the baptist, *Matt. iii. 4.* and *Mark i. 6.* was not a vegetable, as some commentators suppose, but a real animal.

LOCUST-TREE, S. in botany, called the hymenæa, its flowers are produced in loose spikes at the end of the branches, and are composed of five yellow petals striped

with purple, short, and spread open. The stamina are of a purplish colour; the flowers are succeeded by thick, fleshy brown pods, shaped like those of garden beans, 6 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, of a purplish colour, a ligneous consistence, and having a suture on both edges.

LODESTAR, S. see **LOADSTAR**.

LODESTONE, S. see **LOADSTONE**.

LODESMAN, S. see **LOADESMAN**.

To **LODGE**, *v. a.* (*logian*, Sax. *loger*, Fr. *allogiari*, Ital. *loshiti*, Scalv. *logye*, Pol. *laffite*, Russ.) to supply with a house to dwell in for a certain time. To afford dwelling, or to admit a person to lie or dwell in the same house. Figuratively, to place, fix, or plant. "Ideas that are *lodged* in the memory." *LOCKE*. To harbour, or cover: "To trace to a place where a person fixes or stops." "The deer is *lodged*." *ADDIS*. To afford place to, applied to the mind. "To beat down, or lay flat, applied to corn, &c." "Lodge the summer corn." *SHAK*. Neuterly, to reside or dwell in a part of another person's house. To take up residence for a night. To beat down, or lay flat. "Its straw makes it not subject to *lodge*." *MORTIM*.

LODGE, S. a small house in a park or forest; any small house or habitation. "A porter's *lodge*."

LODGE-MENT, S. (*logiment*) accumulation, or the act of putting in a certain place. In fortification, an encampment made by an army; a work cast up by besiegers, during their approaches, in some dangerous post, where it is necessary to cover themselves against the fire of the besieged; as in a covert-way, breach, &c. they are usually made by casting up earth, or by gabions, woolpacks, fascines, mantelets, or any such thing capable of affording a covering. Sometimes, the possession of an enemy's works.

LODGER, S. one who lives in apartment hired in the house of another. One that resides any where.

LODGING, S. rooms hired in the house of another. A place of residence; a place to lie in. Harbour or covert.

LOFT, S. (*loft*, *loft*, the air, or a chamber on high, Brit.) a floor. The highest floor in a house. Rooms in the highest part of a building.

LOFTILY, *adv.* (from *lofty*) on high; in a place at a distance from the ground upwards. Figuratively, in a proud haughty manner. With elevation, applied to stile or sentiment: Sublimely.

LOFTINESS, S. height or distance from the ground upwards. Elevation, applied to stile or sentiment; sublimity. Pride or haughtiness, applied to the mind.

LOFTY, *adj.* (from *loft* or *lift*) high; at a distance from the ground: Situated on high. Sublime; elevated, applied to stile or sentiment. Proud; haughty, or conceiving too great an opinion of one's own abilities, or advantages, applied to the mind.

LOG, S. (the original of this word is controverted, Skinner derives it from *lignan*, Sax. to live; Junius from *logge*, Belg. sluggish; and Johnson supposes the true original to be *lignum*, Lat. wood) a shapeless bulky piece of wood. Figuratively, a sluggish, inactive person. An Hebrew measure, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a pint. "A *log* of oil." *Lev. xiv. 10.* In navigation, a small piece of timber of a triangular form, having lead at one end, to make it swim upright in the water, and a line fixed to the other with knots at about 42 feet distance from each other; its use it to keep account, and make an estimate of a ship's way, by observing the length of line unwound in half a minute's time, the ship sailing the same number of miles in an hour, as that of the knots is, which are run out in half a minute.

LOGARITHMS, S. (*logarithme*, Fr. from *λογος*, *logos*, Gr. and *arithmos*, *arithmos*, Gr.) certain artificial numbers proceeding in arithmetical progression, corresponding to as many others proceeding in geometrical proportion, and so fitted to the natural numbers, that if any two natural numbers are multiplied and divided by one another, the correspondent numbers answer all those conclusions by addition or subtraction. They were first invented by Napier, lord Marcheson, a Scotch baron, and afterwards completed by Mr. Briggs, Savilian professor at Oxford.

LOGGATS, S. (see **LOO**) the ancient name of a play or game forbidden by 33 *Hen. viii.* It was the same with what we call kittle-pins, in which boys often make use of bones instead of wooden pins, and throw at them with another bone, instead of a bowl. "Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at *loggats* with them." *SHAK*. and *HANMER*.

LOGGERHEAD, S. (from *logge*, Belg. stupid, or *log*, a heavy motionless mass, and *head*) a person that is stupid, and and of slow apprehension, or a blockhead. "Three or four *loggerheads*." *SHAK*. To fall to *loggerheads*, to go to *loggerheads*, is to scuffle or fight without weapons.

L O N

LOGGERHEAD, *adj.* dull; stupid; slow of understanding. "Your *loggerheaded* and unpolish'd groom." SHAK.

LOGIC, *S.* (*logique*, Fr. *logica*, Lat. from *λογος*, *logos*, Gr. reason) the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. A particular method of reasoning. "By a *logic* that left no man any thing that he might call his own." CLAREND.

LOGICAL, *adj.* belonging to, or taught in logic. Skilled in, or furnished with logic. "A clear and *logical* head." SPEAR. N^o. 281.

LOGICALLY, *adv.* reasonably; according to the rules of logic.

LOGICIAN, *S.* (*logicien*, Fr. *logicus*, Lat.) a professor of logic. A person versed or skilled in logic.

LOGIST, *S.* (*logista*, Lat. *λογος*, *logos*, Gr.) one skilled in computations and arithmetic.

LOGISTIC, *adj.* (see *logist*) in arithmetic, applied to the doctrine of sexagesimal fractions, used by astronomers before the invention of logarithms. A curve so called from its properties and uses in constructing and explaining the nature of logarithms.

LOG-LINE, *S.* (see *Loc*) in navigation, a small line, fastened to a piece of board, and having knots at certain distances, by which a ship's course is reckoned.

LOGMAN, *S.* one who gets his living by carrying logs. "This patient *logman*." SHAK.

LOGWOOD, *S.* (*looghe*, Belg. lye, because when burnt, it makes a very strong lye; Skinner) a wood of a very dense and firm texture, brought to us in thick, and very large blocks or logs, and is the heart of the tree that produces it. It is very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep and strong red colour; has been long known to the dyers, who use it in colouring blue and black, and lately has been introduced into medicine, wherein it is found to be astringent. It is brought from the bay of Campeachy in the province of Yucatan in the West Indies, where our right to the cutting of logwood seems to have been uncontested, notwithstanding the Spaniards have endeavoured lately to dispossess us of it; for it is evident, that our planters settled in the desert parts which the Spaniards had not occupied, drew water and cut wood without any obstacle, the principles on which original possession is claimed in the West Indies, were countenanced by our government in their practice, were not at first resisted by the Spaniards; but seem to have as great a right as they themselves can claim to the place.

LO'HOCK, *S.* (see *Loch*) a medicine now called a linctus.

LO'IN, *S.* (pronounced *line* from *llwyn*, Brit.) the back of an animal as carved by a butcher. In anatomy, the lower part of the spine of the back, composed of five large vertebrae, serving as a base to those of the back, and situated near the hips, commonly called the waist, or reins.

To **LO'ITER**, *v. n.* (*loteran*, Belg.) to linger; to make use of idle and lazy delays.

LOITERER, *S.* one who passes his time in idleness. One who is sluggish and dilatory.

To **LO'LL**, *v. n.* (*lullen van de tonghe*, Belg. the tip of the tongue. Johnson surmises, that it might be contemptuously derived from *Lollard*, a name of great reproach before the Reformation) to lean in an idle or lazy manner against any thing. To hang out, applied to the tongue of a beast, which is usually hung out when it is tired with heat or excessive labour. Actively, used with *cut*, to put out the tongue as a sign of contempt.

LOLLARDS, *S.* (derived by the monk of Canterbury, from *lodium*, Lat. a tare, as if they were the tares of the church. Abelly derives it from *loben*, Teut. praise, and *her*, the Lord; because they travelled about praising the Lord. But Spelman with better authority, from Walter Lollard, the founder of this sect. in 1315, who was burnt alive 1322) a sect which arose in Germany, whose principal tenets consisted in rejecting the mass, extreme unction penances for sin, baptism, and repentance. Afterwards this title was given by way of reproach to the followers of Wickliff, one of whose tenets were, that all trades not necessary to life are unlawful.

LO'MP, *S.* a kind of roundish fish.

LO'NE, *adj.* (contracted from *alone*) solitary, or without inhabitants, applied to places. By one's self, or without company, applied to persons.

LO'NELINESS, *S.* (from *lonely*) want of inhabitants or buildings, applied to places; want of company, applied to persons: A disposition to avoid company, applied to the mind. "I see the mystery of your *loneliness*." SHAK.

LO'NELY, *adj.* without any inhabitants or buildings, solitary, applied to places. Fond of unfrequented places and avoiding company, applied to persons.

L O O

LO'NENESS, *S.* solitude; a place unfrequented and void of buildings. Dislike of company and fondness for unfrequented places, applied to the mind.

LO'NESOME, *adj.* unfrequented; void of company, inhabitants or buildings, applied to places. Dismal. Disliking, or without, company, applied to persons.

LONG, *adj.* (*long*, Sax. and Fr. *longus*, Lat.) with some continuance, applied to time; dilatory. "Death will not be *long* a coming." Eccl. xiv. 12. Of great extent in length, opposed to short, and applied to measure. Reaching to a great distance. "If the way be too *long*." Deut. xiv. 24. In music and pronunciation, protracted, dwelt upon in the pronouncing; a long accent, is a mark which denotes that the voice is to stay sometime on the vowel over which it is placed; it is marked thus (-)

LO'NG, *adv.* to a great length or space. For some time, or a great while; applied to time. In the comparative, it implies a greater space, or more time; and in the superlative, the greatest space, or most time. "Those who have the *longest* had issue." LOCK. After *not* it implies soon. "Not *long* after there arose." Acts. xxvi. 14. Followed by *ago*, at some period of time far distant. "Spread *long ago*." TILLOTSON. All along, or throughout when followed by a substantive. "Singeth all *night long*." SHAK. From *a long* or *au long*, Fr.

LONG, *S.* (from *gelang*, Sax. a fault) by the fault, by the failure. "All this coil is *long* of you." SHAK. This word, though much disused, is purely English.

To **LO'NG**, *v. n.* (*gelangen*, Teut. to ask) to desire earnestly, to wish for with a continued and ardent desire, used with *for* or *after* before the thing required. "Longs *for* equal foes." DRYDEN. "Longing *after* immortality." ADDIS.

LONGANIMITY, *S.* (*longanimité*, Fr. *longanimitas*, Lat.) a disposition of the mind which consists in bearing offences with patience.

LONG-BOAT, *S.* the largest boat belonging to a ship.

LONGEVITY, *S.* (*longævus*, Lat.) length of life.

LONGIMANOUS, *adj.* (*longuemain*, Fr. *longimanus*, Lat.) long handed; having long hands or a long reach.

LONGIMETRY, *S.* (*longimetrie*, Fr. from *longus*, Lat. long and *μετρον*, *metro*, Gr. measure) the art of measuring lengths.

LONGINGLY, *adv.* with incessant wishes and ardent desires.

LONGISH, *adj.* somewhat long.

LONGITUDE, *S.* (Fr. from *longitudo*, Lat.) in its primary signification, length. In astronomy, the distance of a star from the first point Aries. In geography, the distance of a place from some of the first meridians. In navigation, the distance of a ship or place, either East or West from each other, counted in degrees of the equator. The finding the longitude at sea, has perplexed the mathematicians of all ages, and the parliament has promised a considerable reward for the invention.

LONGITUDINAL, *adj.* (Fr.) measured by the length; lengthwise.

LONGLY, *adv.* longingly; with great desire or wishing.

LONGSOME, *adj.* tedious; wearisome on account of its length, applied to time.

LONGSUFFERING, *S.* patience under offences; clemency.

LONGTAIL, *S.* generally joined with *cut* and signifies one or the other, alluding to dogs who have long or cut tails. "I will come *cut* and *long* tail." SHAK.

LONGWAYS, *adv.* in the direction of the length; lengthwise.

LONGWINDED, *adj.* longbreathed; tedious.

LONGWISE, *adv.* the same as *longways*, but this is the most proper.

LO'O, *S.* (from *loofen*, Belg. because the odds are so great, that a person looses) a game of cards, wherein the knave of clubs is reckoned the highest, and secures success to the person who has it.

LO'OBILY, *adv.* (from *looby*) awkward; clumsy; clownish.

LO'OBY, *S.* (derived by Skinner from *lopp*, Teut. foolish, and by Junius, from *lobe*, Brit. a clown, which, as Johnson thinks, is certainly the true original) a clumsy clown.

LO'OF, *S.* (*ufan*, Sax. above) that part of a ship aloft, which lies before the chess trees.

To **LO'OF**, *v. a.* to bring the ship close to a wind.

LO'OF, **LO'OFED**, *adj.* gone to a distance. "She once *being loof*." SHAK.

To **LO'OK**, *v. n.* (*locan*, Sax. *luggen*, Belg.) to direct the eye towards any object. To consider, applied to the mind. To expect, sometimes followed by another verb. "He must *look* to *fight*." CLAREND. To appear, followed by *as*, or *like*, and used comparatively. "Looked *as* if he were a giant."

L O O

"lightly pressed." DRYD. To seem, or carry an air, mein, or appearance. "Looks very fullen." BURNET. Used with *about*, to be alarmed; to be circumspect and vigilant. Used with *after*, to attend to; to take care of; to observe with care, anxiety or tenderness. Used with *for*; to expect. Used with *into*; to examine; to sift; to inspect closely or observe narrowly. Used with *on*, to respect, regard, esteem, consider, view, or think. "I looked on Virgil as a succinct, majestic writer." DRYD. To consider or esteem. "They looked upon themselves as the happiest and wisest of the world." LOCKE. To be a mere idle, and inactive spectator. "I'll be a candle holder and look on." SHAK. Used with *over* to examine; to pursue; to try one by one. Used with *out*, to search or seek. To be on the watch. "Bound to look out sharp." COLLIER. Used with *to*; to watch; to guard against; to take care of; to behold. Actively, to seek. To direct the eye towards. To inflame by looking at; used with *out*, to discover by searching, to search for. "Look out other company." LOCKE.

LO'OK, *interj.* (properly the imperative of the verb, and and sometimes expressed by, *look ye*) behold; see, look, observe.

LO'OK, S. air of the face, or cast of the countenance. The act of looking or seeing: The act of directing the eye towards.

LO'OKER, S. a spectator. One that beholds or directs his eyes towards any object. *Looker on*, an idle or unconcerned spectator.

LO'OKING-GLASS, S. a glass which represents the form of a person by reflection.

LO'OM, S. (Minshew derives it from *glomus*, Lat. a bottom of thread: But Junius, from *lome*, a general name for any instrument) a frame in which manufactures are woven.

To LO'OM, *v. n.* (*leoman*, Sax. to shine) at sea, to appear.

LO'OM, S. a bird of the size of a goose, and of a dark colour, dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and wings, each feather marked near the point with two spots. It breeds in Farr island.

LO'ON, S. (Johnson observes that this word, at present used only in Scotland, is a corruption of the English word *lown*) a sorry fellow; a scoundrel. Used as a word of reproach.

LO'OP, S. (*loopen*, Belg. to run) a thread or twist, &c. doubled in such a manner that a string or lace may be drawn through it.

LO'OPED, *adj.* full of holes resembling loops. "Your looped and window'd raggedness." SHAK.

LO'OPHOLE, S. an aperture in a loop. A hole to give passage. Figuratively, any shift or evasion.

LO'OPHOLED, *adj.* full of holes, openings, or void spaces. "This uneasy loop-holed jail." *Hudib.*

To LO'OSE, *v. a.* (*lesan*, Sax.) to unbind or untie any thing fastened. To relax, applied to the joints. To free from any obligation. To deliver from any thing that biases, applied to the mind. To cure or free from any infirmity, applied to the body. To let go, applied to the action of quitting a hold. Neuterly, in navigation to set sail; to depart from a place by loosing the anchor, used with *from*. "Loosed from Crete." *Acts xxvii. 21.*

LO'OSE, *adj.* unbound; untied. Unfit; changing place. Not restrained tight; or confined. "A loose robe." Wanton or not restrained by the dictates of modesty, applied to manners. "Loose epistles violate chaste eyes." DRYD. Diffuse, opposed to concise, applied to style. Not close, or with distances between, applied to situation. Heedless or inattentive. "A loose regard whereof is the nurse of vulgar folly." HOOKER. Unconnected or rambling, applied to the parts of a composition. Disengaged from any obligation; used with *from*, and sometimes *of*. "Loose of my vow." ADDIS. Used after *break*, to get rid of any restraint by force. After *let*, at liberty or free from any restraint or confinement. Used after *fit* and followed by *from*, free from; not enslaved by. "Sit as loose from those pleasures." ATTERB.

LO'OSE, S. liberty; freedom from any constraint; indulgence; used with *give*. "Give a loose to sorrow." ADDISON. Dismission or discharge from any restraining force. "A sharp loose." BACON.

LO'OSELY, *adv.* in a manner that is not fast or firm, applied to any thing tied. Not collected by any bandage, but suffered to hang at liberty. Without any union or connection. "Exist loosely and separately." NORRIS. Irregularly, or not restrained by the rules of chastity or virtue. "Living loosely." CAMP. In a careless, inatten-

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tive, or heedless manner, applied to the mind. Superficially, opposed to deeply. "A prince should not be so loosely studied." SHAK.

To LO'USEN, *v. n.* to undo any thing that is tied. To be made less compact or coherent. "By loosening the earth." BAC. To separate or divide any things which are united or accompted together. To free from restraint, or set at liberty. "It loosens his hands." DRYD. To remove any obstruction to going to stool; to cure of constiveness. "Fear loosens the body." BACON.

LOO'SENESS, S. the state of things which are moveable, and deprived of their firmness or fixedness. A disposition of mind, or a conduct, not restrained by any principle of law, charity, morality, or religion, applied to the manners. In physic, a habit of body wherein a person is obliged to go often to stool, and the excrements are of a very soft or watery consistence.

LOO'SE-STIFE, S. an herb, called by botanists *lysimachia*.

LO'OVER, S. (from *l'court*, Fr. an opening) an opening for the smoke to go out at the roof of an house.

To LO'P, *v. a.* (derived by Skinner from *laub*, Teut. a leaf, but it seems more probably to be derived from *lupny*, Pol. cut, or amputated) to cut off the branches of trees. Figuratively, to cut off a part from any thing.

LO'P, S. that which is cut from trees. A flea, from *loppa*, Swed. or *loup*, Scot.

LO'PPER, S. one that cuts branches from trees.

LO'PPERED, *adv.* curdled; "Loppered milk." AINSWORTH. Still used in Scotland.

LOQUA'CIOUS, *adj.* (*loquax loquacis*, Lat.) full of talk: Talking to excess. Speaking, or vocal. "With volant touch-travel loquacious strings." PHILIPS. Blabbing; or discovering secrets, by too great fondness for talking.

LOQUA'CITY, S. the quality of talking to excess.

LORD, S. (from *blaford*, Sax. a giver of bread, alluding to the hospitality of our antient nobles; it was afterwards written *laford*, and thence contracted into *lord*, from *blaf*, Sax. a loaf of bread, and *furd*, Sax. to supply) a person invested with sovereign power over others. Master. "But now I was lord—of this fair mansion." SHAK. A tyrant, or one who exerts his power to the distress of those that are subject to him. A title of honour given to those that are noble either by birth or creation, and invested with the dignity of a baron; by courtesy, it is applied to all sons of a duke or marquis, the eldest son of an earl; persons in honourable offices; and to one that has a fee, and consequently can claim homage of his tenants. In scripture, it is peculiarly applied to God, and seems to be a translation of Jehovah the incommunicable name of God. "Then shall the Lord by my God." *Gen. 28. 31.* In the New Testament it is likewise given to Christ, who is co-equal with the father as touching his godhead. "How then did David call him Lord." *Mat. xxii. 43.* and *45. Jehu xx. 28.* In this sense likewise, the word is applied to the Holy Ghost, *2 Thess. iii. 5.*

To LORD, *v. n.* to exercise unbounded authority or power. To behave like a tyrant, used with *over*.

LORDING, S. a lord; used in contempt. "To lordings proud I tune my lays." SWIFT.

LORDLING, S. (a diminutive term from *lord*, and *ling* a diminutive termination) a little, diminutive, or contemptible lord. "From lordlings sprung!" SWIFT.

LORDLINESS, S. dignity; high station. Figuratively, pride or haughtiness.

LORDLY, *adj.* becoming a lord, in a good sense. Proud; haughty, imperious, insolent; in a bad sense.

LORDLY, *adv.* like a lord; in an imperious; proud or insolent manner. "Lordly fierce." DRYD.

LORDSHIP, S. dominion; power. Seignior, domain. A title of honour given to a baron; a complimentary address to a judge, and some other persons in office.

LO'RE, S. (*lare*, Sax. from *lavan*, Sax. to learn) a lesson; doctrine, or instruction. "The will—heard not her lore." *Par. Lost.*

LO'RE, *adj.* (*loran*, Sax.) lost or destroyed, seldom used.

To LO'RICATE, *v. a.* (*lorica* Lat.) to plate over. "Nature hath loricated or plaistered over." RAY.

LO'RIMER, LO'RINER, S. (*lormier*, Fr. from *lora*, Lat. a bridle) a bridle-cutter. In London, applied to the corporation of bridle-smiths or bit-makers, who make all the appurtenances to bridles or harness, which consist of metal.

LO'RLOT, S. a kind of bird.

LO'RN, *prct. pass.* (of *lorian*, Sax.) forsaken, or lost. Used only in poetry.

To LOSE, *v. n.* (preter and passive *lost*. This word is distinguished by its pronunciation from *lose*, though both of them are sounded as if spelt with a double o; but the

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in this word is sounded like the *z* in *size*, and the *s* in *loose*, somewhat like the *e* in *nice*; it is derived from *leofon*, Sax.) to suffer the want or absence of any thing a person was possessed of before. To miss or have any thing gone, so as it cannot be found again. Used with the reciprocal pronouns *himself*, &c. To bewilder; to be embarrassed in an inextricable manner: "Wherein the mind looses *itself*." LOCKE. To possess no longer, opposed to retain: "They *lost* their trade of the woollen manufactory." GRAUNT. To employ ineffectually, followed by *upon*. "That are *too often lost upon* great men." POPE. To miss; to be unable to recover. "Many more are *lost* than killed." CLAREND. Neuterly, to be beaten at any game or contest, opposed to *win*. To decline; or fail.

LO'SEABLE, *adj.* subject to be irrecoverably taken away.

LO'SEL, S. (from *lofsan*, Sax. to perish) a hopeless, abandoned, and worthless person. "*Loſel*, thou art worthy to be hanged." SHAK.

LO'SER, S. one that is deprived of any thing he was in possession of, by accident, fraud, gaming, or mislaying. One that sells for less than he buys.

LO'SS, S. a diminution of a person's wealth or possessions by fraud, by accident, by mislaying so as not to be able to find again, and by selling for less than prime cost; any detriment sustained. Throwing away: Useless and ineffectual application. "It would be *loss* of time to explain *how*." BAKER. Used after *at*, fault, applied to hunting; inextricable embarrassment, applied to the mind. "Reason is always striving, and always *at a loss*." DRYD.

LOST, *part. adj.* (from *loſe*) not to be found; not to be perceived. "Half in vapours *lost*." DRYD.

LOT, S. (*blaut*, Goth. *blot*, *blyte*, Sax. *blut*, Ill. *lot*, Belg. *los*, Pol. Boh. *lofs*, Slav. Dalm. and Carn.) a die or any thing used in determining a chance. A condition or chance, determined by lot. A lucky chance. "It is *lots* to blanks." SHAK. Condition, circumstance or state, assigned by Providence. A portion or parcel of goods, applied to sales, and seems to shew that they were formerly disposed by drawing lots. The proportion of taxes assessed a person by the proper officers. "To pay scot and *lot*."

LO'TE-TREE, S. in botany, the *celtis* or *lotos*, called likewise the nettle-tree.

LO'TOS, S. (Lat.) See LOTE-TREE.

LO'TION, S. (Fr. from *lotio*, Lat. of *lavo*, Lat. to wash) a medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, and used to wash any part with.

LO'TTERY, S. (*lotterie*, Fr. from *lot*) a kind of public game at hazard, set on foot by authority, in order to raise money for the state, consisting of a number of blanks and prizes, which are determined by tickets put in two opposite wheels and drawn by different persons, one of which contains all the numbers, and the other all the blanks and prizes.

LO'VAGE, S. a plant, often used in medicine.

LOU'D, *adj.* (*blud*, Sax. *luyde*, Belg. *laut*, Teut. *liud*, Dan. from *luyden*, Belg. to found, or *ludon*, old Teut. to thunder) noisy; striking the drum of the ear with great force. Clamorous; turbulent. "She is *loud* and stubborn." Prov. xii. 11.

LOU'DLY, *adv.* with a great noise: With a great exaltation of voice. In a clamorous, or turbulent manner.

LOU'DNESS, S. that quality of sound which makes it to be heard at a great distance, and to strike the drum of the ear with great force.

To LO'VE, *v. a.* (*lufan*, Sax. *lieven*, Belg. and Teut. *liuban*, Goth. *lobete*, Dalm. Cam. Slav. *lubowaty*, Luf. *lubowac*, Pol.) to regard with great desire and affection. To be pleased with. To be fond of. "Smelts *love* to *get into rivers*." BAC. To regard as a parent, a friend, and benefactor, with a sense of gratitude, an admiration of the divine attributes, a readiness to obey, and unwillingness to offend; applied to our duty to God.

LO'VE, S. (*leof*, Sax. *lieve*, Teut. *lobooue*, Russ. *luby* and *lubofc*, Pol. *lubefen*, Slav. *liubau*, Dalm.) the ardent desire of an object which seems amiable. That passion which is excited at the appearance of any object that appears amiable and desirable; it is divided into two species, *viz.* the love of friendship and of desire, the one betwixt friends, the other between lovers; the one a rational, the other a sensual passion. When applied to the affection between persons of different sexes, it implies courtship, as "Demetris made *love* to Nedar's daughter." SHAK. When it is exerted between persons of the same sex, it implies friendship, kindness, or benevolence. When applied to our country, the preferring its interests to our own, and readiness to encounter any dangers in its behalf. When applied to the affection we should have towards our

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creator, it is the whole man exerted in one desire. Figuratively, a lover, an object of love. Concord: A figurative or picturesque image of love. A kind of thin silk of a black colour, used for borders on garments during a person's wearing mourning.

LO'VE-APPLE, S. a plant.

LO'VE-KNOT, S. a figure made of many twistings and circumvolutions to denote the inextricable ardour of a person's affection.

LO'VE-LETTER, S. a letter written by one lover to another, containing ardent professions of friendship.

LO'VELY, *adv.* in such a manner as to excite love.

LO'VELINESS, S. qualities of mind or body which excite love.

LO'VELY, *adj.* fitted to excite love.

LO'VEMONGER, S. one who deals in affairs of love.

LO'VE, S. one who has an ardent affection for one of another sex. A friend. One who likes any thing.

LO'VE-SECRET, S. something kept secret between lovers.

LO'VE-SICK, *adj.* languishing with love.

LO'VE-SOME, *adj.* lovely; so as to excite love. "Or *beautiful or lovesome* can appear." DRYD.

LO'VE-SONG, S. a song expressing the ardour of a lover and the charms of a mistress.

LO'VE-SUIT, S. courtship; or the addresses of a person to one whom he loves in order to gain her affection. "His *love-suit* hath been to me—as fearful as a siege." SHAK.

LO'VE-TALE, S. a description of the ardours of lovers.

LO'VE-THOUGHT, S. any fancy usual to lovers.

LO'VE-TOY, S. any present from a lover. Sport or gambols between lovers.

LO'VE-TRICK, S. the art used by lovers in expressing their passions.

LOUGH, S. (*loch*, Irish. *loh*, Sax.) a lake; a large inland standing water. A long bay or part of the sea that runs up a great way into the land.

LOV'ING, *part. - kind*; affectionate. Expressing kindness or affection. "*Loving* words." Eph. xv. 8.

LOV'ING-KINDNESS, S. tenderness; favour; or that attribute of the deity which is displayed in pouring upon us blessings that we do not deserve; and delaying those punishments which we merit.

LOV'INGLY, *adv.* in a manner that shows great love, kindness and affection.

LOU'IS D'OR, S. (Fr. pronounced *loo-e'dore*) a golden coin in France; valued at seventeen shillings.

To LOU'NGE, *v. a.* (*lunderen*, Belg. *alonger le tems*, Fr. to protract time) to loiter, or go about without engaging in any employ. To live in an idle and lazy manner.

LOU'NGER, S. an idler. In the universities, applied to a person who totally neglects his studies and walks about in a lazy and idle manner.

LOU'RGE, S. a tall gangrel. AINSWORTH.

LOU'SE, S. (plural *lice*, *lus* plural, *lys*, Ill. *lus*, Sax. *lawſe*, *luſe*, Dan. *luyr*, Belg.) a small insect which breeds on the bodies of men or animals, and are of different species: the head louse is generally sluggish, that of the body more transparent and more nimble, and the crab-louse is so called from the roundness of its form, and the resemblance it bears to a crab. This name is likewise applied to animals that resemble the former; hence we make use of the words *book-lice*, *wood-lice*, &c.

To LOU'SE, *v. a.* (this word is distinguished from the substantive by pronouncing the *s* like *z*. *Luyſen*, *luyſen*, Belg. *lauſen*, Teut.) to hunt for lice; to cleanse from lice.

LOU'SE-WORT, S. a plant, called likewise *rattle* and *cockſcomb*.

LOU'SILY, *adv.* in a poultry, mean, base and scurvy manner.

LOU'SINESS, S. the quality of abounding in lice.

LOU'SY, *adj.* swarming, or over-run with lice. Figuratively, mean; low born, or bred; poor.

LOU'T, S. (Lat. old Belg. *laud*, Dalm.) a mean, awkward, stupid, and clownish fellow.

To LOU'T, *v. n.* (*blutan*, Sax. to bend) to bend the body by way of obsequance. To make a bow. To stoop. "*Louting* *low*." B. JOHNS. In Scotland they still use it joined with the word *shoulders*, to express what we call round-shouldered, or bending in the shoulders.

LOU'TISH, *adj.* clownish; awkward. "The *loutish* clown." SIDNEY.

LOU'TISHLY, *adv.* after the manner of a clown, or an awkward, ill-bred person.

LOW, *adj.* (*lagur*, Ill. *lo*, *leegh*, Belg. *laegan*, Sax. to lie along on the ground) applied to situation, it implies comparison, and being nearer to the earth than something else; in

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in this sense, it is opposed to high: Applied to stature, measuring little, and opposed to *tall*. Applied to station or condition, mean or not above the vulgar, opposed to high. Applied to place, in a hollow, or a bottom, opposed to hills or other eminencies: Descending far downwards, or deep: Applied to the tides or water, shallow, or not very deep. Applied to price, not sold or purchased for much money; cheap. Applied to latitude or the situation of places on the globe, near to the line or equator. Applied to time, late. Applied to the mind, depressed or dejected. Applied to sound, scarce audible. Applied to stile or sentiment, mean, groveling, vulgar, base, or dishonourable. After *keep* it implies subjection. "To *keep* them as he pleases." GRAUNT. In medicine, to make use of abstinence. "To *keep* the body *low*." *Low* in the world, implies reduced, or in poor circumstances.

LOW, *adv.* not high, applied to situation; cheap or of low price, applied to value; mean or base, applied to rank, circumstance, thoughts, or expressions, and generally used in composition. Applied to time, lately, or not long ago. Applied to the voice, in such a manner as scarce to be heard; used with *bring*, in a state of subjection. "Having been once so *low* brought." SPENSER.

To LOW, *v. a.* to sink; to make low. "The value was *lowed* from one and twenty shillings and six-pence to *one and twenty shillings*." SWIFT. Johnson imagines this reading to be a fault of the press instead of *lowered*.

To LOW', *v. u.* (*blowan*, Sax. *loeyen*, Belg.) to bellow, or make a noise, applied to that made by oxen, bulls, or cows. Johnson observes that the adjective *low* is pronounced *lo*; but the verb *low* is pronounced *lou*; but this seems a mistake since the Londoners pronounce both alike.

LOWBELL, *S.* (*laeye*, Belg. *leg*, Sax. *log*, Ill. *loge*, Dan. and *lohe*, Teut. *lowe*, Scot. a flame and *bell*) a kind of fowling in the night in which birds are awakened by a bell, and allured either by a lantern and candle, or by a flame into a net.

LOWE, from the Sax. *bleaw*, or *lairw*, Goth. signifies a hill, heap, tomb or barrow, and is used in the names of places.

To LOW'ER, *v. a.* (pronounced *lo-er*, from *lower*, the comparative of *low*) to bring lower; to strike a flag by way of submission. To suffer to sink below the surface, applied to water. "It *lowers* them." WOODW. To lessen the value or price of a thing. To make weaker, by the addition of some other liquor. Figuratively, to depress or lessen a person's pride. Neuterly, to sink; to fall; to grow less.

To LOW'ER, *v. n.* (the *ow* is pronounced as a diphthong, like that in *now*. When applied to the appearance of the sky, it seems to be derived from *low* or *to grow low*) to appear dark, gloomy, or stormy; to be clouded, applied to the sky. To frown or look fullen; to appear angry, applied to the countenance.

LOWER, *S.* (the *ow* is pronounced as a diphthong like that in *now*) cloudiness or gloominess, applied to the sky. Figuratively, an appearance of anger, applied to the countenance.

LOWERINGLY, *adv.* with cloudiness, or gloominess, applied to sky; with an appearance or air of anger, applied to the countenance.

LOWERMOST, *adj.* (the superlative of *low*, which is thus compared, *low*, *lower*, *lowermost*) below all others in place, circumstances or rank.

LOWLAND, *S.* a vale; or plain; opposed to an eminence: A country situated low, when compared to the neighbouring hills.

LOWLY, *adv.* in an humble manner. Meely or without dignity.

LOWLINESS, *S.* a disposition of mind wherein a person thinks humbly of himself. Meanness; want of dignity.

LOWLY, *adj.* humble; thinking modestly of one's self; of low rank, mean; wanting dignity. Without pride, or grandeur.

LOWLY, *adv.* in an humble or meek manner. Without any appearance of grandeur or dignity.

LOWN, *S.* (*ow* pronounced like *oo*, *liuns*, Ill. *loen*, Belg. a stupid drone) a rascal or scoundrel; used as a word of reproach, and to convey an idea of meanness of birth and baseness of sentiments.

LOWNESS, *S.* the quality of being near the ground, applied to situation: Of short measure, applied to stature. Meanness, applied to condition; want of rank or dignity. Want of loftiness or sublimity, applied to thoughts or stile. Dejection or depression, applied to the mind.

LOWTHOUGHTED, *adj.* having the thoughts fixed upon

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low, mean, and trifling things, without ever thinking on any thing sublime, lofty, or generous.

LOW-SPIRITED, *adj.* dejected; depressed; without vigour or vivacity.

LOXODROMIC, *S.* (*loxodromus*, Lat. from *loxos*, Gr. oblique, and *dromos*, Gr. a course) the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; *i. e.* when you sail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the same meridian, but across them.

LOY'AL, *adj.* (Fr.) obedient or true to the duty owing to a prince. Figuratively, faithful in love, or true to a lover.

LOYALIST, *S.* one who professes an inviolable adherence to a king; a term given to those who adhered to king Charles in the great rebellion.

LOYALLY, *adv.* with inviolable adherence and fidelity to a king.

LOYALTY, *S.* (*loiaulté*, Fr.) firm and inviolable adherence to a prince. Figuratively, fidelity or immoveable attachment to a lover.

LO'ZENGE, *S.* (*lofenge*, Fr.) a figure consisting of four equal or parallel sides, two of whose angles are acute and the other two obtuse, the distance between the two obtuse ones being equal to the length of one side. In heraldry, a rhomb, or figure of 4 equal sides but unequal angles, resembling a diamond on cards: In this all unmarried gentlewomen and widows bear their arms. In medicine, a remedy made up into small flat pieces, sometimes cut in the form of a lozenge, to be held and chewed in the mouth till dissolved.

LP. an abbreviation for *lordship*.

LU'BARD, *S.* (from *lubber*) a lazy, sturdy fellow. "Their curmudgeon *lubbards*." SWIFT.

LU'BBER, *S.* (derived by Junius from *lubbed*, Dan. fat) a sturdy drone, an idle, fat, or bulky person.

LU'BBERLY, *adj.* lazy and bulky.

LU'BBERLY, *adv.* in an awkward, lazy, and clumsy manner.

LU', *S.* a game of cards. See Loo.

LU'BRIC, *adj.* (*lubricus*, Lat.) slippery; or so smooth of surface that things could slip off with the least sloping. Figuratively, uncertain, or unsteady. "Lubric waves of *state*." WORT. Wanton or lewd, from *lubrique*, Fr. "This *lubric* and adult'rate age." DRYD. Seldom used in either of these senses.

To LU'BRICATE, *v. a.* (from *lubricus*, Lat.) smooth or slippery. To make smooth or slippery.

To LUBRICITATE, *v. a.* see LUBRICATE.

LUBRICITY, *S.* (*lubricité*, Fr.) slipperiness or smoothness of surface. Aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion. "The *lubricity* of the oil." RAY. Uncertainty; slipperiness; instability. "The *lubricity* of fortune." L'ESTRAN. Wantonness; lewdness. "As if wantonness and *lubricity* were essential." DRYD.

LU'BRICOUS, *adj.* (*lubricus*, Lat.) slippery; smooth. "Volatile, and *lubricous* as well as fine." WOODW. Uncertain; unstable. "With *lubricous* opinions." GLANV. The last sense is obsolete.

LUBRIFICATION, *S.* (*lubricus*, Lat. smooth or slippery and *facio*, Lat. to make, or become) the act of rendering smooth, or so slippery as to render motion easy.

LUBRIFICATION, *S.* (from *lubricus*, Lat. and *facio*, Lat. to make) the act of making smooth or slippery.

LU'CE, *S.* (Johnson derives it from *lucus*, Lat.) a pike full grown. "They give the dozen white *luc*es in their coat." SHAK. It should seem that Shakespeare, means the flowers which are vulgarly called *flower-de-luces*, from *fleurs de lys*, Sax. and the epithet white, is no small confirmation of our conjecture.

LU'CENT, *part.* (*lucens*, Lat.) bright; shining; darting rays. "The sun's *luc*ent orb." MILT.

LU'CID, *S.* (*lucide*, Fr. from *lucidus*, Lat.) shining; bright, glittering. "Lucid like a glow-worm." NEWT. *Opt.* Transparent. "Lucid streams." PAR. *Loft.* Without any disorder of the mind, applied to those intervals of sense, which sometimes are met with in mad persons.

LUCIFEROUS, *adj.* (*lucifer*, Lat.) bringing light either to the eye, or mind; affording means of discovery. "This experiment is not *luciferous* enough." BOYLE.

LUCIFIC, *adj.* (from *lux* *lucis*, Lat. light, and *facio* to make) making or producing light. "Though their *lucific* motion be continued." GREW.

LU'CK, *S.* (*geluck*, Belg.) any thing which happens unexpectedly in a person's favour. Fortune, either good or bad. Any event that happens without being designed or foreseen.

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LU'CKILY, *adv.* in a fortunate manner.
LU'CKINESS, *S.* the quality of turning out to a person's advantage; though undesigned or unforeseen by himself. Casual happiness.
LU'CKLESS, *adj.* unfortunate, or unhappy.
LU'CKY, *adj.* (*gelukkig*, Belg.) fortunate without any design or contrary to expectation.
LU'CRATIVE, *adj.* (*lucratus*, Fr. from *lucrum*, Lat. gain) gainful; profitable; bringing money.
LU'CRE, *S.* (*lucrum*, Lat.) gain; profit. Increase of money; used in a bad sense.
LUCRIFEROUS, *adj.* (from *lucrum* and *fero*, Lat.) profitable; producing gain. "Not *lucriferous*." BOYLE.
LUCRIFIC, *adj.* (from *lucrum* and *facio*, Lat.) producing gain.
To LU'CUBRATE, *v. n.* (*lucubratus*, from *lucubror*, Lat.) to watch, or study by night.
LUCUBRA'TION, *S.* (*lucubratio*, Lat.) study by candlelight. Any thing composed by night. "Thy *lucubrations* have been perused." N^o. 78.
LUCUBRA'TORY, *adj.* (*lucubratus*, Lat.) composed by night or candlelight. "Write any epistle *lucubratory* to your friends." POPE.
LU'CULENT, *adj.* (*luculentus*, Lat.) clear or transparent. "*Luculent* along—the purer rivers flow." THOMAS. Perhaps not used in this sense by any other authour. Certain; plain; evident. "The most *luculent* testimonies." HOOK.
LU'DICROUS, *adj.* (*ludicrus*, Lat.) burlesque; exciting laughter by its oddity or comicalness.
LU'DICROUSLY, *adv.* in a burlesque manner. In a manner that raises laughter by its extravagance or oddity.
LU'DICROUSNESS, *S.* the quality of being ridiculous. The quality of exciting mirth or laughter.
LU'FF, *S.* see LOOF. In Scotland, it is used for the palm of the hand, as "Clap me arles in my *luff*."
To LU'FF, *v. a.* (*louwayer*, Fr.) at sea, to keep close to the wind.
To LU'GG, *v. a.* (*geluggian*, Sax.) to hale or drag; to pull with great violence. To lug out, or draw a sword in burlesque language. "They *lug* out and cut." DRYD. Neuterly, to drag; to move heavily. "*Lugs* along." DRYD. Johnson supposes it is misprinted instead of *lags*.
LU'G, *S.* a kind of small fish. A land measure containing a pole or perch. In Scotland, an ear.
LU'GGAGE, *S.* (from *lug*) any thing cumbrous or unweildy to carry, generally applied to things that are of more weight than value.
LU'GUBRIOUS, *adj.* (*lugubre*, Fr. *lugubris*, Lat.) mournful; sorrowful. "A demure or rather *lugubrious* look." DEC. of PIETY. Not in use.
LU'KEWARM, *adj.* (*wlaciaw*, Sax. to grow warm, *hlii*, Fris. *lawn*, Belg. warm, *lieuwte*, Belg. warmth; whence probably *luke*, to which *warm* is added to determine by the first word the force of the second, as we say *boiling hot*. Johnson) moderately, or mildly warm. Applied to the affections, indifferent; not ardent, or zealous.
LU'KEWARMLY, *adv.* with moderate warmth, applied to things. With indifference, applied to the affections.
LU'KEWARMNESS, *S.* the quality of being moderately warm, applied to things. In divinity, an opinion or persuasion that bare personal attendance in places of public worship on Sundays, following one's daily employments on other days, and abstaining from grosser acts of hurt or injury is all that Christianity requires. Applied to the affections, indifference, or want of ardour.
To LU'LL, *v. a.* (*lulu*, Dan. *lullen*, Belg. *lallo*, Lat.) to bring on sleep by fingering or some agreeable sound. To compose, quiet, or pacify.
LU'LLABY, *S.* (*lallus*, Lat. who, Turnebus contends, was a deity invoked by nurses. Johnson observes that nurses call going to sleep *by by*, and consequently *lullaby* implies to *lull* to sleep) a song made use of by nurses to make children sleep.
LUMBA'GO, *S.* (*lumbi*, Lat. the loins) in medicine, a name given to pains about the loins, and the small of the back, generally preceding the fits of a fever or an ague.
LUMBER, *S.* (*loma*, *geloma*, Sax. household stuff. *Lommering*, Belg. the dirt of a house) any thing useless and cumbersome.
To LUMBER, *v. a.* to heap together in a confused manner like useless goods; used with *together*. Neuterly, to move in a heavy and noisy manner; used with *over*.
LUMINARY, *S.* (*luminare*, Fr. *luminare*, Lat.) any body which gives light. Any thing which makes a discovery or gives intelligence. A person that makes discoveries and communicates them. "The two great *luminaries* of this island." BENTLEY.

L U R

LUMINA'TION, *S.* the act of emitting light.
LUMINOUS, *adj.* (*lumineux*, Fr.) shining; giving light; darting rays. Enlightened. Bright.
LU'MP, *S.* (*lompe*, Belg.) a small shapeless mass. The whole; all the parts taken together. The gross. "Several counties are stigmatised in the *lump*." SWIFT.
LU'MP-FISH, *S.* a fish so named on account of its form.
LU'MPING, *adj.* large; heavy; great. "Thou shalt have a *lumping* pennyworth." ARBUTH.
LU'MPISH, *adj.* heavy; gross; bulky, applied to things; dull or inactive, applied to persons.
LU'MPISHLY, *adv.* in a heavy manner, applied to things; in a stupid manner, applied to persons.
LU'MPISHNESS, *S.* stupid or inactive heaviness.
LU'MPY, *adj.* full of lumps, or of small compact masses.
LUNACY, *S.* (from *luna*, Lat. the moon) a kind of frenzy usually most violent at full moon. Madness in general, though most properly applied to that species, which is subject to intervals of sound memory or judgment.
LU'NAR, **LU'NARY**, *adj.* (*lunaire*, F. *lunaris*, Lat.) relating to the moon; under the dominion of the moon. *Lunar* periodical months, consist each of 27 days 7 hours and a few minutes; *lunar* synodical months consist of 29 days 12 hours, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour, and *lunar* years of 354 days or 12 synodical months.
LU'NARY, *S.* (*lunaire*, Fr. *lunaria*, Lat.) in botany, moonwort.
LU'NATED, *adj.* (from *luna*, Lat.) formed like a half moon.
LU'NATIC, *adj.* (*lunaticus*, Lat.) mad; made mad by the influence of the moon.
LU'NATIC, *S.* a person that is sometimes of sound memory, and at other times mad; who, as long as he is without understanding, is, in law, said to be *non compos mentis*.
LUNA'TION, *S.* (*lunaison*, Fr. from *luna*, Lat. the moon) the revolution of the moon. The period or space of time between one moon and another.
LU'NCH, **LU'NCHEON**, *S.* (Minshew derives it from *lonja*, Span. from its length. Skinner from *kleinlein*, Teut. a small piece, and Johnson from *clutch* or *clinch*, in order to confirm his explanation) as much food as one's hand can hold. A large piece of bread or meat; usually applied to food eaten between meals.
LU'NE, *S.* (*luna*, Lat.) any thing in the shape of a half moon. In geometry, a plane in form of a crescent or half moon. Fits of lunacy or madness; mad freaks, from *il à des lunes*, Fr. "These dangerous unsafe *lunes* of the king." SHAK. Not in use. In hawking, a laish. "The *lune* of a hawk."
LU'NETTE, *S.* (Fr.) in fortification, a demilune; an enveloped counterguard or elevation of earth made in the middle of the ditch before the curtain, consisting of two faces forming a re-entering angle, and serving, like *faussebrayes*, to dispute the passage of a ditch.
To LUNGE, *v. a.* (*allongir*, Fr.) in fencing, to make a push.
LUNGE, *S.* in fencing, a push.
LUNGED, *adj.* (from *lungs*) having lungs. Resembling the action of the lungs in drawing and forcing out air. "The *lung'd* bellows." DRYD.
LUNGS, *S.* (*lungenen*, Sax. *lungen*, Dan. and Teut. *longhe*, Belg.) the lights, or that part of the body by which the act of breathing is performed. It has no singular.
LUNG-GROWN, *adj.* having the lungs grown fast to the skin that lines the breast.
LUNGWORT, *S.* a plant so called from its supposed efficacy in curing disorders of the lungs.
LUNIS'OLAR, *adj.* (*lunisolaire*, from *luna*, Lat. the moon and *solaris*, Lat. belonging to the sun) compounded of the revolution of the sun and moon.
LU'NT, *S.* (*lont*, Belg. *lunte*, Teut.) the match-cord with which guns are fired.
LU'PINE, *S.* (*lupin*, Fr. *lupinus*, Lat.) a kind of pulse.
LU'RCH, *S.* (derived by Skinner from *Pourche*, Fr. a game of draughts much used by the Dutch. *Ourches*, he adds comes from *arca*, Lat. a box; so that it seems that those which were lost, were left in the box; whence our sense of the word) in gaming, the act of winning, so as that the opposite party shall have gained but little, or not above a certain number. To be in the *lurch*, is to desert a person in distress; or to leave in a forlorn condition, or without help.
To LU'RCH, *v. n.* to shift; or play tricks. To lie in wait for; now changed for *lurk*. Actively, to win a game with great advantage; figuratively, to defeat or disappoint. "*Lurch* the expectation." SOUTH. To steal privately; to filch, or pilfer. To devour or swallow greedily from *lucor*, Lat. "Too near *lurcheth* all provisions." BAC.
LU'RCHER, *S.* one that watches or lies in wait to steal, or to betray, or to entrap. A kind of a hound. A glutton, or

L U T

or gormandizer, from *lurco*, Lat. Not in use in the last sense.

LURE, *S.* (*leure*, Fr. *lore*, Belg.) in falconry, a piece of red leather cut in the shape of a bird, with two wings stuck with feathers, and sometimes baited with a piece of flesh, used to reclaim or call back a hawk. Figuratively, any enticement; any thing which promises advantage.

To **LURE**, *v. n.* to call back or reclaim hawks with a lure. Actively, to entice or attract by something which flatters a person's hopes or expectations.

LURID, *adj.* (*luridus*, Lat.) gloomy, or dismal. "The *lurid* grove." THOMSON.

To **LURK**, *v. a.* (Johnson thinks it probable that *lurch* and *lurk* are the same word) to lie in wait: To lie hidden, or close.

LURKER, *S.* a thief that lies in wait till a proper opportunity offers for securing his prey.

LURKING-PLACE, *S.* a hiding or secret-place.

LUSCIOUS, *adj.* (some imagine it a contraction of *delicious*, but Skinner supposes it to be derived from *luxus*, Lat. viciously pronounced, or from *vin louche*, Fr.) nauseating with sweetness. Cloying by its richness or fatness, applied to animal food. Pleasing; delightful. "The *luscious* prospect of some gainful purchase." SOUTH.

LUSCIOUSLY, *adv.* so sweet or rich as to cloy.

LUSCIOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of being so sweet or fat, as to cloy soon.

LUSERN, *S.* (*lupus cervarius*, Lat.) a lynx.

LUSH, *adj.* (*lousche*, Fr.) of a dark, deep, full colour, opposed to pale. "How *lush* and lusty the grass looks." SHAK. HANMER.

LUSORIOUS, *adj.* (*lusorius*, Lat.) used in play. "*Lusorius* lots." SANDERSON.

LUSORY, *adj.* (*lusorius*, Lat.) used in play.

LUST, *S.* (Sax. Belg. and Teut.) carnal or lewd desire. Any irregular or violent desire. Vigour; activity. "In-creasing the *lust* or activity of the root." BAC. Not used in the last sense.

To **LUST**, *v. n.* used with *after*, to have an unchaste desire for; to desire violently, applied to things. To list, or like. "Even what they *lust*." *Psal.* lxxiii. 7. the last sense is obsolete.

LUSTFUL, *adj.* lewd; having strong and unchaste desires; having violent, irregular, or intemperate desires. Provoking to lewdness.

LUSTIHED, **LUSTIHOOD**, *S.* (from *lusty* and *hood*, of *hade*, Sax. condition or state) vigour; sprightliness; bodily strength. "His May of youth and bloom of *lustihood*." SHAK.

LUSTILY, *adv.* in a stout or vigorous manner.

LUSTINESS, *S.* sturdiness; great strength and vigour of body.

LUSTRAL, *adj.* (*lustrale*, Fr. *lustralis*, Lat.) the act of purifying by water.

LUSTRE, *S.* (Fr.) splendour; glittering brightness. A scone made of cut glass for holding a collection of lights. Eminence; renown. "When he might live with *lustre*." SWIFT. The space of five years, from *lustrum*, Lat. "Both of us have closed the tenth *lustre*." BOLINGB.

LUSTRING, *S.* (pronounced *lutestring*) a shining, glossy silk, invented by the French; for promoting the making this manufacture in our own island a corporation was formed in the reign of king William and queen Mary, as appears by 4 and 5 W. and M.

LUSTROUS, *adj.* (from *lustre*) bright; shining. "Good sparks and *lustrous*." SHAK. Having light or knowledge, applied to the mind. "The more *lustrous* the imagination is." BAC. Obsolete in both senses.

LUSTWORT, *S.* an herb.

LUSTY, *adj.* (*lustig*, *lustigh*, Belg. *lystig*, Dan. *leste*, Fr. *lesto*, Ital.) stout; vigorous; healthy; strong in body.

LUTANIST, *adj.* one who plays on the lute.

LUTARIOUS, *adj.* (*lutarius*, Lat.) living in mud; of the colour of mud. "A scaly tortoise of the *lutarious* kind." GREW. Wants other authority.

LUTE, *S.* (*lut*, *lut*, Fr. *liuto*, Ital. *lutte*, Dan. *laute*, Teut. *laud*, Span. *ألاود*, *alaud*, Arab. from *laut*, Teut. sonorous, or sounding, or *lauten*, Teut. to found) in music, a stringed instrument consisting of a table in the middle of which is a rose or passage for the sound; a body or belly which has 9 or 10 sides; the neck which has 9 or 10 stops or divisions marked with strings, and the head or cross, wherein are screws for raising or lowering the strings to the proper tone; it had antiently but five rows of strings; but in course of time 5 or 6 more were added. In playing, the strings are struck with the right hand, and the stops are pressed with the left. In che-

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mistry, any composition made use of to fasten the different parts of stills or alembics used in distillation or sublimation, from *lut*, Fr. or *lutum*, Lat.

To **LU'TE**, *v. a.* to close or fasten together with cement or lute.

LU'THER, (Martin) so called from the Greek name, he assumed instead of that of his family, which was Lotter or Lauter, was born at Isleben in Thuringia in 1483. After finishing his studies he entered himself among the Augustines, and in 1512 took the degree of doctor in divinity, in the university of Wirtemberg. In 1516 he began to see through the mists of school divinity, which he attacked in several theses, endeavouring to subvert the doctrine of Aristotle, and bring it into disesteem. In 1517 Leo X. having ordered indulgences to be given to those that should contribute towards the building of St. Peter's church at Rome, and giving the dispensation of them to the Dominicans, it irritated the Augustines, who thought themselves robbed of their privileges, and chose Luther as their advocate, authorizing him to preach against this incroachment. But Luther being a person of a warm spirit and lively imagination, acquitted himself in a manner his employers could not have suspected; for from inveighing against the preachers of indulgences, he attacked the very indulgences themselves; but being warmly engaged in disputes on this subject, the pope, in order to put a stop to the torrent he seemed to threaten him with, had him publicly condemned and excommunicated. The pope's thunder was so far from intimidating Luther, that it only animated him in the work of reformation, and made him openly attack several other corruptions of the Romish church. His character, which was that of an exemplary-liver; the reputation he had acquired in the open attack he made upon the school-divinity; the strength of his arguments, and the weakness of his adversaries, soon acquired him a number of followers. In 1523, he quitted the habit of religion, and married in 1524. If we may form a judgment of this great reformer from the accounts we have of him, both by his followers and adversaries, we must acknowledge, that he was too warm in his expressions; in his ridicule of the Papist doctors and universities, rather trifling and puerile, than grave and solemn; he was rather too fond of punning, for one who had assumed the character of a reformer; in his judgments he was likewise too precipitate, and indulged some errors that speak the frailties of humanity so plainly, that it is a matter of astonishment, that he should have been able to have proselyted so many countries to his doctrine in so short a time, and to have so terribly shaken the chair of infallibility.

LU'THERAN, *adj.* belonging to Luther.

LU'THERAN, *S.* a person who professes the principles and doctrine of Martin Luther.

LU'THERANISM, *S.* the doctrine of Martin Luther a famous reformer in the 16th century; who reduced the number sacraments to two, *viz.* Baptism, and the Lord's Supper, maintaining the mass to be no sacrifice, and exploding the adoration of the Host, oricular confession, meritorious works, indulgences, the worship of images, the fastings, of the Romish Church, monastical vows, and the celibacy of the clergy: He opposed the doctrine of Free-will, holding absolute predestination; that we are necessitated in all we do; that all our actions done in a state of sin, and even the virtues themselves of the heathens are crimes; that we are justified only by the imputation of the merits and satisfaction of Christ, and, in the sacrament, that the matter of the bread and wine remain with the body and blood of Christ after consecration.

LU'TULENT, *adj.* (*lutulentus*, Lat.) muddy.

To **LU'X**, to **LU'XATE**, *v. a.* (*luxer*, Fr. *luxatus* from *luxor*, Lat.) to put out of joint.

LUXA'TION, *S.* the act of putting out of joint. The slipping of the head of a bone out of its proper place into another, whereby its motion is destroyed. Any thing out of joint.

LU'XE, *S.* (Fr. *luxus*, Lat.) luxury. "*Luxe* of costly pride." PRIOR.

LUXU'RIANCE, **LUXU'RIANCY**, *S.* (*luxurians*, Lat.) abundance, applied to plenty. Over growth, or excess in growing, applied to vegetables.

LUXU'RIANT, *adj.* (*luxurians*, Lat.) superfluously plentiful. Growing to excess.

To **LUXU'RIATE**, *v. n.* (*luxuriatus*, from *luxurior*, Lat.) to grow or shoot to excess.

LUXU'RIOUS, *adj.* (*luxuriens*, Fr. *luxuriosus*, Lat.) indulging in high foods or liquours. Administering to luxury. Lustful. "A *luxurious* bed." SHAK. Enslaved to, or softening

LYI

- softening by pleasure. "*Luxurious ease.*" DRYD. Luxuriant; growing or shooting to excess.
- LUXURIOUSLY**, *adj.* voluptuously: In such a manner as to indulge one's self in rich and costly entertainments, dress or furniture.
- LUXURY**, *S.* (*luxurē*, Fr. *luxuria*, Lat.) a disposition of mind, fond of or addicted to pleasure, riot and superfluities. Lust or lewdness. Luxuriance, excess of growth, or plenteousness. Elegance or deliciousness, applied to food. A state abounding in superfluities, or splendour of furniture, cloths, food, buildings, &c.
- LY**, a very frequent termination, both in names of places, adjectives or adverbs; in the name of a place it is derived from *leag*, Sax. a field, or pasture; when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is derived from *lic*, Sax. implying likeness, of the same nature, or manner. As *beastly*, or of the nature of a beast. *Bældlic*, Sax. *boldly*, or in a bold manner.
- LYE**, *S.* and *V.* see **LIE**.
- LYCANTHROPY**, *S.* (*lycantrope*, Fr. from *λυκος*, *lukos*, Gr. a wolf, and *ανθρωπος*, *anthropos*, Gr. a man) a species of madness, wherein persons imagine themselves transformed into, and howl like, wild beasts; of this kind, is that disorder which is produced by the bite of a mad dog; and is by some called *cyanthropy*.
- LY'ING**, *S.* (from *lie*) a falsehood; the practice of telling wilful and criminal falsehoods.
- LY'ING**, *part.* (of *lie*) speaking falsehoods willingly.

LYR

- LY'MPH**, *S.* (*lymphe*, Fr. *lymphe*, Lat.) in anatomy, a thin, transparent, colourless humour, like water, secreted from the serum of the blood in all parts of the body, returning to it again by its own ducts called *lymphatics*, and supposed to be the immediate matter of nutrition.
- LYMPHA'TIC**, *S.* (*lymphatique*, Fr.) a slender, pellucid tube or vessel, whose cavity is contracted at unequal distances, inserted into the glands of the mesentery, and serving to convey the lymph to the blood.
- LYMPHEDUCT**, *S.* (from *lymphe*, and *ductus*, Lat.) a vessel which conveys the lymph.
- LY'NX**, *S.* (*lynx*, Lat.) a wild beast spotted all over its body, of a very quick and piercing sight.
- LY'RE**, *S.* (*lyre*, Fr. *lyra*, Lat.) a harp; the invention of this instrument is by Barnes ascribed to Jubal, who gives us the history of the variation it underwent from his time to that of Anacreon; which is considerable, it having only three strings at first, but in the time of Anacreon twenty; what then must we say of its successive alterations, when at present the Welch-harp has forty strings?
- LY'RIC**, *adj.* (*lyricus*, Lat. *lyrique*, Fr.) something set for, or sung to, the harp.
- LY'RIC**, *S.* a species of poetry, which consisting of songs that are set or sung to the lyre, and was something like our airs, odes, or songs. A person who writes lyric poetry, odes, or songs. "*The old Grecian lyrics.*" ADDIS.
- LY'RIST**, *S.* (*lyristes*, Lat.) a musician, who plays upon the lyre or harp. "*The charming lyrist.*" POPE.



M.

M A C

M, A liquid consonant, the twelfth letter in the English alphabet. It is pronounced by striking the upper lip against the lower, in which its pronunciation agrees with that of B, the only difference consisting in a little motion or breathing made in the nose in pronouncing the former; whence it happens, that when a person has a cold and cannot breathe freely through his nose, he generally pronounces a B instead of an M. The shape of our capital M is the same as that of the Goths, which seems to be borrowed from the Greek, that of the Saxons being somewhat different, and made as it were of two capital Cs, one of which is reverted thus C, which are joined by a strait stroke in the middle, in imitation of which we have borrowed the following letters CIO to express an M, the numeral letter for a thousand. It has one unvaried sound and is never mute. In abbreviations it stands, in astronomical tables, for *meridian*, *meridional*, *southern* or *noon*; in medicine, for *make*, or for *mugel*, i. e. a handful. In law, it is used for the brand with which a person is burnt in the hand for manslaughter; and in numbers, with a dash over it, thus *M̄*, stands for a thousand.

MACARO'ON, S. (*macarone*, Fr.) a coarse, rude, clownish fellow. "To hear this *macaronic* talk on in vain." *DONNE*. Hence the *macaronic* style in poetry, which is a low style, wherein the language is designedly corrupted and consists of a hodge podge of different tongues. A kind of sweet biscuit made of flower, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

MACA'W, S. a bird that comes from the West Indies somewhat resembling a parrot.

MACA'W-TREE, S. a species of palm-tree, very common in the Caribbee Islands, which produces a sweet juice of which the negroes are very fond.

MA'CE, S. (*masse*, Fr. *mazza*, Ital. *maca*, *maza*, Span. *mace*, Dalm. *mesb*, and *metch*, Slav. *miecz*, Pol. *mec*, Boh. *meke*, Russ. *mæce*, Sax. a sword) an ensign of authority born before magistrates, made of silver, and sometimes having an open crown at the top. A heavy, blunt weapon, or club. "With his *mace* their monarch struck the ground." *DRYD*. From *massa*, Lat. *massuë*, Fr. A kind of spice of a thin, flat, membranaceous substance, an oleaginous and yellowish colour, an extremely fragrant and agreeable smell, a pleasant, but acrid, and oily taste, being the second covering of the nutmeg, and used in medicine as a carminative, stomachic and astringent; from *macis*, Lat.

MA'CE-ALE, S. ale spiced with mace.

MA'CE-BEARER, S. one who carries the mace before a magistrate.

To **MA'CERATE**, v. a. (*maceratus*, from *macer*, Lat.) to make lean; to wear away; to steep a thing till it is almost dissolved, either with or without heat.

MACERA'TION, S. the act of wasting or making lean. Mortification. In medicine, an infusion either with or without heat, whereby the ingredients are intended to be almost dissolved.

MACHI'AVEL, (Nicholas) a native of Florence, a person of great parts, and a very elegant writer. Though we find a great many beautiful passages from the ancients interpersed in his works, yet he is supposed to have had but a very superficial acquaintance with the Latin. He was both secretary and historiographer to the republic of Florence, which last post he obtained by means of cardinal Julian de Medicis, with a handsome salary, in order to avoid his resentment for having put him to the torture, on a suspicion of his being an accomplice in the plots against the house of Medicis; the strength and resolution with which he underwent this trial is surprising. Some time afterwards he was suspected a second time of being concerned in a plot to assassinate the

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cardinal on account of the encomiums he bestowed on Brutus and Cassius, both in his writings and conversations, and from that time lived miserable, abandoning himself to irreligion, and turning every thing into ridicule. In 1530, he died of a remedy which he had taken by way of antidote to preserve him from the attacks of any disease. His works are numerous, but that which is most famous, or rather notorious, is his *Prince*, which contains such shocking and irreligious principles, that it seems in Mr. Pope's words, to be "*damm'd to everlasting fame*." Those who would conceive an idea of him, without reading him, need only to be told that he is the Bolingbroke of Florence, and that he had all the elegance and all the irreligion that can be met with in that polite, but impious writer.

MACHIAVI'LIAN, *adj.* according to the principles of Machiavel; crafty, subtle, cunning.

MACHIAVI'LIANISM, S. the doctrine or principles laid down by Machiavel in his *Prince*, or the practice of politics, or doing any thing to compass a design without any regard to the peace or welfare of subjects, the dictates of honesty and honour, or the precepts of religion.

To **MA'CHINATE**, v. a. (*machinatus*, from *machinor*, Lat. *mathiner*, Fr.) to plant, plot, or contrive.

MACHINA'TION, S. (Fr. *machinatio*, Lat.) a plot, artifice, or wicked contrivance against a person. Used in a bad sense.

MACHINE, S. (Fr. pronounced *masheen*, *machina*, Lat. from *μηχανη*, *mechane*, Gr. an art) a contrivance or piece of workmanship consisting of several parts, composed with art, and made use of to produce motion so as to save either time or force. An engine. In dramatic poetry, the introduction of a deity, or some supernatural agent upon the stage. In epic poetry, gods, angels, ghosts, &c. so called from the machines or engines in which they were brought upon or carried away from the stage.

MACHI'NERY, S. (pronounced *maskenery*) any workmanship consisting of a variety of parts. An engine of which the several parts are set in motion by some principle contained in itself. In poetry, that part which the deities, angels, or demons perform. In theatrical exhibitions, the engines made use of to introduce persons in a surprising manner on the stage, or the contrivances made use of to shift the appearance of things, so as to cause astonishment.

MAC'KEREL, S. (*makrell*, Dan. *mackerel*, *makrel*, Teut. *macarel*, Brit. *macareau*, Fr. *machrello*, Ital. from the longish spots on the sides) a salt water fish, having no visible scales, of the non spinous kind, with only two soft fins on the back, and caught on the coast of France; commonly in season in the month of May and June.

MAC'KEREL-BACK, S. a low word, applied to a person that is tall and slender.

MAC'KEREL-GALE, S. (a cant word) a strong breeze, as Johnson supposes, so called because such as is necessary to bring mackerel to market. "*Blew a mack'rel gale*." *DRYD*.

MA'CROCOSM, S. (*macrocosme*, Fr. from *μακρος*, *makros*, Gr. large, and *κοσμος*, *kosmos*, Gr. the world) the great world or universe.

MA'CU'LA, S. (Lat. plural *maculae*) a spot. "The body of the sun may contract some *maculae*." *BROWN Theory*. In physic, any spots on the skin.

To **MA'CU'ULATE**, v. a. (*maculatus*, from *maculo*, Lat.) to spot or stain. Wants authority.

MA'D, *adj.* (*gemaad* or *gemad*, Sax. *mut*, Ital. *disorder*) in the mind, or deprived of the use of reason. Figuratively, hurried away by any violent or unreasonable desire; used with *on*, *after*, *of*; but perhaps better with *for*, though *after* is most common before the object of desire. Furious or raging; used with *against*.

M A G

To **MA'D**, *v. a.* to deprive of reason. To raise to such a pitch of passion that a person is not under the government of reason. To make furious or enrage. Neuterly, to run mad, or become furious.

MA'D, *S.* (*matba*, Sax. an insect) an earth-worm. **AINSWORTH**.

MA'DAM, *S.* (*ma dame*, Fr. my lady) a term of compliment used to women of every degree.

MA'D-BRAIN, **MA'D-BRAINED**, *adj.* disordered in mind. Hot-headed.

MA'DCAP, *S.* (from *mad* and *cap*, either taking the cap figuratively for the head, or alluding to the caps worn by distracted persons for the sake of distinction) a madman. A wild, thoughtless, or hot-brained person.

To **MA'DDEN**, *v. n.* to become wild, furious, or mad. Actively, to make mad; to enrage or make furious.

MA'DDER, *S.* (*mæddre*, Sax. *meed*, Belg. *madèra*, Ital. a dye, or substance used in dying) in botany, called likewise *rubia*; from its being used in dying red. The empalement of the flower is small, cut into four segments, and sits upon the germen. The flower has one bell-shaped petal, having no tube, and is divided into four parts. It has four awl-shaped stamina, shorter than the petal, and a twin germen under the flower, supporting a slender style dividing into two parts upwards, crowned by two headed stigmas, and afterwards becomes two smooth berries joined together. Linnæus ranges it in the first section of his fourth class. The species are three. This plant is so necessary for the dying and printing linnens of a red colour, that scarce less than 180,000*l.* sterling is paid to Holland for the purchase of it; though formerly we had not only enough for our own use but for foreign trade likewise; the society for the improvement of arts, sciences and commerce have therefore, with a true spirit of patriotism, endeavoured to retrieve this trade, and keep this enormous sum at home, by annually publishing a premium for such as grow the greatest quantity of madder in this island, which is far better adapted for the culture of it than that of Holland can be supposed to be, though we export such vast quantities from thence.

MA'DE, *participle preter* of **MAKE**.

MADEFACTION, *adj.* (from *madefactus* of *madefacio*, Lat. to make wet) the act of making wet. "To all *madefaction*." **BAC.**

MA'DGE-HOWLET, *S.* a kind of owl.

MA'DHOUSE, *S.* a house where madmen are cured or confined.

MA'DLY, *adv.* in a furious, raging, or lunatic manner; like one that is deprived of the use of reason.

MA'DMAN, *S.* a person deprived of the use of reason. "A madman is one who draws false conclusions from right principles." **LOCKE**.

MA'DNESS, *S.* the state of a person whose understanding, mind or reason is disordered so, as to make him dangerous. Fury; wildness or rage.

MA'DRIER, *S.* a thick plank, sometimes armed with iron plates having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of a petard, with which it is applied against a gate, &c. designed to be broken down. A long and broad plank used for supporting the earth in mines, galleries, &c.

MA'DRIGAL, *S.* (Fr. and Span. *madrigale*, It. from *mandra*, Span. Ital. Lat. and Gr. a pastoral, it formerly being written *mandriale*) originally a pastoral; at present, a little amorous poem or song, containing a certain number of unequal verses, not confined either to the scrupulous regularity of a sonnet, or the subtlety of an epigram, but consisting of some tender and delicate, yet simple, thought, properly expressed.

MA'DWORT, *S.* a plant so called from a supposition that it cured madness only by being looked upon.

MÆRE, in composition of names is derived from *mer*, Sax. famous, great, renowned; so *Ælmere*, or *Elmere*, from *æl*, Sax. all, and *mer*, famous implies, all famous; and *Æthelmere*, from *æthel*, Sax. noble or nobility, and *mer*, Sax. famous, implies, famous for nobility.

MAGAZINE, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *magazeen*, *magacen*, Span. *magazine*, Ital. from *machsan*, Arab. a treasure) a storehouse, generally applied to an arsenal, or place wherein military stores are laid up. A miscellaneous pamphlet, so called from a periodical miscellany, or collection of various pieces, originally published by the late Mr. Edward Cave of St. John's Gate, and called the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

MA'GGOT, *S.* (*magrod*, Brit. *mathu*, Sax. *made*, Teut.) a small kind of a worm of a whitish colour found in nuts, &c. which turns into a fly. Figuratively, a whimsey; caprice; an odd fancy.

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MA'GGOTTINESS, *S.* the state of having or abounding in maggots.

MA'GGOTY, *adj.* full of maggots. Having one or more maggots. Figuratively, whimsical; capricious, applied to the mind.

MA'GI, *S.* (derived by some from the Persian, which signifies a priest, but by Vossius from מַגִּי, *haga*, Heb. to meditate, whence מַהַגִּימ, *mahagim*, Heb. persons addicted to study, or meditation) a title given to the antient philosophers, among the Persians, who were the chief personages in the kingdom, and had the management of public affairs, as appears from Hyde's account of the religion of the Persians.

MA'GIC, *S.* (*magia*, Lat.) in its primary sense the doctrine of the ancient *magi*, among the Persians. The knowledge of secret operations of the powers of nature, or a science which teaches to produce surprizing and extraordinary effects. "Writers of natural *magic*." **BAC.** Used in a good sense. A correspondent with bad spirits by means of which a person was able to perform surprizing things; *forcery*; in a bad sense, and in which the word seems only used at present.

MA'GIC, *adj.* acting by the co-operation of evil spirits. Acting by irresistible influence. "By *magic* numbers and persuasive sound." **CONGREVE**.

MA'GICAL, *adj.* acting or performed by secret and invisible powers, either of nature or evil spirits.

MA'GICALLY, *adv.* by the assistance or co-operation of evil spirits; according to the rules of magic, or the practice of magicians.

MA'GICIAN, *S.* (*magicus*) a conjurer; one supposed to be skilled in magic, or to perform surprizing things by the co-operation of evil spirits.

MAGISTE'RIAL, *adj.* (from *magister*, Lat. master) such as becomes a master, in a good sense. Lofty; arrogant, proud or imperious; in a bad sense. In chemistry, prepared chemically, or after the manner of a magistrery. "The *magisterial* salt." **GREW**.

MAGISTE'RIALLY, *adv.* in a proud, imperious, or insolent manner.

MAGISTE'RIALNESS, *S.* the quality of ordering in a proud, haughty and insolent manner.

MA'GISTERY, *S.* (*magisterium*, Lat.) in chemistry, a very fine powder made by solution and precipitation; most commonly applied to the preparation of any body by which the whole, or greatest part is, by the addition of somewhat, changed into a body of a different kind, as when iron or copper is turned into crystals of Mars or Venus.

MA'GISTRACY, *S.* (*magistratus*, Lat.) the office or dignity of a person, who is charged with authority or government over others.

MA'GISTRALLY, *adv.* in an imperious, tyrannical or despotic manner. "To controul so *magistrally*." **BRAMHALL**. Not in use.

MA'GISTRATE, *S.* (*magistratus*, Lat.) a person publicly invested with authority, or the government of others.

MA'GLIABECCHI, library keeper to the grand duke of Tuscany in Florence; to which place he raised himself by indefatigable study from a very low and mean birth. His extraordinary acquisitions were owing entirely to himself, having not had the advantage of a teacher. In his own library the books made an odd appearance, being strewed on the ground, but notwithstanding could be turned to by him on any occasion, with the greatest readiness. His memory was very surprizing, he never forgetting any thing he read, and being able to quote passages from the most voluminous authors, without turning to the books. Hence he was looked upon as a prodigy of learning, but if his memory was great, his judgment was not very considerable; and his slovenry was not more notorious than his great learning was famous. The books which he used bore the marks of snuff, which he took to excess, while others were daubed by yolks of eggs, a food he was fond of, serving him instead of plates. He let his nails grow so long, that they resembled those of a harpy; and when he put on a shirt would always wear it as long as it would hang on his back, without changing it. His hair was clotted for want of combing; as he lived in this sordid manner and never washed himself, it is a wonder how any person could keep his company; but his conversation was so improving, that multitudes endured it, notwithstanding the offensiveness which proceeded from his nastiness. He died in the year 1714. Having frequent contests with the Jesuits he obtained this character from them, which did not a little displease him; "Est doctor inter bibliothecarios, sed bibliothecarius inter doctores." *i. e.* "He appears, indeed, learned among library keepers, but is a nicer library keeper among the learned." A character, which, though owing to pique, seems founded in truth.

MA'GNAL-

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MA'GNA-CHARTER, S. (Lat. the great paper or charter) the great charter of the liberties and laws of England; its origin may be derived even from Edward the Confessor, and was continued by Henry I. and his successors, Stephen, Henry the second, and king John, but that more particularly meant by this word, was granted in the ninth year of Henry III. since which Sir Edward Coke, observes that, even in his days, it had been confirmed above thirty times.

MAGNA'LITY, S. (*magnalia*, Lat.) a great thing. Something extraordinary or above the common rate. "Too greedy of *magnalities*." BROWN. Not in use.

MAGNANIMITY, S. (*magnanimité*, Fr. from *magnus* great, and *animus*, Lat. the mind) a disposition of mind exerted in contemning dangers and difficulties, in scorning temptations, and despising earthly pomp and splendour.

MAGNA'NIMOUS, *adj.* (*magnanimus*, Lat.) of a soul undaunted at dangers and difficulties, insensible to temptations, and contemning earthly pomp and splendour.

MAGNA'NIMOUSLY, *adv.* with greatness of mind and contempt of dangers, difficulties, pleasures, and external pomp.

MA'GNET, S. (*magnes*, Lat.) the loadstone.

MAGNE'TIC, **MAGNE'TICAL**, *adj.* relating to the loadstone. Having the qualities or properties of attracting bodies like the loadstone. The loadstone. "As the magnetic hardest iron draws." *Par. Reg.* This seems an elliptic expression, instead of the *magnetic stone*.

MA'GNETISM, S. the attractive power or property of the loadstone. The power of attraction.

MAGNIFI'ABLE, *adj.* (from *magnify*) to be extolled or rendered greater by praise. Capable of being increased. "Number though—sufficiently *magnifiable*." BROWN. Seldom used.

MAGNI'FIC, **MAGNI'FICAL**, *adj.* (*magnificus*, Lat.) noted; illustrious, grand or noble. "Exceeding *magnifical* of fame." 1 Chron. xxii. 5.

MAGNI'FICENCE, S. (Fr. *magnificentia*, Lat.) grandeur of appearance, consisting in buildings, cloaths, or furniture.

MAGNI'FICENT, *adj.* (*magnificus*, Lat.) grand in appearance. Striking the eye with an appearance of richness, pomp or splendour. Fond of splendour, or an appearance of riches.

MA'GNIFICO, S. (Ital. plural *magnificoes*) a grandee of Venice. "The duke himself and the *magnificoes*." SHAK.

MAGNI'FYER, S. one that praises, or extols a person by dwelling on his virtues, acquisitions, or wealth. In optics, a glass which makes objects appear larger than they are.

To **MA'GNIFY**, *v. a.* (*magnifico*, Lat.) to make great; to extol with praise. To exalt; to elevate or raise higher in esteem. "Thee—thy thunders *magnify'd*." *Par. Lost*. To think too highly, or have too good an opinion of one's self; used with the reciprocal pronouns. "If ye will *magnify* yourselves." Job xix. 5. In optics, to make a thing appear larger than it is. Figuratively, to represent a person's virtues or vices to be greater than they are. Neuterly, to have an effect, alluding to optic glasses which when they do not represent objects larger than they are, are said to have no effect. "This *magnified* but little with my father." *Spec. N.* 432. Johnson censures the last sense as *cant*.

MA'GNITUDE, S. greatness, applied to size. Comparative bulk; size. Grandeur, or sublimity, applied to sentiment.

MA'GPYE, S. (from *pie*, Fr. of *pica*, Lat. and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*; agreeable to the custom of using *Phil* to a sparrow, and *Poll* to a parrot) a bird coloured with black and white, sometimes taught to talk. Used figuratively, and by way of reproach, of a woman who talks to excess.

MA'HIM, **MA'HEM**, **MA'HEM**, or **MA'YHEM**, S. (*mebaigner*, old Fr. to maim, *maitain*, Goth. to cut, *mebaina*, Arm. *manus*, Lat.) in law, a wound, maim or corporal hurt whereby a person loses the use of a member that might be of defence to him, or is any otherways willfully disfigured.

MA'ID, **MA'IDEN**, S. (*magath*, Goth. *mægtb*, *mæden*, Sax. *magad*, Belg. *magd*, Teut. *mei*, Run. and Dan. *magad*, Erie. or old Fr. *mada*, Perf.) a virgin. A woman servant. A female, used adjectively. "A *maid* child." Lev. xii. 5. A fish, a species of skate, called in Lincolnshire a *skate damsel*.

MA'IDEN, *adj.* consisting of virgins. Fresh; new; unused; unpolluted. "By this *maiden* blossom." SHAK.

MA'IDENHAIR, S. a capillary plant.

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MA'IDENHEAD, **MA'IDENHODE**, **MA'IDENHOOD**, S. (from *mægtb-hade* or *mædenhad*, Sax. of *mæden*, Sax. a maid, and *had*, state or condition) the state or condition of a maid or pure virgin. Figuratively, newness; freshness; an unpolluted state. The last sense is reckoned somewhat low at present.

MA'IDENLIP, S. an herb.

MA'IDENLY, *adj.* like a maid; modest; gentle; timorous.

MA'IDHOOD, S. the state or condition of a virgin. "By *maidhood*, honour, &c." SHAK. Not in use.

MA'IDMARIAN, S. a kind of dance, wherein a buffoon is dressed like a maid, and plays tricks. "A set of *morrice* dancers danced a *maidmarian*." TEMPLE.

MA'ID-PALE, *adj.* pale like a sick virgin. "The com-
" plection of her *maid-pale* peace." TEMPLE.

MA'ID-SERVANT, S. a woman or female servant.

MAJE'STIC, **MAJE'STICAL**, *adj.* (from *majesty*) august; noble; great, or like a king in appearance. Stately; pompous. Sublime; elevated or lofty, applied to sentiments, desires or stile.

MAJE'STICALLY, *adv.* with dignity or grandeur. With loftiness of stile or sentiments.

MA'JESTY, S. (*majestas*, Lat.) greatness, dignity, or solemnity of appearance. Power or sovereignty. Dignity or elevation of thought or stile. The title given to kings and queens.

MA'IL, S. (*maille*, Fr. *maglia*, Ital. from *maille*, Fr. the meshes of a net: Skinner. From *mailbir*, Brit. long, or *meiler*, Brit. bearing a shield) a coat of steel net work, worn formerly for defence. Any armour. A bag or postman's bundle of letters, from *male* or *malette*, Fr.

To **MA'IL**, *v. a.* to arm or dress in a coat of mail. To cover as with armour. "Mail'd up in shame." SHAK.

To **MA'IM**, *v. a.* (see **MAHEM**) to cut off the limb of a person.

MA'IM, S. the act of cutting off a limb, or disfiguring a person by a blow with a sharp instrument. An injury or mischief. An essential defect. "A *maim* in history." HAYWOOD.

MA'IN, *adj.* (*magne*, old Fr. *magnus*, Lat. great) principal or chief. Vast. Gross or containing the chief part. Important; or forcible. "So *main* to our success." *Par. Lost*.

MA'IN, S. the gross, bulk, or greatest part. Force, from *megen*, Sax. "With might and *main*." *Hudib*. A hand, at dice. The great ocean. The continent. "Invaded the *main* of Spain." BAC. A hamper. AINSWORTH.

MA'INLAND, S. the continent. "Circe's hills from the *mainland* divide." DRYD.

MA'INLY, *adv.* chiefly or principally. Greatly or powerfully. "He cannot but increase *mainly*." BAC.

MA'INMAST, S. the chief or middle mast.

MA'INPERNABLE, *adj.* (from *main*, Fr. a hand, and *pren-
dre*, Fr. to take)ailable; that may be admitted to bail.

MA'INPERNOR, S. (see **MA'INPERNABLE**) a person to whom one in custody is delivered, upon his becoming bound for his appearance. A surety or bail.

MA'INPRISE, S. (from *main*, Fr. the hand and *prise*, Fr. taken) in law, the receiving a person into friendly custody, who otherwise must have gone to prison, on security given that he shall be forth coming at a certain time or place appointed. It differs from bail, because a person is in this case said to be at large from the day of his being mainprised until the day of appearance; but where a person is bailed till a certain day, he is in law always accounted to be in the ward of his bail till that time, who may if they please keep him under confinement.

To **MA'INPRISE**, *v. a.* to receive a person into friendly custody by giving security for his appearance at a certain time or day appointed.

MA'INSAIL, S. the sail of the mainmast.

MA'INSHEET, S. the sheet or sail of the mainmast.

To **MA'INTAIN**, *v. a.* (*maintenir*, Fr.) to preserve or keep. To defend or hold out. To vindicate or justify. To support or keep up an expence. To supply with the conveniences of life. Neuterly, to support by argument; to assert positively.

MA'INTAINABLE, *adj.* (from *maintain*) defensible; justifiable.

MA'INTAINER, S. one that supplies another with the conveniences of life. One that defends a place or post against an enemy. One that asserts and supports any doctrine by arguments.

MA'INTENANCE, S. (*maintenant*, Fr.) a livelihood. A sufficiency to supply with the conveniences or necessities of

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of life. Support, protection, or defence. Continuance without failure.

MAI'NTOP, S. the top of the mainmast.

MAI'NTOP-GALLANT-MAST, S. a mast half the length of the mainmast.

MAI'NTOP-MAST, S. a mast half the length of the mainmast.

MAI'NYARD, S. the yard of the main mast.

MA'JOR, S. (the comparative of *magnus*, Lat.) greater in number, quantity, extent, quality, or dignity.

MA'JOR, S. in the army, an officer above the captain, and the lowest field officer. In logic, the first proposition in a regular syllogism. The mayor or head officer of a town. This last sense is now obsolete. A person who is of age to manage his own affairs; the eldest of two.

MAJORA'TION, S. the act of making greater; increase; enlargement. "There be five ways of *majoration* of founts." BACON.

MA'JOR-DOMO, S. (Ital. *majeur domo*, Fr.) one who occasionally holds the place of the master of a house. A steward. A master of a family.

MA'JOR-GENERAL, S. a general officer of the second rank who receives the generals orders, gives them to the majors of brigades, and commands on the left when there are two attacks at a siege.

MAJO'RITY, S. the state of being greater. The greater number, from *majorité*, Fr. Ancestry, from *majores*, Lat. Fulage, opposed to minority. The office of a major in an army. First rank. "Holds from all foldiers chief *majority*." SHAK. Obsolete.

MA'IZE, S. Indian wheat or corn.

To MA'KE, *v. a.* (preter and participle passive *made*, from *macan*, Sax. *macken*, Teut. *maken*, Belg.) to create. To form from materials. To compose, sometimes followed by *up*. To produce as an agent or cause. To do, perform, practice, or use. To cause to have any quality or bring into any state. To suffer or endure. "Who *makes* shipwrack." BAC. To commit or be guilty of, followed by *fault*. To compel or force, followed by a verb. "Made to rise." LOCKE. To intend, to purpose to do. "What dost thou *make* a shipboard." DRYD. To sell, so as to gain. "He *makes* five marks." SHAK. In navigation, to reach, arrive at, or direct the course towards. To give away. "When thou *makest* a dinner." LUKE xiv. 12. To turn to some use. To contribute to. "To the *making* of our happiness." LOCKE. Used with *away*, to kill or destroy; "Made *away* his brother." SHAK. To transfer, "Debtors to some friend *make* all *away*." WALTER. Used with *account of*. To esteem, or regard. Used with *amends*, to recompence or repay. Followed by *free with*, to treat without ceremony. Used with *good*, to maintain, defend, justify, fulfil, or accomplish. Used with *light of*, to consider as of no importance or consequence; used with *love*, to court. Used with *merry*, to feast or partake of a jovial entertainment. Used with *of*, to consider, to account; to esteem; used with *much* before *of*, to cherish, foster or pay an extraordinary respect to; to gain considerably. Used with *over*, to transfer; to settle in the hands of trustees. Used with *out*, to clear up, explain, or solve a difficulty; to prove or evince. Used with *sure of*, to look upon, or consider as certain; to secure the possession of. Used with *up*, to get together, or collect; to reconcile, applied to quarrels; to repair a breach; to compose of different ingredients or things; to supply any defect. To accomplish, conclude or complete. Used with *way*, to force a passage; to introduce; to proceed, "We could *make* little, or no *way*." Neuterly, used with *to* or *towards*, to tend, travel, or direct ones course, or force a passage. To contribute. Used with *for* or *to*, to operate as an argument; used with *for* or *against*; followed by *with*, to concur; followed by *as if*, to show, to appear, or carry an appearance. Used with *for*, to favour; to be to the advantage. To compensate; to supply or be in the stead of.

MA'KE, S. (from the verb) form; particular shape. Nature. A companion or favourite friend, from *mack*, Sax. "The maids and their *makes*." B. JOHNSON. The last sense is obsolete.

MA'KE-BATE, (from *make* and *beat*, or *debate*) a person who excites quarrels.

MA'KER, S. the CREATOR. One who produces any thing. One who sets a thing or person in an advantageous state.

MA'KEPEACE, S. one that reconciles persons at variance; a peacemaker. "To be a *makepeace*." SHAK.

MA'KEWEIGHT, S. any small thing thrown in to make up weight.

MA'LACHITE, S. (*μαλαχίη*, *malache*, Gr. mallows) a stone, sometimes entirely green, but lighter than the nephritic

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stone, so as to resemble the leaf of the mallow, from whence it has its name.

MA'LADY, S. (*maladie*, Fr. *maladia*, Ital.) a disease; a disorder in the body; sickness.

MALA'NDERS, S. (from *mal* and *andare*, Ital. to go ill) a disease in horses consisting of a dry scab on the pastern.

MA'LAPERT, *adj.* (*mal* and *pert*) saucy; quick in making replies, but impudent or saucy.

MALAPE'RTNESS, S. liveliness or quickness in making reply, attended with sauciness.

MALAPE'RTLY, *adv.* saucily; answering in a quick and saucy manner.

MA'LE, *adj.* (*male*, Fr. *masculus*, Lat.) belonging to the He sex, opposed to female.

MA'LE, S. the He of any species.

MA'LE, in composition implies ill and is derived from *mal*, Lat. *male*, old Fr.

MALE-ADMINISTRA'TION, S. bad conduct, or management of affairs.

MALE-CONTE'NT, MALE-CONTE'NTED. *adj.* discontented; dissatisfied.

MALE-CONTE'NTEDLY, *adv.* in a dissatisfied or discontented manner.

MALE-CONTE'NTEDNESS, S. discontentedness. A disposition of mind wherein a person is dissatisfied with measures, and disaffected to a government.

MALEDICTED, *adj.* (*maledictus*, Lat.) accursed.

MALEDICTION, S. (Fr. *maledico*, Lat.) a curse; execration; the act of denouncing or wishing evil to fall upon a person.

MALEFA'CTION, S. (from *male*, Lat. ill, and *facio*, Lat. to do) a crime. "They have proclaimed their *malefactions*." SHAK. Not in use.

MALE-PRA'CTICE, S. any bad practice or habit. Any practice contrary to settled rules or customs.

MALE'VOLENCE, S. (*malevolentia*, Lat.) ill will. An inclination to hurt.

MALE'VOLENT, *adj.* (*malevolens*, Lat.) ill disposed towards another; inclined to do another a mischief.

MALE'VOLENTLY, *adv.* after a manner which shows an inclination to hurt.

MA'LICE, S. (Fr. *malitia*, Lat.) deliberate mischief. A long continued desire of revenge or hurting others.

MALICIOUS, *adj.* (*malicieux*, Fr. *malitiosus*, Lat.) preserving a continual propensity and resolution towards revenge, or injuring others.

MALICIOUSLY, *adv.* in a manner which shows an habitual thirst of revenge, or a deliberate intention of doing mischief.

MALICIOUSNESS, S. the quality of brooding long upon injuries and being obstinately bent for sometime to do a person a mischief.

MALIGN, S. (pronounced *malibn*, from *maligne*, Fr. *malignus*, Lat.) ill disposed towards any one; strongly and obstinately bent to do a person mischief. In medicine, infectious, pestilential or fatal to the body. "Malign *ulcers*." BAC.

To MALIGN, *v. a.* to regard with envy or malice. To do a mischief; to revenge.

MALIGNANCY, S. (from *malignant*) malice; unfavourableness. In medicine, a destructive tendency.

MALIGNANT, *adj.* (Fr.) envious; unfavourable; malicious; revengeful. In medicine, mortal or endangering life. "Malignant fevers."

MALIGNANT, S. a person of ill intentions, or maliciously disposed. During the civil wars it was given by the friends of Cromwell to those that adhered to the church or the king.

MALIGNANTLY, *adv.* in a malicious or mischievous manner.

MALIGNER, S. (pronounced *malibner*) one who is obstinately bent to do another a mischief. A person who suffers in a sarcastic manner.

MALIGNITY, S. (*malignité*, Fr.) hurtfulness or evilness of nature. A disposition obstinately bad or malicious. In physic, a quality which endangers and threatens life.

MALIGNLY, *adv.* (pronounced *malibuly*) enviously; with malice, or an obstinate inclination to do ill.

MA'LKIN, S. (from *mal*, a contraction of *Mary*, and *kin* a diminutive termination) a kind of mop made of clouts with which bakers sweep or clean their ovens. Figuratively, a figure made up of rags. A dirty wench. "The kitchen *malikin*." SHAK.

MA'LL, S. (*mal*, Sax. *mel*, Isl. to beat to pieces, *mal*, Fr. *maglio*, Ital. *malleus*, Lat.) a stroke or blow. "Give that reverend head a *mall*." Hudib. A mallet. A wall where

where they formerly used to play with malls and balls; whence the *Mall* in St. James's park; and *Pall-Mall* near his majesty's palace at St. James's. *Moll*, Isl. a walk paved with shells.

To MA'LL, *v. a.* to beat or strike with a mall.

MA'LLARD, *S.* (*malart*, Fr. *mallaerd*, lascivious, Belg. of *mallen*, Belg. to be lascivious, and *aerd*, Belg. nature) the He of the species of wild ducks.

MALLEABILITY, *S.* (from *malleable*) the quality of bearing to be beaten, and spreading under the strokes of the hammer.

MA'LEABLE, *adj.* (Fr. from *malleus*, Lat. a hammer) capable of enduring the strokes of an hammer, and being by that means made thinner and of a greater bulk.

MA'LEABLENESS, *S.* the quality of enduring the hammer, and of being increased in breadth thereby.

To MA'LEATE, *v. a.* (*malleus*, Lat.) to hammer; to forge or shape by the hammer. "Malleating metals." DERHAM.

MA'LEET, *S.* (*mel*, Sax. a cross, so called from its resembling a cross. *Malleus*, Lat.) a wooden hammer.

MA'LLOWS, *S.* (*malu*, Sax. *malva*, Lat.) a plant, so called from its emollient or softening qualities.

MA'LMSEY, *S.* (*malvaïsse*, Fr. *malvasia*, Ital. so called from *Marvifia*, or *Malvasia*, a promontory of Chios, or from *Monembasia*, formerly called Epidaurus, a port in Peloponnesus) a kind of grape or wine. Chian, or Cretan wine. Sack.

MALT, *S.* (*mealt*, Sax. *malt*, Dan. *maltz*, Teut.) barley steeped in water till it sprouts, and then dried in a kiln.

MALT-DUST, *S.* the dust of malt.

MALT-FLOOR, *S.* a floor on which malt is dried.

MALT-HORSE, *S.* a word of reproach, implying a dull, stupid drudge.

MALT-MAN, MA'LTSTER, *S.* one who makes malt.

MALVERSATION, *S.* (Fr.) a mean, base, wicked and fraudulent trick or shift.

MAM, MAMMA', *S.* (*mam*, *mammog*, *mamm-wys*, Brit. *mamma*, Lat. this word is used as an address to a mother, in almost all languages, and is therefore by Skinner supposed to be the language of nature and the first word a child pronounces) a word used by children for a mother.

MAMME'E-TREE, *S.* a large tree growing on the hills of Jamaica, to the height of 60 or 70 feet; it is green all the year, its fruit is of the bigness of a man's fist, and when ripe of a yellowish green colour, and very grateful to the taste.

MAMMET, *S.* (a diminutive of *mam*) a puppet or doll. "To play with *mammets*." SHAK. Obsolete.

MAMMIFORM, *adj.* (*mammiforme*, Fr. from *mamma*, a pap, and *forma*, Lat. a shape) having the shape of a breast, pap or dug.

MA'MMOCK, *S.* (Skinner supposes it derived from *man*, Brit. little, and *ock*, a diminutive ending, or a syllable added only to lengthen out the word, as in *bullock*) a large, shapeless piece. An offal or fragment of meat.

To MA'MMOCK, *v. a.* to tear; to pull into pieces in such a manner as to raise squeamishness in the beholder.

MAMMON, *S.* (Syr.) the god of riches. Figuratively, riches.

MA'N, *S.* (plural *men*. *Manna*, Goth. *mæn*, plural, *mænn*, *man*, Sax. *man*, *mann*, Belg. and Teut. *mand*, Dan. from *mænan*, Sax. *mænan*, Belg. *meynen*, Teut. to think or mean, of *mens*, Lat. or *μενος*, *menos*, Gr. the mind) a human being. A male, opposed to a woman. A person full grown, opposed to a boy. A rational creature, opposed to a beast. A person in a state of independence or wealth. Used in a loose sense for, any one. "A *man* would expect to find." ADDIS. A moveable piece of wood used in playing at Chess or Draughts. A male servant, of *mona*, Span. a slave. *A man of war*, is a ship of war. *He is not his own man*, implies a person's being out of his mind or mad.

To MA'N, *v. a.* (*mannen een stad*, Belg. to man a town) to furnish, supply or guard with men. Figuratively, to fortify or strengthen. "Having *mann'd* his soul." SPEAR. N° 164. In falconry, to tame. To attend, serve or wait on. To direct or point at, used with *against*. "Man but *against* Othello's breast." SHAK. The two last senses are obsolete.

To MA'NACLE, *v. a.* (from the noun) to chain the hands; to shackle.

MA'NACLES, *S.* (*manicles*, Fr. from *manica*, Lat. of *manus*, Lat. a hand) chains for the hands; shackles.

To MA'NAGE, *v. a.* (*menager*, Fr. *maneggiare*, Ital.) to conduct or carry on, applied to a charge or process. To train a horse to graceful airs. To govern; to rule or make tractable. To wield, or make use of. To husband, N° XLVII.

or make the best of. To treat with caution and decency, so as to secure obedience, and prevent that resistance which might otherwise happen. "To *manage* his Protestant subjects." ADDIS. Johnson calls this a Gallicism not to be imitated. Neuterly, to superintend or transact affairs, used with *for*.

MA'NAGE, *S.* (*menage*, Fr. *managgio*, Ital.) conduct; administration. Use or action. "Could not endure the *manage* of the fire." BAC. The government of a horse.

MA'NAGEABLE, *adj.* easy to be used, wielded or moved. Submitting to government; tractable.

MA'NAGEABLENESS, *S.* the quality of being easily used or moved. The quality of submitting to instruction, government or authority.

MA'NAGEMENT, *S.* (*menagement*, Fr.) conduct; the manner of transacting or conducting any thing. Prudence. Dealing; transaction. "He had great *managements* with ecclesiastics." ADDIS.

MA'NAGER, *S.* one who has the direction, conduct or government of any thing or person. A person who makes the best of every thing. A prudent or frugal person.

MA'NAGERY, *S.* (*menagerie*, Fr.) conduct; direction; the manner in which any thing is transacted. "Discretion in the *managery* of that affair." CLAREND. Husbandry or frugality. The manner of using an instrument or weapon.

MA'NCHE, *S.* (Fr.) in heraldry, a sleeve.

MA'NCHE'T, *S.* (Skinner derives it from *michet*, Fr, perhaps it may come from *manger*, Fr. to eat) a small loaf of fine bread.

MANCHINEE'L, *S.* (*manchinella*, Span.) a tree which grows in South-America; whose juice is so corrosive that it will raise blisters on the skin and burn holes in linen.

To MA'NCIPATE, *v. a.* (*mancipatus*, Lat. from *mancipo*, Lat.) to enslave, bind or tie, used with *to*. "Mancipated to state motions." HALE. Seldom used.

MA'NCIPLE, *S.* (*mancipio*, Ital. *manceps*, Lat.) the steward or person that furnishes provisions for a society; particularly used of the purveyor of a college.

MANDAMUS, *S.* (Lat. we command, from *mando*, Lat.) in law, a writ that issues out from the court of King's-Bench, so called from the first word.

MANDA'TARY, *S.* (*mandataire*, Fr.) a person to whom the pope has given a *mandate* for his benefice.

MA'NDATE, *S.* (*mandatum*, Lat.) a command. A commission, charge or precept. In law, a judicial command of the king or his justices to have any thing done for the dispatch of justice.

MANDA'TOR, *S.* (Lat.) a director.

MA'NDATORY, *adj.* (*mandatus*, Lat.) containing a command, precept or direction.

MA'NDIBLE, *S.* (*mandibula*, Lat. from *mando*, Lat. to chew) the jaw. "The upper *mandible*." GREW.

MANDI'LION, *S.* (*mandiglione*, Ital.) a soldier's coat. SKINNER. A loose garment, or sleeveless coat. AINS.

MA'NDREL, *S.* (*mandrin*, Fr.) a kind of wooden pulley, making a part of a turner's lathe.

MA'NDRAKE, *S.* (*mandragore*, Fr. *mandragoras*, *μανδρογορας*, Lat. and Gr.) a plant whose root is supposed to resemble the human form.

MANDUCA'TION, *S.* (*manducatio*, Lat.) eating. The action of the lower jaw.

MA'NE, *S.* (*maing*, Brit. *macne*, Belg. *mahne*, Teut. *man*, Dan.) the long hair which hangs down on the neck of horses or other animals.

MA'N-EATER, *S.* one that eats human flesh.

MA'NED, *S.* (from *mane*) having a mane.

MA'NES, *S.* (from *maneo*, Lat. to remain) a ghost, or that which remains of a person after death.

MA'NFUL, *adj.* bold; stout; daring.

MA'NFULLY, *adj.* in a bold, stout or daring manner.

MA'NFULNESS, *S.* the quality of behaving in a manner that shows undaunted courage and invincible resolution.

MA'NG-CORN, *S.* (*mengen*, Belg. to mingle, or *mang* for *among*, and *corn*) corn of different kinds mixed together; as wheat and rye.

MANGANE'SE, *S.* (*manganesia*, low Lat.) an iron ore of the poorer sort, of a dark iron grey colour, very heavy but very brittle, used by glassmen for clearing glass.

MA'NGE, *S.* (*mangeaisch*, Fr.) the itch or scab in cattle.

MA'NGER, *S.* (*mangeoire*, Fr. *mangiatoia*, Ital. from *manger*, Fr. *mangiare*, Ital. to eat) a place or vessel in which the food of cattle is contained, in a stable.

MA'NGINESS, *S.* the quality of having the mange.

To MA'NGLE, *v. a.* (*mangilen*, Belg. to be wanting) to cut and hack. To cut and tear piece meal; to butcher.

MA'NGLER, *S.* one that hacks or destroys in a rude and butcherly manner.

MA'NGO,

M A N

MANGO, *S.* (*mangafan*, Fr.) a fruit of the isle of Java, somewhat resembling a melon, brought pickled to Europe.

MANGY, *adj.* (from *mange*) infected with the mange. Scabby; applied to beasts.

MAN-HATER, *S.* one that hates mankind.

MANHOOD, *S.* (from *man* and *hood* of *hade*, Sax. condition or state) the state or condition of a man. Human nature. The state of a male, opposed to womanhood. The state of a person full-grown, opposed to childhood. Courage; bravery; resolution.

MANIAC, **MANIACAL**, *adj.* (*maniacus*, Lat.) raging with madness.

MANIFEST, *adj.* (*manifestus*, Lat.) plain; open; not doubtful: Publicly known. Detected, or publicly convicted, used with *of*. "Manifest of shame." DRYD.

MANIFEST, *S.* (*manifeste*, Fr. *manifesto*, Ital.) a declaration; a public protest.

To MANIFEST, *v. a.* (*manifeste*, Fr. *manifesto*, Lat.) to make appear; to make public; to show plainly; to discover.

MANIFESTATION, *S.* (Fr.) a discovery. The act of publishing or making public. Clear and undoubted evidence.

MANIFESTIBLE, *adj.* (properly spelt *manifestable*) easy to be proved or made evident.

MANIFESTLY, *adv.* clearly; plainly; evidently.

MANIFESTNESS, *S.* clearness of evidence. Public notoriety.

MANIFESTO, *S.* (Ital.) a public protestation, or declaration.

MANIFOLD, *adj.* (*many* and *fold*) of different kinds. Many in number. Complicated.

MANIFOLDLY, *adv.* in many respects.

MANIGLIONS, *S.* in gunnery, two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, cast after the German manner. BAILEY.

MANIKIN, *S.* (*manniken*, Belg.) a little man. "A dear *manikin*." SHAK. Not in use.

MANIPLE, *S.* (*manipulus*, Lat.) a handful. Figuratively, a small band of soldiers.

MANKILLER, *S.* a murderer. "To kill *mankillers*." DRYD.

MANKIND, *S.* the human race or species. Resembling a male. "A *mankind* witch." SHAK.

MANLIKE, *adj.* strong; vigorous; resembling a man full-grown, and in his greatest perfection.

MANLESS, *adj.* without men; not manned. "Fire-*boats manless*." BAC.

MANLINESS, *S.* the appearance of a man full-grown and arrived at years of discretion. Bravery; stoutness. Dignity.

MANLY, *adj.* becoming a man. Stout, brave, or with undaunted courage and resolution.

MANNA, *S.* (Lat. derived by some from *mannab*, Heb. a gift, because it was a gift from heaven; by others from *minnab*, Heb. prepared, because it was fit for eating; or from *man*, Egyptian, *what is it?* it occasioning surprize, according to Scripture, on its discovery) in pharmacy, a kind of honey-like juice or gum, concreted into a solid form, of a whitish, yellowish, or brownish colour, in the form of flakes, exuding in Calabria and Sicily from two trees, which are varieties of the ash. That mentioned in Scripture, seems to have been a kind of honey-dew condensed, on account of its dissolving by the heat of the sun, its form resembling a coriander seed, &c. and was probably, what is in the New Testament, called wild honey, and said to be part of the subsistence of the Baptist in the Wilderness.

MANNER, *S.* (*maniere*, Fr. *maniera*, Ital.) form or method. Custom; practice, habit or fashion. "After the *manner* of the Zidonians." Judges xviii. 7. Sort or kind. A way peculiar to any person. Used with *in*, a certain degree. Mien, or particular cast of the countenance. The character or distinguishing quality of the mind. In the plural, morals; habit, general way of life. Ceremonious behaviour; good-breeding. In poetry, the particular inclination, virtues or vices, which the writer gives his personages. In painting, the particular character, stile or mark, which distinguishes the productions of one master from another.

MANNERLINESS, *S.* (from *mannerly*) the quality of behaving with civility or complaisance.

MANNERLY, *adj.* (*manierlick*, Belg.) civilly; with complaisance and good-breeding. Adverbially, in a civil or complaisant manner.

MANNIKIN, *S.* (see **MANIKIN**, from *man* and *klein*, Teut. small) a little man; a dwarf.

M A N

MANNISH, *adj.* having the appearance of, or becoming a man: Figuratively, bold; masculine. "A woman im-
"pudent and *mannish* grown." DRYD.

MANOR, *S.* (*manoir*, old Fr. *maner*, Arm. *manerium*, low Lat.) an ancient lordship or royalty, consisting of a demesne, and of a court baron. In common law, a rule or government which a man has over such as hold land within his fee.

MANQUELLER, *S.* (from *man* and *cwellan*, Sax. to kill) a manslayer or murderer.

MANSE, *S.* (*mansio*, Lat. from *maneo*, Lat. to stay) a parsonage house.

MANSION, *S.* (*mansio*, Lat.) a place of residence; an abode or house. In law, the lord's chief dwelling-house within his fee.

MANSLAUGHTER, *S.* in its primary signification murder, or destruction of the human species. In law, the killing a person, without malice prepense, as in a battle that arises from a sudden quarrel, &c.

MANSLAYER, *S.* one that kills another.

MANSUETE, *adj.* (*mansuetus*, Lat.) tame, or gentle, opposed to furious or wild. "*Mansuete* birds." RAY. Seldom used.

MANSUETUDE, *S.* (Fr. *mansuetudo*, Lat.) tameness. Gentleness of disposition.

MANTEL, *S.* (old Fr.) work raised before a chimney to conceal it.

MANTELET, *S.* (Fr. a diminutive from *manteau*, Fr. a cloak) a short kind of cloak worn by women. In fortification; a kind of moveable pent-house, made of pieces of timber, sawed into planks three inches thick, nailed one over another to the height of six feet, generally cased within, going upon wheels, and drawn by pioneers, to serve as blinds to shelter them from the enemies shot. See the table facing FORTIFICATION.

MAN-TIGER, *S.* a large monkey or baboon.

MAN-TLE, *S.* (*mantell*, Brit. *mantel*, Sax.) a kind of cloak, or loose cloth or silk thrown over the rest of the dress, worn formerly by generals, and at present used by nurses and midwives to carry infants abroad in.

To MAN-TLE, *v. a.* to cloke; to cover. To disguise.

To MAN-TLE, *v. n.* (the original of this word is doubtful) to spread the wings, as a hawk in pleasure. To joy or revel. To be expanded, or spread luxuriantly. To froth, or ferment; applied to liquours.

MAN-TLE-TREE, *S.* in carpentry, the piece of timber running across the head of the opening of a chimney, and commonly projecting out from the wall, to hold china, &c.

MAN-TUA, *S.* (corrupted from *manteau*, Fr.) a woman's gown.

MAN-TUA-MAKER, *S.* a person who makes gowns for women.

MANUAL, *adj.* (*manuel*, Fr. *manualis*, Lat.) performed by the hand; used by the hand.

MANUAL, *S.* (from *manus*, Lat.) a small book, such as may be easily carried in the hand.

MANUBRIUM, *S.* (Lat.) a handle. "If the *manubrium* be taken off." BOYLE. Not in use.

MANUDUC-TION, *S.* (*manuductio*, Lat.) the act of guiding or leading by the hand.

MANUFACTORY, *S.* (from *manus*, Lat. a hand, and *facio*, Lat. to make) a place wherein great numbers of people are assembled to work upon any particular sort of goods. A commodity, or any sort of work made by the hand, usually applied to such whose materials are the products of the same country.

MANUFACTURE, *S.* (Fr. from *manus*, Lat. a hand, and *facio*, Lat. to make) any sort of work made by the hand.

To MANUFACTURE, *v. a.* (*manufacturer*, Fr.) to produce or work upon any thing by the hands, or by art.

MANUFACTURER, *S.* one who performs any work by labour of the hands; or keeps great numbers of men to work on any particular commodity.

To MANUMISE, *v. a.* (*manumissus* from *manumitto*, Lat.) to set free or deliver from slavery. "Captives *manumitted*." WATT.

MANUMISSION, (Fr. *manumissio*, Lat.) the act of giving liberty to slaves.

To MANUMIT, *v. a.* (*manumitto*, Lat.) to deliver from slavery; to set free.

MANURABLE, *adj.* (from *manure*) capable of being rendered better by cultivation, applied to ground.

MANURANCE, *S.* (from *manure*) agriculture or husbandry. "Kept from *manurance*." SPENSER. An obsolete word, but worthy of revival. JOHNSON.

To MANURE, *v. a.* (*manourer*, old Norm. *manouvier*, Fr.) to cultivate or improve ground by husbandry or annual labour. To dung or fatten land.

MANURE, *S.* any thing laid on lands to enrich and fatten them. Oak bark or tanners bark; rotten vegetables, the weeds of ponds, or lakes, and vegetables cut down as soon as they begin to flower; the refuse of kitchen gardens; fern mowed down, while green and tender, and rotted by being laid in heaps; ashes of all kinds of vegetables; rotten wood and sawdust; bones, horns, and other parts of animals; decayed fish; sea sand and shells are, by Miller, recommended as very useful Composts for this purpose.

MANUREMENT, *S.* the improvement of land by manual labour, or covering it with dung and other composts.

MANURER, *S.* a person who enriches and improves land by manual labour; a husbandman.

MANUSCRIPT, *S.* (*manuscrit*, Fr. *manuscriptum*, Lat.) an original, written by an author's or copier's hand, generally applied to such books as have never been printed.

MAN'Y, *adj.* (comparat. *more*, superlat. *most*, from *manig*, *mænig*, Sax. it is observed, that the Saxons on account of its frequent use in their language, have written it with twenty variations, *managai*, Goth. *mænig*, Belg. *mnogo*, Russ. Dalm. Boh. Croat. *mnogi*, Pol.) consisting of a great number; numerous; several. An indefinite number; preceded and followed by *as*; all that. "*As many as were willing.*" *Exod. xxxv. 22.* Used with *too*, powerful. "*Too many for them.*" L'ESTRANGE. A low phrase.

MAN'Y, *S.* (see the adjective. *Managei*, Goth. *mnosefowa*, Russ. *mnogu*, Slav. *mnostwo*, Boh. *mnostwo*, Dalm. and Pol.) a multitude; a company or great number. When used before a noun singular, it seems to be used substantively, and to express several, or more than one, with some emphasis. "*Many a stone.*" DRYD. It is often used in composition to signify several and variety.

MANY-COLOURED, *adj.* having various and different colours.

MANY-CORNERED, *adj.* having several, or a great number of corners.

MANY-HEADED, *adj.* having several or a great number of heads.

MANY-LANGUAGED, *adj.* having or using several languages.

MANY-PEOPLED, *adj.* populous, or containing a great number of persons.

MANY-TIMES, an adverbial phrase, for often or frequently.

MAP, *S.* (*mappe*, Fr. *mappa*, Ital.) a geographical picture, or a projection of the globe or a part thereof, on a plain surface, representing the forms and dimensions of the several countries, rivers and seas, with the situation of cities, mountains and other places according to their respective longitude and latitude.

To MAP, *v. a.* to make a map, to delineate a country, &c. on paper. To describe the situation of a place. "*If Pifanio have mapped it right.*" SHAK.

MAPLE-TREE, *S.* (*mapultreo*, Sax.) a tree with jagged angular leaves, whose seeds grow together in hard, winged vessels, of which the sycamore is a species.

MAPPERY, *S.* the art of planning and designing. "*Bed-work, mappery, closet war.*" SHAK. Not in use.

To MA'R, *S.* (*myrran*, Sax. to be profuse or destroy) to injure; to spoil, hurt, or damage.

MARANA'THA, *S.* (מָרְנָתָה, Syr. the Lord comes, or the Lord is come) a form of threatening, cursing and anathematizing among the Jews; some commentators imagine it an act of devoting a person to the greatest of evils, the utmost severity of Divine judgments, and a wish that the Lord would come quickly to take vengeance of his sins; others imagine it to be used absolutely, and to signify no more than, "*The MESSIAH is come, the Lord has appeared, woe be to him that believeth it not!*"

MARASMUS, *S.* (from *μαρασσω*, *maraino*, Gr. to wither) in medicine, an extreme wasting or consumption of the whole body.

MARAVE'DI, *S.* (Arab. from *Almoravides*, a dynasty of Moors, who passing out of Africa into Spain, imposed their name on this coin) a small Spanish copper coin, valued at something more than a French denier, or half a farthing, English.

MARBLE, *S.* (*marbre*, Fr. *marmor*, Lat. from *μαρμαίω*, Gr. to shine) a kind of stone found in great masses, and dug out of quarries, of so hard and compact a substance and so fine a grain, that it readily takes a beautiful po-

lish, and is used in statues, chimney-pieces, &c. Small round stones played with by children. Figuratively, applied to a stone with a remarkable inscription. "*The Arundelian marble.*"

MARBLE, *adj.* made of marble. Variegated, or of different colours, like marble.

To MARBLE, *v. a.* (*marbrer*, Fr.) to paint with veins, clouds, or different colours in resemblance of marble.

MARbled, *adj.* something veined or clouded in imitation of marble.

MARCASITE, *S.* (Fr. *marcasita*, low Lat.) a solid, hard fossil, of an obscure, regular and foliaceous structure, a bright glittering appearance, and found in continued beds among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone.

MAR'CH, *S.* (from *Mars*, Lat.) the name of the third month of the year, reckoning January as the first; till the alteration of stile in 1564 among the French, and lately, by act of parliament, in England, it was esteemed the first month, and the year began on the 25th day of it.

To MAR'CH, *v. n.* (*marcher*, Fr. *march*, Brit. *marc*, *marcas*, ancient Gaulish, a horse) to journey; applied to an army. To walk in a grave, solemn and deliberate manner. Actively, to put in motion, or make an army advance. To bring on in regular procession.

MAR'CH, *S.* (from the verb) a motion, walk or journey of soldiers. A grave and solemn walk. A tune played on instruments during the march or progress of an army. Signals for an army to move. In the plural, borders, limits or confines of a country, from *marc*, Sax. *mars*, Perf. *mars*, Brit. *marche*, Fr. and *marcu* or *markos*, Goth. as appears from the Gothic translation of St. Mark vii. 24.

MAR'CHER, *S.* (*marcheur*, Fr.) a president of the marches or borders.

MAR'CHIONESS, *S.* (derived, according to Johnson, by adding the female termination *ness* to *marchio*, low Lat.) the wife of a marquis.

MAR'CHPANE, *S.* (*marzapan*, Fr. *marzapane*, Ital. *marzapan*, Teut.) a kind of sweet bread, or biscuit. Not in use.

MAR'CID, *adj.* (*marcidus*, Lat.) lean; pining: Withered, applied to plants. "*Martid; dying herbs.*" DRYD.

MAR'COUR, *S.* (*marcor*, Lat.) leanness; the state of withering; a consumption, or waste of flesh. "*The extinction of marcour.*" BROWN.

MA'RE, *S.* (*maere*, *mara*, Sax. *merie*, Belg. *marre*, Teut. *mair*, Arm.) the female of a horse. A kind of stagnation which seems to press the stomach with a weight; derived, according to Johnson, from *Mara*, the name of a spirit, supposed by the northern nations to torment persons asleep; it is called the *night-mare*, from *nacht mare*, Belg. *maer*, or *alpmahr*, Teut. *mare* and *mare ridelse*, Dan.

MAR'ESCHAL, *S.* (Fr. *march*, Brit. *marc* and *marcas*, old Gaul. a horse, whence it might signify one who commands the cavalry. Spelman, Skinner and Menage derive it from *maer* or *marre*, Teut. a mare, and *schalk*, Teut. a servant. Pasquier, from *maire*, Fr. or *mzer*, Brit. and *chal*, old Gaul. whence *cheval*, Fr. a horse) a chief commander of an army.

MAR'GARITE, *S.* (*margarita*, Lat. *marguerite*, Fr.) a pearl. "*The margarite or pearl.*" PEACHAM.

MAR'GARITES, *S.* (Lat.) the name of an herb. AINS.

MAR'GE, MAR'GENT, MAR'GIN, *S.* (the last is most in use, from *marginis*, Lat. *marge*, Fr.) the border; a brink, edge, or verge. The border of paper in a book which surrounds the leaf. The edge. The edge of a wound or sore. "*The evenness of its margin.*" SHARP.

MAR'GINAL, *adj.* (*marginal*, Fr.) placed, or writ on the blank space or border of a book.

MAR'GINATED, *adj.* (*marginatus*, Lat.) having a margin.

MAR'GRAVE, *S.* (*marcgraff*, Teut. *markgrave*, from *march*, a border, and *graff*, Teut. a governor) a title of sovereignty in Germany, which signifies; literally, a keeper of the marches or borders.

MAR'IETS, *S.* a kind of violet.

MAR'IGOLD, *S.* (Skinner supposes it to be derived from a person named *Mary*, who was very fond of this flower, and Johnson from its being dedicated to the virgin Mary; but neither of them produce any authority) a yellow flower.

To MAR'INATE, *v. a.* (*mariner*, Fr.) to salt fish, and afterwards preserve it in oil or vinegar.

MARINE, *adj.* (pronounced *marcen*, *marinus*, Lat.) belonging to the sea.

MAR'INE, *S.* (pronounced *marcen*, from *la marine*, Fr.) sea affairs or forces. A soldier taken on board a ship to be employed in descents on land.

M A R

MA'RINER, S. (*marinier*, Fr. from *mare*, Lat. the sea) a seaman or sailor. One hired to do all common business on board a ship, tending to its sailing or preservation.

MAR'JORAM, S. (*marjorana*, Lat. *marjoraine*, Fr.) a fragrant plant; of which there are several species.

MA'RISH, S. (*marais*, Fr. *merse*, Sax. *maersche*, Belg.) a bog, fen, watery ground or marsh. "O'er the *marish*." MILT. Not in use.

MA'RISH, *adj.* morish; fenny; boggy; watery. "Ma-rish and unwholesome grounds." BAC.

MA'RITAL, S. (Fr. *maritus*, Lat. a husband) belonging or incident to a husband. "Marital affection." AYLIFFE.

MARITIME, *adj.* (*maritimus*, Lat. *maritime*, Fr.) performed at, or belonging to the sea. Bordering on the sea. Naval.

MARK, S. (*marc*, Brit. *mearc*, Sax. *mercke*, Belg. *marque*, Fr. *marka*, Ill. to mark) a token by which a thing is known and distinguished from another. An impression. A proof or evidence. Any thing which a gun or other missile weapon is directed towards. The sign by which a horse's age may be discovered. A character made by those who cannot write their names. A piece of money valued at 13s. and 4d. from *marc*, Fr. A letter of mark, a licence given by a king or state, whereby private persons are authorized to fit out ships and make reprisals on the subjects of another state; from *marque*, Fr. of *marcke*, Teut. a limit or frontier, as being a licence to pass the limits or frontiers of an enemy's country to make reprisals.

To **MARK**, *v. a.* (*merken*, Belg. *mearkan*, Sax. *marquer*, Fr. *marka*, Ill. *merkati*, Slav. *marchowati*, Port.) to make an impression, character, or sign, by which a thing may be known or distinguished from others. To wound. To note, observe, or take notice of. Neuterly, to observe, or take notice of. To work letters or figures on linen, &c.

MARKER, S. (*marqueur*, Fr.) one that makes some sign, character, or impression on a thing. One that takes notice of a thing.

MARKET, S. (anciently written *mercat*, of *mercatus*, Lat. *mercato*, Ital. *markt*, Teut. *marcke*, Dan. *marché*, Fr.) a public time or place wherein things are bought or sold. Purchase or sale. Figuratively, price; rate.

To **MARKET**, *v. n.* to deal at market either in buying or selling. To make bargains.

MARKET-BELL, S. a bell usually rung to give notice that trade may be begun in a market.

MARKET-CROSS, S. a cross formerly set up where a market was held.

MARKET-DAY, S. a day on which things are publicly bought and sold in a market.

MARKET-FOLK, S. people that come to market.

MARKET-MAN, S. a man that goes to the market to buy or sell. One that understands dealing at a market.

MARKET-MAID, S. a woman that goes to a market to buy or sell.

MARKET-PLACE, S. a place where a market is held.

MARKET-PRICE, **MARKET-RATE**, S. the price at which any thing is commonly sold, in or out of a market.

MARKET-TOWN, S. a town that has the privilege of a stated market.

MARKETABLE, *adj.* such as may be sold commonly in a market.

MARKMAN, **MARKSMAN**, S. a person skilled in hitting a mark.

MAR'L, S. (*marl*, Brit. *margel*, *mergel*, Belg. and Teut. *marliere*, Fr. *marlet*, old Eng. a marl pit. *marle*, *marn*, Fr. *merg*, Sax. *marga*, Lat. fatness of soil) a kind of clay become fatter and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation, and by its having lain so deep in the earth, as not to have spent or weakened its fertilizing quality, by any product; it is much of the nature of chalk, thought to be rendered fertile by its salts and oily qualities, the former of which it contracts from the air, and is the better the longer it is exposed. It is a simple, native earth, less heavy than boles or clays, not soft and unctuous to the touch, nor ductile while moist, dry, and crumbling between the fingers, and easily dissolved in water.

To **MAR'L**, *v. a.* to manure or improve grounds with marl.

To **MAR'L**, *v. a.* (from *marline*) to bind untwisted hemp dipped in pitch round a cable, in order to guard it from friction.

MARLINE, S. (*mearu*, *mearwa*, Sax. soft) a long wreath of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded to preserve them from friction.

M A R

MARLINE-SPIKE, S. a small piece of iron, used in fastening ropes together, or in opening the bolt of a rope, when a sail is to be sewed to it.

MAR'LY, *adj.* abounding in marl. Having the qualities of marl.

MARMALADE, **MARMALET**, S. (*marmalade*, Fr. *marmelada*, Ital. *marmelada*, Port. *membrillada*, Span. from *marmelo*, Port. or *membrillo*, Span. a quince) a kind of conserve or sweet-meat made of quinces cut and boiled with sugar.

MARMOSET, S. (*marmouset*, *marmot*, Fr. *marmotto*, Ital. *marmous*, Aram. Skinner derives it from *maran*, Sax. to widen, and *muth*, Sax. the mouth; alluding to the wideness of its mouth) a small monkey.

MARMOT, **MARMOTTO**, S. (see **MARMOSET**) Ray says, that this is the *mus alpinus*, and that it hides itself all the winter, during which it lives upon its own fat.

MARQUETRY, S. (*marqueterie*, Fr.) chequered work. Work inlaid with various colours.

MARQUIS, S. (*marquis*, Fr. *marques*, Span. *marchese*, Ital. *marggraff*, Sax. *marckgrave*, Belg.) a title of honour next to a duke. It was introduced into England by Richard II, who created Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, marquis of Dublin, and was only a titular dignity; those who had the care of frontiers, as the word imports, being stiled *marciers*, not *marquisses*. *Marquess* is used by Shakespeare, instead of *marquioness*, from *marquise*, Fr. "The lady *marquess* Dorset." SHAK.

MARQUISATE, S. (*marquisat*, Fr.) the feigniory or province of a marquis.

MARRER, S. (from *mar*) one who spoils, damages or hurts any thing or person.

MARRIAGE, S. (*mariage*, Fr. from *maritus*, Lat. a husband) the act or ceremony by which a man and woman are lawfully united for life. This word is very often joined with others in composition, and then takes the nature of an adjective.

MARRIAGEABLE, *adj.* fit for marriage. Of an age to be married. Figuratively, capable of union. "They led vine—To wed her elm, she spous'd, about him twines—her marriageable arms." Par. Lost.

MARROW, S. (*merg merih*, Sax. *mar*, Brit. *marg*, Dan. and Belg. *marolla*, Ital. from *mearu*, *mearwa*, Sax. *marwe*, Belg. tender or soft) an oleaginous, or fat substance contained in the hollow of a bone, which is designed by the beneficent architect of our frames, to supple the bones and render them less liable to break. Figuratively, the quintessence, or best part of any thing. In Scotch, it signifies, a fellow, companion or associate; and likewise equal match, as "He met with his marrow."

MARROW-BONE, S. any hollow bone of an animal containing marrow.

MARROWFAT, S. a large, mellow kind of pea.

MARROWLESS, *adj.* without marrow.

To **MARRY**, *v. a.* (*marrier*, Fr. *marito*, Lat.) to join a man and woman together, so that they may cohabit lawfully during life. To dispose of in marriage. To take for a husband or wife. Neuterly, to enter into the state of marriage.

MAR'S, **MARSH**, **MA'S**, in the names of places are derived from *merse*, Sax. a fen, or watery place.

MARSH, S. (*merse*, Sax.) a fen, bog, swamp, or tract of land abounding in water.

MARSHMALLOW, S. a kind of mallow growing in wet ground, and resembling the common in all respects, excepting that its leaves are soft and woolly.

MARSH-MARIGOLD, S. a flower.

MARSHAL, S. (*mareschal*, Fr. *mareschallus*, low Lat. from *marfcale*, old Fr. compounded of *mare*, old Fr. a horse, and *scal*, a kind of servant. See **MARISHAL**) the chief officer of an army. An officer, who regulates combats in the lists. Any one who regulates the rank or order at a feast or other assembly. One who puts things or persons in proper order. An harbinger, or one who goes before a prince to give notice of his coming, and prepare for his reception.

To **MARSHAL**, *v. a.* to place in proper ranks or order. To lead as an harbinger. "Thou *marshal*'st me the way." SHAK.

MARSHALIER, S. a person that puts things in order.

MARSHALSEA, S. a prison in the borough of Southwark; so called from its belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MARSHALSHIP, S. the office of marshal.

MARSHELDER, S. a species of the gelder-rose.

MARSHROCKET, a species of water-creffes.

MARSHY, *adj.* boggy; wet; produced in marshes.

MART

MA'RT, S. (contracted from *market*) a place of public traffic or trade. Figuratively, a bargain, whether purchase or sale. "Venture madly on a desperate *mart*." SHAK. *Letters of mart*. See **MARK**.

To **MA'RT**, *v. a.* to trade: To buy or sell. "Nothing *marted*." SHAK.

MA'RTEN, **MA'RTERN**, S. (*marie, martre, Fr. martel*, Lat.) a large kind of weasel, whose skin or fur is much valued. A kind of swallow, that builds in houses, from *martelet*, Fr.

MA'RTIAL, *adj.* (Fr. *martialis*, Lat. from *Mars*, the god of war) warlike; brave; given to war; having a warlike show. Used in war. Belonging to the soldiery, opposed to civil, and applied to laws or government. In chemistry, having particles or properties of iron, from *Mars* the chemical word for iron. Borrowing qualities from the planet *Mars*, applied to astrology.

MA'RTIALIST, S. a warrior, or fighter. "The high-hearted *martialist*." HOWEL. Not in use.

MA'RTINGAL, S. (*martingale*, Fr. from *mare*, Teut. a horse, and *in kallen*, Teut. to call in) a broad leather thong or strap fastened at one end to the girths under the belly of a horse, from whence it passes between his forelegs, and is fastened at the other end to the noseband of the bridle, to hinder a horse from rearing.

MA'RTINMAS, S. (from *Martin* and *mas*, a festival) the feast of St. Martin, the 11th of November, commonly and corruptly pronounced and written *Martilmass*, or *Martlemass*.

MA'RTINET, **MA'RTLET**, S. (*martinet, martelet*, Fr.) a kind of swallow.

MA'RTNETS, S. small lines fastened to the litch of a sail, to bring that part of the litch next to the yard-arm, close up to the yard, when the sail is to be furled.

MA'RTYR, S. (*martyr*, Fr. from *μαρτυρ*, *martur*, Gr.) in its primary sense, a witness; in its secondary sense, a witness of the truth of Christianity, but as the witnessing of its truth, was at first, generally attended with persecution and death, the word is now applied to such persons only as die in attesting the truth of any doctrine.

To **MA'RTYR**, *v. a.* to put to death for resolutely maintaining any opinion. Figuratively, to murder or destroy. "Hark—how I mean to *martyr* you." SHAK. The last seems to be an improper sense.

MA'RTYRDOM, S. the act of putting to death for resolutely and immoveably maintaining any opinion. The act of enduring death in attestation of the truth of an opinion, or fact.

MARTYRO'LOGY, S. (*martyrologe*, Fr. *martyrologium*, low Lat.) a register or catalogue of martyrs; sometimes extended to signify an history of martyrs.

MA'RVEL, S. (*merveille*, Fr. *maraviglia*, Ital.) a wonder; any thing that raises wonder or astonishment.

MA'RVEL of **PE'RU**, S. a flower.

To **MA'RVEL**, *v. n.* (*merveiller, maravigliare*, Ital.) to wonder or be astonished; used with *at* before the thing exciting wonder.

MA'RVELLOUS, *adj.* (*marveilleux*, Fr.) capable of exciting wonder or astonishment. Strange. Surpassing credit. Used substantively to express any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to probable.

MA'RVELLOUSLY, *adv.* in a strange, extraordinary and wonderful manner.

MA'RVELLOUSNESS, S. the quality which excites wonder or astonishment.

MA'SCULINE, *adj.* (*masculin*, Fr. *masculus*, Lat.) male, opposed to female; resembling a man; bold. In grammar, the gender appropriated to the male kind, though not always expressing sex.

MA'SCULINELY, *adv.* like a man. Boldly.

MA'SCULINENESS, S. the quality by which a person resembles a man, applied by way of reproach to women. The figure or behaviour of a man.

MA'SH, S. (*masche*, Belg. *mache*, Fr.) the space between the threads of a net, generally written *mesh*. Any thing mingled or confused together; from *mischen*, Belg. to mix. A mixture for a horse.

To **MA'SH**, *v. a.* (*mascher*, Fr. *maccare*, Ital.) to beat or bruise into a confused mass. To mix water and malt together in brewing, from *mischen*, Belg. to mix.

MA'SK, S. (*masque*, Fr.) a cover worn over the face to disguise it. Figuratively, a pretext, pretence or subterfuge. An entertainment wherein the company is masked. A dramatic piece written in a tragic style, without attention either to rule or probability.

To **MA'SK**, *v. a.* (*masquer*, Fr.) to disguise or cover with

a mask. Figuratively, to cover or hide under some pretence. Neuterly, to revel or mimic in a mask. Figuratively, to be disguised any way.

MA'SKED, *adj.* covered or concealed. "A *masked* battery."

MA'SKER, S. a person who exhibits in a mask.

MA'SON, S. (*maçon*, Fr. *machio*, low Lat.) one who builds in stone.

MASQUERA'DE, S. (from *mask*, *mascarata*, Ital. from *mascura*, Arab. buffoonry) a diversion or public assembly wherein the company is masked and disguised. A disguise. "Came to visit thee in *masquerade*." DRYD.

To **MASQUERA'DE**, *v. n.* to go in disguise. To assemble in masks and other disguises.

MA'SS, S. (*masse*, Fr. *massa*, Lat.) a body; a lump. A large quantity; bulk; a vast body. An assemblage of several things forming one confused and distinct body. A gross body; the general. "The *mass* of the people." SWIFT. In divinity, this word originally implied only a festival, and was in this sense used in the word *Christmas*; long before the introduction of the sacrifice of the mass, but at length it was used to signify the Eucharist, and is at present appropriated to the office or public prayers, used by the Romish church, in the celebration of the Eucharist.

To **MA'SS**, *v. n.* to celebrate mass. Actively, to thicken: To strengthen. "Filling or *massing* the house." HAYWARD.

MA'SSACRE, S. (Fr. from *mazzare*, Ital. to kill. *merat-seach*, Heb. a manslaughter) the crime of killing great numbers of persons without any distinction. Murder.

To **MA'SSACRE**, *v. a.* (*massacrer*, Fr.) to butcher; to destroy great multitudes without distinction; used in a bad sense.

MA'SSICOT, S. (Fr.) cerufs calcined by a moderate degree of fire; distinguished according to the difference of its colour, which arises from the different degrees of heat which it endures.

MA'SSINESS, S. greatness of weight, bulk, or solidity.

MA'SSIVE, *adj.* (*massif*, Fr.) heavy; bulky; solid.

MASSIVENESS, S. the quality of being weighty, bulky, and solid.

MA'SSY, *adj.* weighty; bulky; solid.

MA'ST, S. (Fr. *mast*, Sax. *maft*, Belg. Teut. and Dan.) the beam or post standing upright in a ship or vessel to which a sail is fixed. The fruit of the oak or beach-tree, from *maften*, Belg. Teut. and Dan. to fatten.

MA'STED, *adj.* carrying a mast.

MA'STER, S. (*meister*, old Teut. *meister*, Teut. *meester*, Belg. *maître*, Fr. *magister*, Lat.) a person who has servants under him. A director or governor. An owner or proprietor. A ruler. A chief or head. A possessor. The commander of a trading vessel. A person subject to no controul. A teacher or instructor. A young gentleman. A title of respect. A person eminently skilled in any trade or science. A title of dignity at the universities, and in the courts of law.

To **MA'STER**, *v. a.* to rule, govern, or keep in subjection. To conquer. To perform with skill; to overcome any difficulty, or accomplish any design.

MA'STERDOM, S. (from *master* and *dom*, Sax. dominion) dominion or rule. "Sovereign sway and *masterdom*." SHAK. Not in use.

MA'STER-HAND, S. one eminently skilled in any profession.

MA'STER-JEST, S. a principal jest.

MA'STER-KEY, S. a key which can open many locks that have different wards.

MA'STER-LEAVER, S. one that deserts his master. "A *master-leaver* and a fugitive." SHAK. Not in use.

MA'STERLESS, *adj.* wanting a master or owner. Not to be governed. Unsubdued.

MA'STERLINESS, S. eminent skill.

MA'STERLY, *adj.* suitable to or becoming a master; artful; showing great skill. Imperious; with the sway of a master.

MA'STER-PIECE, S. a capital performance which shows great art and skill. A chief or eminent excellence.

MA'STERSHIP, S. dominion; rule; power. A perfect work. A curious and capital performance. Skill; knowledge: Superiority or pre-eminence. An ironical or familiar title of respect.

MA'STER-SINEW, S. a large sinew surrounding the hoof and dividing it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind galls are usually seated; and is the largest and most visible sinew in a horse's body.

M A T

MA'STER-STRING, S. the principle string. "The *ma'ster-string*—that makes the most harmony." ROWA.
MA'STER-STROKE, S. a stroke or performance that shows great skill.
MA'STER-TEETH, S. the principle teeth. "Some—
 "have their *ma'ster-teeth* indented." BAC.
MA'STER-WORT, S. (from *ma'ster*, implying chief; and *wyrte*, Sax. an herb) a plant, whose root is used in medicine.
MA'STERY, S. dominion; rule; superiority or pre-eminence. Skill. The act of over-coming difficulties, applied to the mind.
MA'STFUL, *adj.* abounding in mast or fruit, applied to the oak or beech-trees.
MASTICATION, S. (*ma'sticatio*, Lat.) the act of chewing.
MASTICATORY, S. (*ma'sticatorie*, Fr.) a medicine to be chewed, but not swallowed. "Remember *ma'sticatories*." BAC.
MA'STICH, S. (*ma'stic*, Fr.) a kind of gum gathered from trees, in Scio, of the same name. A kind of mortar or cement. "Join them together and turn them into a kind
 "of *ma'stich*." ADDIS.
MA'STICOT, S. see MASSICOT.
MA'STIFF, S. (plural *ma'stives*, for all nouns ending in *f* or *fe*, in the singular change into *ves* in the plural. *Ma'stin*, Fr. *ma'stino*, Ital. from *ma'stiff*, Fr. a mongrel) a large sized dog generally used as a guard in houses and yards.
MA'STLESS, *adj.* without masts.
MA'STLIN, S. (*ma'sler*, Fr. to mingle. Johnson supposes it to be corrupted from *miscellane*: Perhaps it may come from *ma'sten*, Belg. to fatten) mixed corn, consisting of wheat and rye.
MA'T, S. (*meate*, Sax. *maatte*, Dan. *matte*, Teut. and Belg. *mata*, Span. *mata*, Lat. *mittah*, Heb.) a kind of a manufacture or texture made of sedges, flags, or rushes woven together. In a ship, plats made of fine net and thrums, to keep the cordage fast.
To MA'T, *v. a.* to cover with mats. To twist, interweave, or join together like a mat.
MA'TADORE, S. (*matador*, Span. a murderer) a hand of cards, so called from the advantage it has over the contrary party, and its winning such a number of pieces out of the pool, which on that account are called *matadores* likewise.
MA'TACHIN, S. (from *matadore*, Span.) an old dance, so called from its imitating fighting.
MA'TCH, S. (*mecha*, Fr. *miccia*, Ital. perhaps from *mica*, Lat. to shine; though Skinner derives it from *maca*, Sax. a companion, because a match is a companion to a gun) any thing that catches fire; particularly applied to a kind of a rope slightly twisted, and prepared to retain fire, made use of in discharging guns, &c. A contest; a game: Any mutual contest, from *μαχη*, *mache*, Gr. a fight. One equal to contest or fight with another; one that suits or tallies with another, from *maca*, Sax. A marriage. One to be married.
To MA'TCH, *v. a.* to equal. To show any thing equal or like to. To suit or proportion. To marry or give in marriage. Neuterly, to be married. To suit; to proportion; to tally.
MA'TCHABLE, *adj.* suitable. Resembling perfectly: Fit to be joined to.
MA'TCHLESS, *adj.* without an equal. Not admitting comparison.
MA'TCHLESSLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be equalled.
MA'TCHLESSNESS, S. the quality of not admitting an equal, or a comparison.
MA'TCH-MAKER, S. one who is instrumental to a person's marriage. One who makes matches to burn.
MATE, S. (*maca*, Sax. *maet*, Belg.) a husband or wife; a companion, whether male or female. The male or female of animals. One that sails in the same ship. One that eats at the same table. One that is the second in rank. "A surgeon's *mate*."
To MATE, *v. a.* to match or marry; to be equal to. To oppose or be equal to. To crush; to confound.
MATERIAL, *adj.* (*material*, Fr. *materialis*, Lat.) consisting of matter, opposed to spiritual. Important; momentous; essential.
MATERIALS, S. (not used in the singular. *Materiaux*, Fr.) the substance of which any thing is made, generally applied to things composed of different substances.
MATERIALIST, S. one who denies the existence of spirit.
MATERIALLY, *adv.* in the state of matter. Essentially or importantly.

M A T

MATERIALNESS, S. the state of consisting of matter. Figuratively, the quality of being important or essential.
MATERIATE, **MATERIATED**, *adj.* (*materia*, Lat.) consisting of matter. "Immaterial, or less *materiate*." BACON.
MATERIATION, S. (from *materia*, Lat. matter) the act of forming matter. "A *materiation* of even matter itself." BACON.
MATERNAL, *adj.* (*materna*, Fr. *maternus*, Lat.) motherly; becoming, or belonging to a mother.
MATERNITY, S. (*maternité*, Fr.) the character or relation of a mother.
MA'T-FELON, S. (from *matter*, Span. to kill, and *felon*, a thief) a species of wild knap weed.
MATHEMATIC, **MATHEMATICAL**, *adj.* (*mathematicus*, Lat.) according to the rules of mathematics; belonging to mathematics.
MATHEMATICALLY, *adv.* according to the rules of mathematics.
MATHEMATICIAN, S. (*mathematicus*, Lat. *mathematicien*, Fr.) a person skilled in the mathematics.
MATHEMATICS, S. (*μαθηματικη*, *mathematike*, Gr.) the science which considers quantity either as computable, or measurable; it is divided into pure and mixt; the pure considers quantity in the abstract, *i. e.* without any relation to matter; and the mixt, as subsisting in material beings; as length in a road, &c.
MATHES, S. an herb.
MATHESIS, S. (*μαθησις*, *mathesis*, Gr.) the doctrine or science of mathematics.
MA'TIN, *adj.* (*matin*, Fr.) used in, or belong to, the morning.
MA'TIN, S. the morning. In the plural, applied to the prayers used at morning worship.
MA'TRASS, S. (*matrasi*, Fr.) in chemistry, a glass vessel for digestion or distillation, sometimes bellied, and sometime rising gradually taper into a conical figure. A kind of hard bed put under a foster.
MA'TRICE, S. (*matrix*, Lat.) the womb. A mould which gives form to something inclosed. "These shells served
 "as *matrices* or moulds to them." WOODW.
MA'TRICIDE, S. (*matricidium*, Lat.) the crime of murdering a mother. A person who kills a mother, from *matricide*, Fr. *matricida*, Lat.
To MATRICULATE, *v. a.* (from *matricula*, Lat. because the names are included as in a matrix, AINS. Rather, because the university is considered in the character of a parent) to enter as a member at an university. To enlist; to enter into any society by setting down a person's name.
MATRICULATE, S. a person entered in an university.
MATRICULATION, S. the act of entering a person as a member of an university.
MATRIMONIAL, *adj.* (Fr. from *matrimonium*, Lat.) suitable to marriage; belonging to marriage.
MATRIMONY, S. (*matrimonium*, Lat.) marriage; the solemn contract entered into between a man and woman to be faithful to each other during life. The state of a married person.
MA'TRIX, S. (Lat. *matrice*, Fr.) the womb. Figuratively, a place where any thing is generated or formed.
MA'TRON, S. (*matrone*, Fr. *matrona*, Lat.) an elderly lady, or old woman.
MA'TRONAL, *adj.* (*matronalis*, Lat.) suitable to a matron; constituting a matron. "Of *matronal* years." BACON.
MA'TRONLY, *adv.* (from *matron* and *ly* of *lie*, Sax. implying manner) after the manner of a matron. Resembling a matron. Elderly.
MATROSS, S. in the train of artillery, a soldier next below a gunner, who assists in traversing, spunging, firing and loading the guns; they carry firelocks, and march along with the store waggons, both as a guard and to assist in case of accidents.
MA'TTER, S. a solid, hard, massy, impenetrable, divisible, moveable, and passive substance; the first principle of natural things, from the various arrangements and combinations of whose particles arise the different bodies, that appear in the universe. Body, opposed to spirit. The materials of which any thing is composed. A subject or thing treated of. "The
 "matter of my song." PAR. LOFT. The whole, or the very thing supposed. An affair or business. The cause of any disturbance. "What's the *matter*?" SHAK. Import, consequence, moment or importance; generally preceded by

M A Y

by *no*. "No matter, now 'tis past." GRAY. The thing, or object which is under particular relation. Space, or quantity upon a modest computation. "A matter of seven miles." L'ESTRANGE. A purulent running or corruption in a sore. Upon the matter, a phrase signifying, upon the whole, about or nearly. "But were upon the matter, equal in foot." CLAREND. This phrase is now obsolete.

To MATTER, *v. n.* used impersonally, to signify; to import, or be of importance. In surgery, to generate or produce corruption or pus. "The herpes beneath matter'd." WISEM. Actively, to regard; to look upon, or consider as of any importance.

MATTERY, *adj.* full of matter, or pus, applied to wounds.

MATTOCK, *S.* (*mattuc*, Sax. *matika*, Slav. and Boh. *matuka*, Pol. and Dalm.) a kind of toothed instrument used to grub up trees and weeds, and to pull up wood. A pickaxe. "You must dig with mattock and with spade." SHAK.

MATTRESS, *S.* (*matrass*, Fr. *attras*, Brit.) a kind of quilt made to lie on. See MATRASS.

MATURATION, *S.* (*maturatio*, Lat.) the act of ripening; the state of growing ripe. In medicine, the suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter.

MATURATIVE, *adj.* (*maturatus*, from *matureo*, Lat.) ripening or conducing to ripeness. In surgery, promoting the suppuration of a sore.

MATURE, *adj.* (*maturus*, Lat.) ripe; perfected by time. Figuratively, brought near to a completion. Well disposed; fit for execution. Well digested; arrived at full age or years of discretion.

To MATURE, *v. a.* (*matureo*, Lat.) to ripen.

MATURELY, *adv.* ripely; completely; with deliberation, or in a well digested manner. Early or soon. "Receiving us more maturely." BENTLEY.

MATURITY, *S.* (*maturité*, Fr. *maturitas*, Lat.) a state of ripeness or perfection.

MAUDLIN, *adj.* (a corruption of *Magdalen*, who being drawn by painters with swollen eyes and a disordered look, might have given occasion to apply the name to a drunken countenance, on account of its bearing some faint and ludicrous resemblance) drunk; intoxicated with liquor.

MAUDLIN, *S.* a plant.

MAUGRE, *S.* (*malgré*, Fr. formerly spelt *maugré*, *malgrado*, Ital.) in spite of; notwithstanding; seldom used, but not obsolete.

MAVIS, *S.* (*mauvais*, Fr.) a kind of thrush. "Thrushes and *mauvisses*." BAC. Not in use.

To MAUL, *v. a.* (see MALL) to beat; to bruise in a coarse and cruel manner.

MAUL, *S.* (*malleus*, Lat. see MALL) a heavy hammer.

MAUND, *S.* (*mand*, Sax. *mande*, Fr.) a hand basket.

To MAUNDER, *v. n.* (*maudire*, Fr.) to grumble; to murmur with discontent.

MAUNDERER, *S.* one that uses murmuring and provoking words through discontent.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY, *S.* (derived by Spelman, from *mande*, Sax. a hand-basket, from which the king was formerly accustomed to give arms to the poor. Minshew, whimsically, imagines it derived from *mandatum*, Lat. a command; because the Lord's supper was instituted and commanded to be celebrated by CHRIST on this day) the Thursday before Good-Friday.

MAUSOLEUM, *S.* (Lat. *mausolee*, Fr. a name given by queen Artemisia, of Caria, to a monument she erected in honour of her husband *Mausolus*) a pompous tomb or monument, erected in honour of a person that is dead.

MAW, *S.* (*maga*, Sax. *maeghe*, Belg. *mag*, Teut. *magone*, Ital.) the stomach of beasts, applied in contempt to that of mankind. The craw or first stomach of birds.

MAWKISH, *adj.* (perhaps from *maw*) apt to produce satiety or loathing.

MAWKISHNESS, *S.* the quality of cloying or producing satiety and loathing.

MAWMET, *S.* (see MAMMET) a puppet or doll; formerly an idol.

MAWMISH, *adj.* (from *maw* or *mauymet*) foolish; nauseous.

MAW-WORM, *S.* a kind of worm which breeds in the guts, and sliding from their inward coat, frequently creep into the stomach or maw.

MAXILLAR, MAXILLARY, *adj.* (from *maxilla*, Lat. the jaw-bone) belonging to the jaw-bone.

MAXIM, *S.* (*maxime*, Fr. *maximus*, Lat.) an axiom; a general and established principle; a leading truth.

MA'Y, (an auxiliary verb by means of which we form the

M E A

English potential mood; its preter is *might*, from *mag*, Goth. *mag*, Sax. Imperfect, *might*: *mig*, Isl. *moge*, Russ. Pol. *moć* and *maęę*, Boh. *maibuns*, Epir. *moghen*, Belg. *mogen*, Teut. We decline the

Eng. *I may* | *thou mayest*, | *he may*, &c.

Sax. *ic mag* | *thū magest* | *he mag*, &c.)

to be permitted; to be possible; to have power. In the imperative mood, or when it is at the beginning of a sentence, it implies a wish that a person should have something in his power. "May you live happily and long." DRYD. *May be*, used adverbially, implies perhaps, or it is possible; when used adjectively, it implies that the thing may, or may not happen; and substantively, a bare possibility, shift, or salvo.

MA'Y, *S.* (derived by some from *maius*, Lat. the name given by Romulus, in respect to the senators or nobles of his city, named in Latin *māiores*; but others suppose it so called from *maia*, the mother of Mercury, who was sacrificed to, on the first day) the fifth month in the year, reckoning January the first: In this month the sun enters Gemini, and vegetables are generally in flower. Figuratively, the early, gay, and most pleasant part of life.

To MA'Y, *v. n.* to gather flowers on the first of May.

MA'Y-BUG, *S.* a chaffer.

MA'Y-FLOWER, *S.* a bloom or blossom which grows in the hedges on a kind of white thorn.

MA'Y-GAME, *S.* a diversion or sport: The object of ridicule.

MA'Y-LILY, *S.* a flower called likewise *the lily of the valley*.

MA'Y-POLE, *S.* a tall pole round which persons dance on the first of May.

MA'YWEED, *S.* a species of chamomile.

MA'YOR, *S.* (*maer*, Brit. *meyer*, Belg. and Teut.) the chief magistrate of a city or town; a justice of the peace during his mayoralty; the king's lieutenant, authorized to make by-laws for the good of his particular community. K. Richard I. changed the bailiffs of London into mayors, in 1189; which was afterwards practised with respect to other cities; and on account of the mayor of London's killing Wat Tyler, the ring leader of an insurrection, with his own hands, the mayors of London have ever since born the title of lord, and a bloody dagger was added to the city arms by way of commemoration.

MA'YORALTY, *S.* the office of a mayor. The exercise or possession of the office of a mayor.

MA'YORESS, the wife of a mayor.

MA'ZARD, *S.* (*maschoire*, Fr. *mase*, Sax.) a jaw; a low word.

MA'ZE, *S.* (*missen*, Belg. to mistake. *Mase*, Sax. a whirlpool) a labyrinth, or place whose passages are so winding and intricate, that it is not easy to get out of them. Figuratively, perplexity, confusion, applied to the mind.

To MA'ZE, *v. a.* to perplex, bewilder, or confuse.

MA'ZY, *adj.* having winding and intricate passages. Perplexed: Confused.

MA'ZER, *S.* (*maiser*, Belg. a knot maple) a cup made of maple. "A bowl or *māzer* curiously carved." DRYD.

M. A. an abbreviation for *magister artium*, or master of arts.

M. B. an abbreviation for *medicinæ baccalaureus*, or bachelor of physic.

M. D. an abbreviation for *medicinæ doctor*, or doctor of physic.

ME, the oblique case of the pronoun *I*, from the dat. accus. and ablat. of *Io*, Sax. *me*, Aram. and Span. *mi*, Brit. It is sometimes used as an expletive in ludicrous language; "Steps *me* a little higher." SHAK. And sometimes ungrammatically for *I*, as *methinks*, and "Me rather had." SHAK. Instead of *I* rather had.

MEA'COCK, *S.* (from *mes*, Fr. signifying something amiss, and *coq*, Fr.) an uxorious or effeminate man.

MEA'COCK, *adj.* tame; timorous; cowardly. "A *mea-cock* wretch." SHAK. Not in use.

ME'AD, *S.* (*meado*, Sax. *medd*, Brit. *mede* and *meade*, Russ. *mid*, Slav. Boh. Carn. *mead*, Dalm. *meethe*, Belg. *metb*, Teut. *mod*, Dan.) a kind of drink made of honey and water, called likewise, metheglin, from *meddigllyn*, Brit.

ME'AD, ME'ADOW, *S.* (*made*, Sax.) ground somewhat watery, not plowed, and covered with grass.

ME'AGER, *S.* (pronounced *meeger* with the *g* hard, from *maigre*, Fr. *māer*, Lat.) lean; wanting flesh. Thin; poor, or hungry, applied to ground.

To ME'AGER, *v. a.* to make lean. "A man *meagered* with long watching." KNOLL.

ME'AGERNESS, *S.* leanness; want of flesh. Scantiness; smallness.

ME'AK,

M E A

ME'AK, *adj.* (pronounced *meek*) a hook with a long handle.

ME'AL, *S.* (*mæl*, Sax. a part, or portion, *mæle*, Sax. a repast, *mucl*, Belg. food, *mabl*, Teut. an entertainment, *mal*. Run. a time) the act of eating at a certain time. A repast. A part or fragment. The flour of wheat corn, finely ground or sifted, from *mælewe*, Sax. *meel*, Belg. and Dan. *mal*. Brit. and Teut. *melo*, Erse. or old Fr. of *malen*, Teut. to grind, *mieleny*, Pol. and Boh. *mlanie*, Slav. and Dalm.

To **ME'AL**, *v. a.* (*meler*, Fr.) to sprinkle, mingle, or spot.

ME'ALMAN, *S.* one that deals in meal.

ME'ALY, *adj.* having the taste or other qualities of meal. Besprinkled or spotted as with meal.

ME'ALY-MOUTHED, *adj.* (Skinner supposes it corrupted from *mild* or *mellow-mouthed*; Johnson supposes it to be derived from the fore mouths of animals, which when rendered, by that means, unable to eat grain, must be fed with meal; but the word alludes to *mealw*, or *malu*, Sax.) soft-mouthed; unable to address a person through bashfulness.

ME'ALY-MOUTHEDNESS, *adv.* bashfulness. The quality of being unable to speak freely to a person from a fear of offending, or an excess of modesty.

ME'AN, *adj.* (*mæne*, Sax. bad or vulgar) wanting dignity; of low birth or rank. Low minded, or base with respect to sentiments. Contemptible, or despicable; low, applied to degree, worth or power. Middle; moderate, or without excess, from *moyen*, Fr. *mian*, Perf. Intervening; intermediate; coming or happening between any two periods of time.

ME'AN, *S.* (*moyen*, Fr. *mian*, Perf.) mediocrity; a middle state between two extremes. A medium. An interval, a portion of time happening between two periods mentioned. An instrument, or any thing used to effect an end. Method or manner, used in the plural, and by the best writers, though ungrammatically, with an adjective singular. "Employed as a *means* of doing good."

ATTEBURY. This seems to be owing to an elliptical sense, or its being taken partitively, instead of *one of many means*. By *all means*, signifies, without doubt, hesitation, or fail. By *no means*, not in any degree or respect; not at all. In this number it is likewise used for revenue, or fortune; probably, as some conjecture, from *de-mesnes*.

To **ME'AN**, *v. n.* (preter and participle *meant*, pronounced *ment*, from *mænan*, Sax. *meenun*, Belg. *meynen*, Teut. *meener*, Dan. *meinen*, old Gall. or Erse. *mniti*, Dalm. *meiniti*, Slav. *menizi*, Port. *mnimæe*, Pol.) to have in the mind; to intend, think about or purpose. Actively, to design or intend. To hint at; to understand.

ME'ANDER, *S.* (from *Meander*, a river in Phrygia, remarkable for its winding course) a maze; labyrinth; a winding course.

ME'ANDROUS, *adj.* having many turnings or windings.

ME'ANING, *S.* (from *mean*, the verb, *mneni*, Boh. *menen-ie*, Slav. *mnimanie*, Pol.) purpose, or intention. The sense, or thing understood by any expression.

ME'ANLY, *adv.* (from *mean* the adjective) moderately; in a low degree. In a poor or base manner. Without wealth, dignity or respect. Without greatness or generosity, applied to the mind.

ME'ANNESS, *S.* want of perfection, or excellence. Defect. Want of dignity, birth, or fortune. Lowness, or want of exalted and generous sentiments, applied to the mind. Sordidness, or excess in sparing and saving money.

ME'ANT, (pronounced *ment*) the perfect and part. passive of **MEAN**.

ME'AN-TIME, **ME'AN-WHILE**, *adv.* in the space or interval happening between two periods of time.

ME'ASE, *S.* (probably a corruption of *measure*) five hundred. "A *mease* of herrings." AINS.

ME'ASLES, *S.* (*maselen*, *messelen*, Belg. *maafen*, Teut. from *maschel*, Belg. *magl*. Brit. a spot) a cutaneous disease, consisting in a general appearance of eruptions, not tending to a suppuration, of the nature of flea bites, which come out the fourth day after a person is taken, and disappear the fourth day after their coming out; so that the distemper bears a near resemblance to the small pox. A disease in swine, appearing in red spots upon their skin. A disease in plants.

ME'ASLED, *adj.* infected with the measles.

ME'ASLY, *adj.* scabbed with the measles.

ME'ASURABLE, *adj.* (pronounced *mesurable*, from *measure*) such as may be measured or computed. Figuratively, moderate, or in small quantity.

M E D

ME'ASURABLENESS, *S.* the quality of being capable of measure.

ME'ASURABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as may be measured moderately.

ME'ASURE, *S.* (pronounced *mezure*; *mesure*, Fr. *misura*, Ital. from *mensura*, Lat.) that by which the quantity or extent of any thing is found. The rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned. Proportion; or settled quantity. A sufficient quantity or degree. A degree. Moderation. Conduct. In music, the interval or space of time, which the person, who beats time, takes between the raising or falling of his hand or foot, in order to make the movement faster or slower, according to the kind of music, or subject that is played or sung. Motion regulated by musical time. The cadence or time observed in poetry or dancing. Syllables limited to certain numbers composing a verse; metre: A tune. To have hard *measure*, is to be hardly dealt by.

To **ME'ASURE**, *v. a.* (*mesurer*, Fr.) to compute the quantity or extent of any thing by some settled rule. To pass through: To comprehend. "Great are thy works; *JEHOVAH*. — What thought can *measure* thee." *Par. Lost*. To adjust; to proportion; used with *by*. To mark out in certain quantities or portions; used with *cut*. To allot or distribute; used with *to* before the person receiving.

ME'ASURELESS, *adj.* not to be measured, or comprehended.

ME'ASUREMENT, *S.* the act of finding the quantity or extent of any thing, by means of some standard or rule.

ME'ASURER, *S.* one that distributes things into proper quantities by means of some standard or rule.

ME'ASURING, *adj.* applied to a cast or throw not to be distinguished in its extent from another, without measuring. "Measuring casts." *WALLER*.

ME'AT, *S.* (*mete* Fr. *mâd*, Run. and Dan. *meets*, Fr. *mate*, Goth.) flesh to be eaten. Food in general.

ME'ATED, *adj.* fed; foddered, applied to cattle.

ME'ATHE, *S.* (*medd*, Brit. from *meddwi*, Brit. to be drunk) drink. "Inoffensive mullets, and *meathes*." *Par. Lost*.

ME'AZLING, (*part.*) generally called *mizzling*, from *mizzle*.

MECHANIC, **MECHANICAL**, (*mechanicus*, Lat. from *μηχανή*, *mechane*, Gr. an art, *mechanique*, Fr.) mean; servile; of mean employ. Constructed by the laws of mechanics. Skilled in mechanics.

MECHANIC, *S.* a manufacturer; or person engaged in trade or low employments.

MECHANICS, *S.* (*mechanica*, Lat.) the geometry of motion, or a mathematical science which shews the effects of powers or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion.

MECHANICALLY, *adv.* according to the laws of mechanism.

MECHANICALNESS, *S.* agreeableness to the laws of mechanism. Meanness.

MECHANICIAN, *S.* (*mechanicien*, Fr.) a man professing and studying the science of the mechanic powers, or the construction of machines. "As *mechanicians* speak." *BOYLE*. Not in use.

MECHANISM, *S.* action according to mechanic laws. The construction of the parts depending on each other in any engine, or complicated machine.

MECHOACAN, *S.* (from *Mechoacan*, a province of new Spain, from whence it is brought) a large root, 12 or 14 inches long, of the thickness of a man's wrist, usually divided into two branches at the bottom; the plant which it belongs to is a species of bind weed.

MECONION, *S.* (*μεκωνιον*) in pharmacy, the expressed juice of poppy. The first excrements of infants. "A *meconium* or sort of dark coloured excrement." *ARBUTH.*

ME'DAL, *S.* (*medaille*, Fr. probably from *metallum*, Lat.) an ancient coin. A piece of metal stamped in honour of some extraordinary action or person.

MEDALLIC, *adj.* belonging to medals.

MEDALLION, *S.* (*medaillon*, Fr.) a large antique stamp or medal, bearing the same respect to ancient coins, as modern medals do to modern money.

ME'DALLIST, *S.* (*medailliste*, Fr.) a man skilled or curious in collecting medals.

To **ME'DDLE**, *v. n.* (*middelen*, Belg. as the Scotch word is *mel*. Skinner derives it from *mester*, Fr. to mingle) to have to do; to concern one's self about; followed by *with*. To interpose or intervene officiously. Actively, to mix or mingle, from *mel*, Scot. *mester*, Fr. "Meddled his talk with many a tear." *SPENS*. The last sense is obsolete.

ME'D.

MEDDLER, *S.* one who interposes, or busies himself with things that do not concern him.

MEDDLESOME, *adj.* officiously interposing in affairs that do not concern one. Intermeddling.

MEDIA'NA, *S.* (Lat.) in anatomy, the name of a vein, or little vessel, made by the union of the cephalic and basilic in the bend of the elbow: Likewise, the seam running along the middle of the tongue.

MEDIA'STINE, *S.* (Fr. *mediastinum*, Lat.) in anatomy, a double fimbriated membrane, formed by the continuation of the pleura, which comes from the sternum, and goes straight down through the middle of the thorax to the vertebrae, round which the guts are convolved, sustained, and prevented from falling from one side of the thorax to the other.

To **MEDIATE**, *v. n.* (from *medius*, Lat. in the middle) to interpose as an equal friend between two parties in order to procure a reconciliation. To be between two. Actively, to form or procure by acting between two parties. To limit by something placed in the middle.

MEDIATE, *adj.* (mediate, Fr.) interposed; coming between. Middle or placed between two extremes. Acting as a means. The last sense is unusual.

MEDIATELY, *adv.* by a secondary or intervening cause.

MEDIA'TION, *S.* (Fr.) interposition or intervention. The state of acting between two persons in order to procure a reconciliation. Agency, or a power acting between. Intercession or intreaty for another.

MEDIA'TOUR, *S.* (mediateur, Fr.) one who acts between two parties in order to procure a reconciliation. One who acts between two parties. An intercessor, or one who intreats or uses his influence in favour of another.

MEDIATO'RIAL, **ME'DIATORY**, *adj.* belonging to a mediator.

MEDIA'TORSHIP, *S.* the office of a mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX, *S.* a female or woman who acts between, or endeavours to reconcile two parties at variance.

ME'DIC, *S.* (medica, Lat.) a plant.

ME'DICAL, *adj.* (medicus, Lat.) physical; relating to medicine, or the art of healing.

ME'DICALLY, *adv.* after the manner of medicine; according to the art, or operations, of physic.

ME'DICAMENT, *S.* (Fr. *medicamentum*, Lat.) any thing used in healing; generally applied to external remedies.

MEDICAME'NTAL, *adj.* relating to medicines.

MEDICAME'NTALLY, *adv.* after the manner, or with the power of medicine.

To **ME'DICATE**, *v. a.* (medicatus of medico, Lat.) to tincture, impregnate, or alter by the infusion of medicines.

MEDICA'TION, *S.* the act of tincturing, impregnating, or altering by the infusion of medical ingredients. The use of physic. "To declare medication." BROWN. The last sense is obsolete.

MEDICINABLE, *adj.* (medicinalis, Lat.) having the power of physic, or having the qualities of healing, curing, or removing disorders.

MEDICINAL, *adj.* (at present, it is accented on the second syllable, but is used in the best authors with the accent on the third or last syllable but one; from *medicinalis*, Lat.) having the power of healing; belonging to physic.

MEDICINALLY, *adv.* (generally pronounced as if spelt, *medicinally*) physically.

ME'DICINE, *S.* (pronounced *medcin*, from *medicine*, Fr. *medicina*, Lat.) physic; any drug given to cure a disorder. The art of healing.

To **ME'DICINE**, *v. a.* to operate like physic. "Not all drowsy syrups—shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep." SHAK. Not in use.

MEDI'ETY, *S.* (mediété, Fr. *medietas*, Lat.) a middle state. Participation of two natures. Not in use.

MEDIO'CRITY, *S.* (mediocrité, Fr. *mediocritas*, Lat.) a small degree: A middle rate or state. Moderation; temperance. "The law of reason teacheth mediocrity in meats." HOOKER. The last sense is obsolete.

To **ME'DITATE**, *v. a.* (meditatus from *meditor*, Lat. *mediter*, Fr.) to plan, scheme or contrive in the mind. To think on or revolve in the mind. Neuterly, to think, dwell on, or contemplate with intense thought; generally applied to the mind when contemplating or intensely thinking on the objects of religion.

MEDITATION, *S.* (Fr. *meditatio*, Lat.) deep thought, or close and intent application of the mind to any subject. Thought employed on sacred subjects. A series of thoughts suggested by any object or subject, generally applied to those in divinity.

MEDITATIVE, *adj.* addicted to intense thought. Expressing any intention or design.

MEDITERRANE, **MEDITERRANEAN**, **MEDITERRANEOUS**, *adj.* (mediterrane, Fr. from *medius*, Lat. in the middle, and *terra*, Lat. the earth) surrounded with land. Inland, or at a distance from the sea.

ME'DIUM, *S.* (Lat.) any thing which intervenes or comes between. Any term or word used in reasoning in order to draw a conclusion; the middle term which connects the two extremes in a proposition. The middle place or degree. In mechanical philosophy, that space or region which a body passes in its motion towards any point. In arithmetic, a number equally distant from each extreme.

ME'DLAR, *S.* (mesple, Fr. *mespilus*, Lat.) the fruit of the medlar-tree, which contains five hard seeds, and is not fit for eating till it begins to decay.

ME'DLEY, or **ME'DLY**, *S.* (from *meddle*, to mingle) a mixture; a confused mass; a collection of different pieces injudiciously joined together in the same book. Generally used to convey contempt.

ME'DLEY, *adj.* mixed; confused. "Make medley war." DRYD.

MEDU'LLAR, **MEDU'LLARY**, *adj.* (medullaire, Fr. from *medulla*, Lat. marrow) belonging to, or resembling the marrow.

MEE'D, *S.* (med, mede, Sax. *niedom*, Dan. *miets*, Teut.) a reward; or recompence. "Without the meed of some me—ludious tear." MILT. Used only, but seldom, by poets.

MEE'K, *adj.* (mekki, mehak, makak, Slav. *mebak*, Dalm. *meki*, Boh. *miki*, Port. *mickki* and *mieky*, Pol. *mekek*, Car. *minkr*, Ill.) not easily provoked to anger by affronts: Bearing affronts without resentment.

To **MEE'KEN**, *v. a.* to calm anger or resentment; to make mild or tame. "His horrid heart—was meeken'd." THOMSON. It has, perhaps, no other authority.

MEE'KLY, *adv.* in a mild, or gentle manner; in such a manner as to bear affronts without any resentment or anger.

MEE'KNESS, *S.* a temper of mind not easily provoked; to resentment by injuries, but bearing provocations with a resignation to God. A disposition of mind to receive and entertain any doctrine or truth, without opposing it with rancour, or rejecting it through prejudice. "Receive with meekness the ingrafted word." JAM. i. 21.

MEE'R, *adj.* simple: Unmixed. See **MERE**.

MEE'R, *S.* a lake or boundary. See **MERE**.

MEE'RED, *adj.* (from *mere*, Sax.) relating to boundary: "The meered question." SHAK. Not in use.

MEE'T, *S.* (the etymology is uncertain; Skinner derives it from *maet*, Belg. a companion; perhaps it may be derived from *maethian*, Sax. or *metior*, Lat. to measure) fit; proper; qualified; adapted to any use. Followed by *with*, even. "He'll meet with you." SHAK. The last sense is low.

To **MEE'T**, *v. a.* (preter *I met*, or *have met*, particip. *meet*; from *metan*, Sax. to find) to light on; to be treated with: To close or touch. To find; to assemble in the same place from different parts. Neuterly, to encounter, or come face to face. To engage. To assemble or come together in the same place. Followed by *with*, to find, or light on. To join. To obviate, anticipate, or prevent. To advance half way. To unite or join.

MEE'TER, *S.* one that accosts, finds accidentally, or comes up to a person face to face.

MEE'TING, *S.* an assembly. A congress. The congregation in a place of worship belonging to the dissenters. A conflux or union of two rivers.

MEE'TING-HOUSE, *S.* a place where dissenters assemble to worship. The word *house* is generally dropped in conversation.

MEE'TLY, *adv.* in a fit or proper manner.

MEE'TNESS, *S.* fitness or propriety.

ME'GRIM, *S.* (migrain, Fr. a corruption of *μικρανία*, *mikrania*, Gr. whence *megrin*) a disorder of the head, attended with a sensation of turning round.

To **ME'INE**, *v. a.* to mingle. ARMS.

ME'INY, *S.* (menigu, Sax. *mesnie*, Fr.) a retinue; domestic servants. "They summoned up their meiny." SHAK.

MELANCHOLIC, *adv.* (from *melancholy*) disordered or afflicted with melancholy; fanciful; gloomy, or sad.

MELANCHOLY, *S.* (from *μελανος*, *melanos*, Gr. black, and *χολη*, *chole*, Gr. the bile) a disease supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile, but really arises from too heavy and viscid blood. A kind of madness in which the person appears dull and sorrowful, and has his mind generally fixed on one object. A gloomy, pensive temper.

M E M

ME'LANCHOLY, *adj.* gloomy; dismal; habitually pensive and dejected.

MEL'CEUS, *S.* (*meliceris*, Gr.) a tumour inclosed in a cystis or bag, consisting of a matter like honey, whence it derives its name.

ME'LILOT, *S.* (*Fr. melilotus*, Lat.) a plant.

To **ME'LIORATE**, *v. a.* (*meliorer*, Fr. from *melior*, Lat. better) to make better or improve.

MELIORATION, *S.* (*Fr.*) the act of rendering a thing better.

MELIORITY, *S.* (*melior*, Lat. better) the state of being better.

MELLIFICATION, *S.* (*mellificatus*, from *mellifico*, Lat.) the act or practice of making honey; production of honey.

MELLIPLUENCE, *S.* (*mel*, honey, and *fluens*, Lat. flowing) a honied flow; a flow of sweetness.

ME'LLOW, *adj.* (derived by Skinner from *meawwa*, Sax. soft, it being common to change *l* into *r*. Johnson, notwithstanding, derives it thus from the Latin, *mollis*, *molle*, *mollew*, *mellow*; it seems to me rather to be derived from *mild*, or *milise*, Sax. *meloe*, Russ. *mily*, Pol.) soft with ripeness. Soft in sound. Fat, applied to ground. Figuratively, drunk.

To **ME'LLOW**, *v. a.* to ripen; to soften by ripeness. To ripen by age. To soften. To bring to maturity or perfection. Neuterly, to grow ripe.

ME'LLOWNESS, *S.* the state of fruits made soft by ripeness or time. Maturity; full age.

MELOCO'TON, *S.* (*melocotone*, Span.) a quince. Obsolete.

MELO'DIOUS, *adj.* (from *melody*) founding grateful to the ear; harmonious; musical.

MELO'DIOUSNESS, *S.* harmoniousness. Sweetness of sound.

ME'LODY, *S.* (*melodia*, Gr. from *melis*, *meli*, Gr. honey, and *ode*, Gr. finging) the agreeable effect of different musical sounds ranged or disposed in a proper succession, and caused only by one single part, voice or instrument; whence it is distinguished from harmony: Though both words are used in discourse and writing as if they were synonymous. Music; an agreeableness of sound that raises pleasure in the mind.

ME'LOH, *S.* (*Fr. melo*, Lat.) a plant, which runs along the ground and produces a fruit resembling the cucumber, but far more bulky, and more rich in taste.

ME'LOH-THISTLE, *S.* a plant.

To **ME'LT**, *v. a.* (*melten*, Sax. *smelten*, Belg.) to dissolve any solid substance and make it liquid, either by means of fluids or heat. To dissolve, or break in pieces. Figuratively, to soften to love or tenderness. To waste away. "Melted down thy youth." SHAK. Neuterly, to become liquid, or be made fluid. Figuratively, to be softened to pity or any benevolent passion; to grow tender, mild or gentle. To be dissolved; to lose substance or vanish. To be subdued or overpowered with affliction.

ME'LTR, *S.* one that dissolves metals or other solid substances by heat.

ME'LTRINGLY, *adv.* in a tender or affectionate manner: Like something rendered soft or fluid by heat.

ME'LWEL, *S.* a kind of fish.

ME'MBER, *S.* (*membre*, Fr. *membrum*, Lat.) a limb or joint of an animal body. A part of a discourse; a head; a clause. Any part composing, or belonging to, a whole. A single person belonging to a society or community.

ME'MBRANE, *S.* (*Fr. membrum*, Lat.) a web of several sorts of fibres interwoven together, serving to wrap up some parts in the fabric of an animal.

MEMBRANA'CEOUS, **MEMBRA'NEOUS**, **ME'MBRANOUS**, *adj.* (*membraneux*, Fr.) consisting of membranes.

MEMENTO, *S.* (Lat. remember) a hint, or notice, to recall a thing into the memory.

MEMO'IR, *S.* (*memoire*, Fr.) an account of some transactions written in a familiar manner, either by one concerned in them; or by an eye-witness. A hint, notice, or account of any thing.

MEMORABLE, *adj.* (*Fr. memorabilis*, Lat.) worthy of being remembered.

MEMORABLY, *adv.* in a manner worthy of being remembered.

MEMORANDUM, *S.* (Lat. to be remembered) a note to assist the memory.

MEMO'RIAL, *adj.* (*Fr. memorialis*, Lat.) preserving the memory or remembrance of a thing; contained in the memory.

MEMORIAL, *S.* a monument or something erected to preserve the memory of some great person or action. A hint to assist the memory. The representation of a transaction, given by way of remonstrance or complaint from one prince, or his ambassador, to another.

M E R

MEMO'RIALIST, *S.* one who makes remonstrances or sets forth any particular circumstance.

MEMORY, *S.* (*memorie*, Fr. *memoria*, Lat.) the power of reviving those ideas in our minds, which have disappeared or have been laid aside for a time. The act of recollecting things past. Exemption from oblivion. The time or period of a person's knowledge. A memorial. Reflection.

MEN, the plural of **MAN**.

MEN-PLEASER, *S.* one that servilely endeavours to please mankind, and at the same time is negligent of religious offices.

To **MEN'ACE**, *v. a.* (*menacer*, Fr.) to threaten.

MEN'ACE, *S.* a threat, or positive assurance of mischief on certain conditions.

MEN'ACER, *S.* one who threatens or denounces mischief to another.

MENAGE, *S.* (*Fr. pronounced menage*) a collection of animals. "The largest menage that I met with." ADDIS.

MENAGE'RIE, or **MENAGE'RY**, *S.* (*menagerie*, Fr.) a place where wild beasts or animals are kept.

To **MEN'D**, *v. a.* (*emendo*, Lat.) to repair or make good any breach or decay. To correct or alter for the better. To help or advance. To improve or increase. Neuterly, to grow better, to be changed for the better.

MEN'DABLE, *adj.* capable of being altered for the better. A low word.

MEN'DER, *S.* one that repairs breaches or decays. One that alters or corrects for the better.

MEN'DICANT, *adj.* (*mendicans*, Lat.) begging.

MEN'DICANT, *S.* (*mendicant*, Fr.) a beggar; one of a religious society that subsists by alms acquired by begging.

MEN'DS, *S.* a corruption of *amends*.

MEN'IAL, *adj.* (from *meiny* or *many*, *meni*, Sax. *mesuie*, old Fr.) belong to the retinue or number of servants. Of a low or base employ. "The most menial servants." SWIFT. Johnson says, with respect to this passage, that the dean seems not to have known the meaning of this word; but it may be replied, that the sense he has affixed to it, however improper, is authorised by general practice.

MEN'OW, *S.* a fish commonly called a minnow.

MEN'SAL, *adj.* (*mensalis*, Lat.) belonging to the table; familiar and discursive. "Conversation either mental or 'mensal.'" A word coined by the authour of Clarissa, who seems to assume that liberty rather too often.

MEN'STRUAL, *adj.* (*Fr. menstruus*, Lat.) monthly; happening every month. Lasting a month. Belonging to a *menstruum*, from *menstruux*, Fr.

MEN'STRUOUS, *adj.* (*menstruus*, Lat.) having a monthly flux.

MEN'STRUUM, *S.* (Johnson supposes it derived from some notion of the old chemists about the influence of the moon in the preparing dissolvents) a liquor used to dissolve any thing, or to extract the virtues of any ingredients by infusion or boiling.

MENSURABILITY, *S.* (*mensurabilité*, Fr.) capacity of being measured.

MENSURABLE, *adj.* (from *mensura*, Lat. a measure) capable of being measured.

MENSURAL, *adj.* (from *mensura*, Lat.) relating to measure.

To **MENSURATE**, *v. a.* to measure or take the dimensions of any thing.

MENSURATION, *S.* the act or practice of measuring. The dimensions or quantity found out by the means of a measure.

MEN'TAL, *adj.* (*mentale*, Fr. from *mens*, *mentis*, Lat.) existing in the mind; belonging to the mind: Internal.

MEN'TALLY, *adv.* in the mind; in thought and meditation, opposed to externally, or to practice.

MEN'TION, *S.* (*Fr. mentio*, Lat.) a hint; an expression in writing or speaking. A recital of any thing.

To **MEN'TION**, *v. a.* (*mentionner*, Fr.) to express in words or writing.

MEPHITICAL, *adj.* (*mephitis*, Lat.) ill-favoured; stinking; poisonous. "Mephitical exhalations." QUINCEY.

MERCANTANT, *S.* (*mercantante*, Ital.) a foreigner or foreign trader. "A mercantant or else a pedant." SHAK.

MERCANTILE, *adj.* (*mercator*, Lat.) belonging to trade; belonging to a merchant; commercial.

MERCAT, *S.* (*mercatus*, Lat.) a market; trade; the persons that sell goods at a market. "Drove the mercat out of the temple." SPRAT. Not in use.

MERCATURE, *S.* (*mercatura*, Lat.) the practice of buying and selling. Wants authority.

MERCENARINESS, *S.* (from *mercenary*) a low and sordid respect to gain or lucre.

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MERCENARY, *adj.* (*mercenaire*, Fr. *mercenarius*, Lat.) acting only for hire, or from a low and sordid prospect of gain. *Hired*: Sold for money.

MERCENARY, *S.* (*mercenaire*, Fr.) a hireling. One retained or serving for pay; generally applied to soldiers.

MERCER, *S.* (*mercier*, Fr.) one who sells silks.

MERCERY, *S.* (*mercerie*, Fr.) the trade of selling silk-goods, or silks sold by mercers.

TO MERCHAND, *v. n.* (*merchander*, Fr.) to trade, or traffic; followed by *with*. "Ferdinando merchanded with France." *BAC.* Not in use.

MERCHANDISE, *S.* (*merchandise*, Fr.) traffic, commerce, or trade. Wares; any thing bought or sold.

TO MERCHANDISE, *v. n.* to trade or traffic.

MERCHANT, *S.* (*marchand*, Fr.) one who trades with persons in foreign countries.

MERCHANTLIKE, **MERCHANTLY**, *adj.* like a merchant.

MERCHANT-MAN, *S.* a trading ship.

MERCHANTABLE, *adj.* fit, or likely, to be bought or sold.

MERCIFULL, *adj.* (from *mercy* and *full*) willing to pity, spare, or pardon an offence, or offender; unwilling to punish.

MERCIFULLY, *adv.* with pity or an inclination to spare an offender.

MERCIFULNESS, *S.* the quality of pitying or sparing offenders.

MERCILESS, *adj.* without pity or compassion; cruel; severe.

MERCILESSLY, *adv.* in such a manner, as neither to pity nor spare an offender.

MERCILESSNESS, *S.* the quality of punishing without pity or pardon.

MERCURIAL, *adj.* (*mercurialis*, Lat.) formed under the influence of Mercury. Active; sprightly; volatile. In medicine, consisting of quick-silver or mercury.

MERCURIFICATION, *S.* the act of mixing or incorporating with quick-silver.

MERCURY, *S.* (*mercurius*, Lat.) in mythology, a deity held to be the messenger of the other gods; to preside over eloquence and trade; to be the inventor of music, the interrupter of the will of the other deities and the son of Jupiter by Maia. In chemistry, quick-silver. In heraldry, a purple colour: In astronomy, the least and lowest of the planets, next the moon; its mean motion is 59 minutes, 8 seconds: But sometimes it is so swift as to go a whole degree and 40 minutes in a day. Figuratively, sprightliness, applied to the mind. A carrier of news-papers: The last sense is low, and mere cant. In botany, a plant.

MERCY, *S.* (*merci*, Fr. contracted from *miseriordia*, Lat.) the act of passing by crimes without punishing them. Unwillingness to punish. The act of pitying and pardoning offenders. Pardon. Preceded by *at*, exposed to the discretion, caprice, or power of another. "At the mercy of every infant." *POPE.*

MERCY-SEAT, *S.* in Scripture, a covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited; it was made of gold, having a cherubim at each end, of the same metal, who with their wings seemed to form a throne for the majesty of God, represented as seated between these images: From hence it was that Moses received his oracles; and it is alluded to in the New Testament as a remarkable type of CHRIST, who interposeth between himself, his father, and the law. See *Gal. iii. 10, 13. Rom. iii. 25. Exod. xxv. 17, 20, 22. xxvi. 34.*

MERE, *adj.* (*merus*, Lat.) entire. Only; exclusive of all other persons or things. Simple.

MERE, or **MER**, whether in the beginning, middle, or end of the names of places, is derived from *mere*, Sax. a pool or lake.

MERE, *S.* (Sax.) a large pool or lake.

MERELY, *adv.* simply; only; barely; exclusive of any other way, design, or purpose.

MERESTONE, *S.* (*mæra*, Sax. a measure, or limit: *Mera*, Russ. and Slav. *miran*, Dalm. and Boh. *miara*, Pol. *mara*, Port. Perf.) a stone used to mark the boundaries or limits of lands.

MERETRICIOUS, *adj.* (*meretricius*, Lat. from *meretrix*, Lat. a harlot) used by, or belonging to harlots: Seducing or alluring by false show.

MERETRICIOUSLY, *adv.* after the manner of a harlot: With false allurements.

MERETRICIOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of using false-allurements like those of harlots.

MERIDIAN, *S.* (*meridien*, Fr. *meridies*, Lat.) noon, or mid-day. In geography, a line drawn from North to

M E S

South which the sun crosses at noon. Figuratively, the particular state or place of a thing. The highest point of glory or power. Applied to an artificial globe; the brazen circle in which the globe hangs and turns.

MERIDIAN, *adj.* at the point of noon. Southern, or extended to the North and South. Figuratively, raised to the highest point.

MERIDIONAL, *adj.* (Fr.) southern. Situated towards the South; looking towards the South.

MERIDIONALITY, *S.* situated in the South. Position of a place, so as to look towards the South.

MERIDIONALLY, *adv.* with a southern aspect.

MERIT *S.* (*merite*, Fr. *meritum*, Lat.) desert: Excellence deserving honour or reward. A reward deserved. Claim or right of approbation, or applause.

TO MERIT, *v. a.* (*meriter*, Fr.) to deserve; to have a right to claim somewhat on account of one's excellencies. To earn. It is most properly used in a good sense; but sometimes occurs in a bad one.

MERITORIOUS, *adj.* (*meriteux*, Fr.) deserving reward; of great desert.

MERITORIOUSLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to deserve reward.

MERITORIOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of a thing, action or person, which gives them a right to approbation and reward.

MERITOT, *S.* (supposed by Skinner to be a corruption of *viret tost*, Fr. to turn round soon or quick) a kind of play. *AINS.*

MERLIN, *S.* (Belg. *esmerillon*, Fr. *smiriglio*, Ital.) a kind of hawk.

MERMAID, *S.* (from *mer*, the sea, and *maid*) a sea-monster, supposed to have a woman's face and shape, but a fishes tail.

MERMAID'S-TRUMPET, *S.* a kind of fish.

MERRILY, *adv.* (from *merry*) in a gay, joyous or mirthful manner.

MERRIMAKE, *S.* a festival; a meeting to be joyous.

TO MERRIMAKE, *v. a.* to feast; to be jovial or merry.

MERRIMENT, *S.* mirth; gaiety; sport that causes laughter. Laughter.

MERRINESS, *S.* the quality of being cheerful, or promoting mirth among others.

MERRY, *adj.* (*mirig*, Sax. *mera*, Ital.) full of mirth, joy, and laughter. Causing laughter. Prosperous, or making cheerful. "A merry gale." *DRYD.* To make merry. To junket, drink, and give a loose to laughter and joy with a friend.

MERRY-ANDREW, *S.* a buffoon or person who endeavours to raise laughter in others by odd gestures and comical expressions.

MERRY-THOUGHT, *S.* a forked bone, on the upper part of the breast of fowls, so called because pulled on each side by young persons from a traditionary opinion, that the person who has the longest side, shall be married first.

MESERIC, *S.* (*meserique*, Fr. from *meserion*, Gr. whence, according to analogy, it should be written *meserique*) belonging to the mesentery.

MERSION, *S.* (*mersio*, Lat.) the act of sinking or plunging over head.

MESEMS, *v. imp.* (from *me* and *seems* used for, *it seems to me*; instead of this word we generally use *methinks*, or *methought*, both of which are ungrammatical) I think; it appears to me.

MESENTERIC, *adj.* (*mesenterique*, Fr.) belonging to the mesentery.

MESENTERY, *S.* (*mesentere*, Fr. from *meson*, Gr. the middle, and *enteron*, Gr. an intestine) in anatomy, a fat membrane placed in the middle of the abdomen, almost of a circular figure, with a narrow production to which the end of the colon and beginning of the rectum are tied; the intestines are fastened like a border on its circumference.

MESH, *S.* (*maesche*, Belg. *mache*, old Fr. hence Johnson recommends both the spelling, and pronouncing it *masht*) the space or interstice between the threads of a net.

TO MESH, *v. a.* to catch in a net. To ensnare. "The flies by chance *mesht* in the air." *DRAYTON.*

MESHY, *adj.* made of net work.

MESLIN, *S.* (from *mesler*, Fr. to mix. Johnson chuses to derive it from *miscellane*, corrupted. See *MASLIN*) mixed corn, consisting of wheat and rye.

MESS, *S.* (*mes*, old Fr. *messo*, Ital. *mes*, Goth. *mesa* or *mesa*, Span. *mesa*, *myse*, Sax. a table, or dish, *messo*, Slav. *meszo*, Dalm. *masso*, Boh. *miezzo*, Pol. *mats*, Goth. *meat*) a dish; a quantity of food sent to table at once.

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To ME'SS, *v. a.* to eat or feed.
MESSAGE, *S.* (Fr. *messaggio*, Ital. from *missus*, Lat. sent) an errand; any thing told to another to be related to a third person.
ME'SSENGER, *S.* (*messager*, Fr. *messaggiere*, Ital.) one who is sent on an errand. One who is sent to a third person. One who is sent with an account of something to a third person. A person paid by the government to carry dispatches relating to affairs of state, and is likewise employed by the secretaries warrants to apprehend and keep in custody persons suspected of high treason. A fore-runner or harbinger.
MESSIAH, *S.* (משיח, Heb. anointed) the title given by way of eminence to our SAVIOUR, meaning the same in Hebrew as CHRIST in the Greek, and alludes to the authority he had to assume the characters of King, Priest, Prophet, and that of SAVIOUR of the world.
ME'SSIEURS, *S.* (plural of *monseigneur*, Fr.) sirs, or gentlemen.
ME'SSMATE, *S.* one who eats at the same table with another.
ME'SSUAGE, *S.* (*messuagium*, Lat. according to Johnson, formed from *mesnagē*, by mistaking the *n* for *u*, which in court hand are both alike, *mesnage* coming from *mairson*, Fr.) in law, a dwelling-house with lands adjoining.
ME'T, *participle* of MEET.
METACARPUS, *S.* (from *μετα*, *meta*, Gr. behind, and *καρπος*, *karpos*, Gr. the hand) in anatomy, the wrist, or that part behind the hand and the fingers.
METACARPAL, *adj.* belonging to the metacarpus.
ME'TAL, *S.* (Fr. *metallum*, Lat.) a firm, heavy, opaque and hard substance, fusible by fire, when cold growing solid again, malleable under the hammer, and of a bright, glossy, glittering substance when newly cut or broken. Figuratively, courage or spirit. In the last sense more properly written *mettle*.
METALLIC, **METALLICAL**, *adj.* (*metallique*, Fr.) partaking, consisting of, or containing metal. Made of metal.
ME'TALLINE, *adj.* impregnated with, or containing metal. Consisting, or made of metal.
ME'TALLIST, *S.* a worker in metals. A person skilled in metals.
METALLURGIST, *S.* (*metallum*, Lat. metal, and *εργον*, *ergon*, Gr.) a worker in metals.
METALLURGY, *S.* (see METALLURGIST) the act of working metals, and separating them from their ores.
TO METAMORPHOSE, (*metamorphoser*, Fr. from *μεταμορφωω*, *metamorpho*, Gr.) to change the form or shape of any thing. To change into a different shape or animal.
METAMORPHOSIS, *S.* (*μεταμορφωσις*, *metamorphosis*, Gr.) change of shape. The change an animal undergoes both in its formation and growth. The various shapes some insects assume in the different stages of their existence, as the silkworm, &c.
METAPHOR, *S.* (*metaphore*, Lat. *μεταφορα*, *metaphora*, Gr.) in rhetoric, a simile comprized in one word. The spring awakes the flowers; *i. e.* the springs calls the power of vegetation to action, as the power of a sleeping animal are excited by awakening him.
METAPHORIC, **METAPHORICAL**, *adj.* (*metaphorique*, Fr.) belonging to a metaphor. Figuratively, not according to the primary and literal sense.
METAPHRASE, *S.* (*μεταφρασις*, *metaphrasis*, Gr.) a close and verbal translation from one language into another.
METAPHRAST, *S.* (*metaphraste*, Fr.) one who translates literally, or word for word, out of one language into another.
METAPHYSIC, **METAPHYSICAL**, *adj.* versed in metaphysics, abstracted; used by Shakespeare in its literal sense, for supernatural.
METAPHYSIC, **METAPHYSICS**, *S.* (*metaphysique*, Fr. from *μετα*, *meta*, Gr. beyond, and *φυσικη*, *phusike*, Gr. natural) ontology, or the science which treats of being in the abstract, or without being confined to any species. Some extend this word to comprehend the science of immaterial beings; which is properly *pneumatics*.
METAPLASM, *S.* (from *μετα*, *meta*, Gr. behind, and *πλασσω*, *plasso*, Gr. to form or place) in grammar, the changing or transposing a letter or syllable in a word. In rhetoric, the placing of words, syllables, or letters, contrary to the natural order.
METATARSAL, *adj.* (from *metatarsus*) belonging to the metatarsus.
METATARSUS, *S.* (Gr. beyond the *tarsus*) in anatomy, that part of a human skeleton, which consists of five bones, and reaches from the heel to the toes, containing the middle of the foot.

METATHE'SIS, *S.* (Gr.) in grammar, the transposition of the letters or syllables of a word, as *evandre* for *evander*.
TO ME'TE, *v. a.* (*metior*, Lat. *metan*, Sax.) to measure; to reduce to measure.
ME'TEWAND, **ME'TEYARD**, *S.* a staff of a certain length with which things are measured. A measure. "Do no unrighteousness in *meteyard*." Lev. xix. 35.
TO METEMPSYCHO'SE, *S.* (from *metempsychose*, Fr.) to translate from one species or form into another. "The souls of usurers—Lucian affirms to be *metempsychosed*." PEACH. Not in use.
METEMPSYCHO'SES, *S.* (from *μετα*, *meta*, Gr. afterwards, and *εμψυχω*, *empsychō*, Gr. to animate or enliven) the transmigration of souls, after death to other bodies.
ME'TEOR, *S.* (*μετεωρα*, *meteora*, Gr. raised on high) a mixt, changeable, moveable, and imperfect body, appearing in the atmosphere, formed out of the common elements by the action of the heavenly bodies. Igneous meteors, consist of fat, sulphurous smoke set on fire; such are lightening, thunder, falling stars, &c. Aerial or airy meteors, consists of air and spirituous exhalations; such are winds, &c. Aqueous or watery meteors are composed of vapours, or watery particles condensed by cold or heat; such are clouds, rainbows, hail, snow, &c.
METEORO'LOGICAL, *adj.* (from *meteorology*) belonging to the doctrine of meteors.
METEORO'LOGIST, *S.* a person skilled in the nature and causes of meteors.
METEORO'LOGY, *S.* (*μετεωρα*, *meteora*, Gr. meteors, and *λογω*, *lego*, Gr. to discourse or treat of) the doctrine of meteors. A discourse treating of the cause and nature of meteors.
ME'TER, *S.* a measure.
ME'THEGLIN, *S.* (*meddiglyn*, or *meddiglyn*, Brit. from *medd*, Brit. honey and *llyn*, a drink.) a drink made of honey boiled in water, to which are added ginger, cloves and mace; after which it is fermented with yeast, and bottled.
METHINKS, *v. impers.* (compounded of *me* and *thinks*; supposed to be a Norman corruption, who often confound *me* and *I*) I think, imagine or suppose. So it seems to me. *Me seems* is recommended by Johnson to be used instead of this word, as being more grammatical.
ME'THOD, *S.* (*methode*, Fr. from *μεθοδος*, *methodos*, Gr.) the placing of several things or ideas, or performing several operations in such an order, as is most convenient and proper to attain some end. The manner in which a thing is done.
METHO'DICAL, *adj.* (*methodique*, Fr.) ranged or placed in proper and just order; performing things in a regular and orderly manner.
METHO'DICALLY, *adv.* in a manner consistent with regularity and order.
TO ME'THODIZE, *v. a.* to regulate, or dispose in just and proper order.
ME'THODIST, *S.* a physician who prescribes from theory. "Our wariest physicians, not only chemists, but *metho-dists*." BAYLE. A new sect of religious, which arose about the year 1738, so called from their affectation of being more strict observers of rule, and pretending to greater lights than the regular clergy. Their distinguishing doctrine seems to be a revival of antinomianism, and a pretence of extraordinary illuminations from the Holy Ghost; the new birth, which they seem to confine to their followers; and such highflown notions of their own perfections as to brand the rest of the clergy with a total ignorance of the nature of Christianity. See Gibson, Bp. of London's fourth Pastoral Letter, and the Extract made by him from Whitfield's Journals.
METHO'UGH'T, *v. imp.* (the preter of *methink*, pronounced *methought*) I thought or imagined. It appeared or seemed to me. Johnson censures this word as ungrammatical, recommending *me seems* in its stead, but observes justly, that *me seemed* is not to be seen in any authour.
METONY'MICAL, *adj.* (from *metonymy*) used by metonymy, for some other word or sense.
METONY'MICALLY, *adv.* after the manner of a metonymy.
METONY'MY, *S.* (*metonymie*, Fr. from *μετα*, *meta*, Gr. importing change, and *ονομα*, *onoma*, Gr. a name, or noun) in rhetoric, a figure, wherein a word is used instead of another, as the effect for the cause; the thing containing for the thing contained, &c. thus we say, the kettle boils; for the water contained in the kettle.
ME'TRE, *S.* (*μετρον*, *metron*, Gr. *metrum*, Lat.) a collection of words disposed in lines consisting of a certain number of

of syllables, so as to appear harmonious to the ear. Measure; verse.

ME'TRICAL, *adj.* (*metricus*, Lat. *metrique*, Fr.) confined to metre: Measured or limited to a certain number of syllables.

METRO'POLIS, *S.* (Lat. *metropole*, Fr. from *μητηρ*, *meter*, Gr. a mother, and *πολις*, *polis*, Gr. a city) the mother city; or chief city of any country.

METROPO'LITAN, *S.* (*metropolitanus*, Lat. from *metropolis*, Lat.) a bishop of a mother church, or of the chief church in the chief city: An archbishop.

METROPO'LITAN, *adj.* belonging to, or situated in the metropolis.

METROPOLI'TICAL, *adj.* belonging to the chief city. "Metropolitcal city." RALEIGH.

ME'TTLE, *S.* (corrupted from *metal*, but not without reason written thus, when used in a metaphorical sense) spirit: Sprightliness; courage. Shakespeare uses it for substance, or *metal*. "O thou, whose self-same *mettle*."

METTTLED, *adj.* sprightly; courageous; full of spirits or fire.

ME'TTLESOME, *adj.* sprightly; lively; gay; courageous; full of spirits; fiery. "A *mettlesome* horse." Tatler, No. 61.

ME'TTLESOMELY, *adv.* with sprightliness; vigour; ardour, or courage.

ME'W, *S.* (*mue*, Fr.) a cage; an inclosure; a place wherein any thing is confined: At present, applied to a prince's, or nobleman's stables. A sea fowl, from *mæw*, Sax. *mæw*, Teut.

To **ME'W**, *v. a.* to inclose in a cage. To shut up; to confine, or imprison. To shed the feathers, from *mue* of *muer*, Fr. to moult. Johnson, after Skinner, believes it to be used in this sense, because birds are, by close confinement, brought to shed their feathers. To make a noise like a cat, from *miauler*, Fr.

To **ME'W**, *v. n.* (*miauler*, Fr.) to squall like a young infant.

MEZE'REON, *S.* a plant, a species of spurge lawrel.

MEZZOTI'NTO, *S.* (Ital. half painting) a kind of graving upon copper, invented by prince Rupert, which receives its name from resembling painting, and is performed by marking the plate in furrows or cross lines, after which they are rubbed down, with a burnisher or scraper according to the depth or lightness of the shades required.

MIA'SM, *S.* (from *μιασμο*, *miaino*, Gr. to infect) particles or atoms, supposed to arise from disordered persons, and to infect others with the same disorders, at a distance.

MICE, the plural of *Mouse*.

MICHAELMAS, *S.* (from *Michael* and *mas*, a festival) the festival of the archangel Michael; celebrated on the 29th of September.

To **MIC'HE**, *v. n.* (perhaps from *miche*, Fr. a small loaf, because it might be overlooked; from *muser*, Fr. according to Skinner) to be secret, covered or hid. "This *mic'ing* maliken." SHAK. Not in use.

MIC'HER, *adj.* (from *miche*) a lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and bye-places out of sight. "Shall the blessed fun of heaven prove a *micher*." SHAK.

MIC'KLE, *adj.* (*micel*, Sax. *mikel*, Isl.) much; great. "Mickle is the powerful grace." SHAK. Obsolete. But in Scotland it is still retained and pronounced *muckle*.

MICROCO'SM, *S.* (from *μικρος*, *mikros*, Gr. little, and *κοσμος*, *kosmos*, Gr.) the little world. Man, so called by some fanciful philosophers, as having in him something analogous to the four elements, or containing an epitome of all that is wonderful in the great world or microcosm.

MICROGRAPHY, *S.* (from *μικρος*, *mikros*, Gr. little, and *γραφω*, *grapho*, Gr. to describe) the description of the parts of such objects as are visible only by means of a microscope.

MICROME'TER, *S.* (from *μικρος*, *mikros*, Gr. small, and *μετρον*, *metron*, Gr. measure) an astronomical instrument, which, by means of a very fine screw, serves to measure extremely small distances in the Heavens. Messrs. Azout and Picard have the credit of having invented this useful machine, by common fame, in 1666; but Mr. Townley shews in the *Philosophical Transactions*, that one Mr. Gascoyne, our own countryman, had discovered it before them, having completed one before the great rebellion.

MICROSCOPE, *S.* (from *μικρος*, *mikros*, Gr. little, and *σκοπεω*, *skopeo*, Gr. to behold) a dioptrical instrument, by which very small objects are magnified or shewn very large. The improvements this instrument has met with since its first invention are very considerable, and that lately constructed by the ingenious Mr. Martin, optical instrument-maker in Fleet-street, London, deserves particular notice.

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MID, *adj.* (contracted from *middle*, of *middel*, Sax. or derived from *mid*, Belg. *mid*, Sax. between) middle; equally between or distant from two extremes. *Mid* is frequently used in composition, as it was likewise by the Saxons.

MID-COURSE, *S.* the middle of a course or way. Half way.

MID-DAY, *S.* (*mid-dæg*) noon.

MIDDEST, *adj.* (the superlative of *mid*, *middest*, *midst*) most in the middle. Obsolete.

MIDDLE, *adj.* (*middel*, Sax. the centre, *mid*, Belg.) in the centre; equally distant from the two extremes. Intermediate, or intervening. Moderate, applied to qualities of the mind, or station. Joined with *finger*, that which is the longest, or has an equal number of fingers on each side, reckoning the thumb for one.

MIDDLE, *S.* the centre, or part equally distant from two extremes. Any thing between two extremes, or distant from the verge. The time that passes, or events that happen between any two actions or periods.

MIDDLE-AGED, *adj.* of a moderate age; arrived to an equal distance between childhood and old age.

MIDDMOST, *adj.* (a kind of superlative of *middle*, formed by adding *most*) most near to the middle or center.

MIDDLING, *adj.* (*midlen*, Sax.) of the middle rank. Of moderate size; having moderate qualities.

MIDGE, *S.* (*myege*, *myigge*, Sax. *mugge*, Belg. *myg*, Dan. *mucke*, Teut. *mufca*, Lat.) a gnat.

MID-HEAVEN, *S.* the middle of the sky.

MIDLAND, *adj.* remote or at a distance from the sea coasts. In the midst of the land. "The *midland* sea." DRYD.

MIDLEG, *S.* the middle of the leg; the calf.

MIDMOST, *adj.* (this word, together with others, has no comparative, though it seems, by its ending, to have a superlative degree) the middle; placed nearest the middle or centre:

MIDNIGHT, *S.* (*midniht*, Sax. *mitnacht*, Belg.) the depth of night; twelve at night.

MIDRIFF, *S.* (*midbrife*, Sax. from *mid*, a contraction of *midel*, and *brife*, or *brif*, Sax. the womb or belly) the diaphragm.

MID-SEA, the Mediterranean sea. "The *mid-sea* meets." DRYD.

MIDSHIPMAN, *S.* (from *mid*, Sax. within, *ship* and *man*) a sort of under officer on board a ship, whose station is on the quarter deck, his business is to mind the braces, look out, give the word of command from the captain and superiour officers, and assist on all occasions in sailing the ship and rumaging the hold.

MIDST, *S.* the middle.

MIDST, *adj.* (Johnson says, it is contracted from *middest* the superlative of *mid*) midmost; situated in the middle, or nearest to the center.

MIDSTREAM, *S.* the middle of the stream.

MIDSUMMER, *S.* (*midsumor*, Sax.) the summer solstice, generally reckoned to fall on the 24th of June.

MIDWAY, *S.* that part of a way which lies between, or is equally distant from the beginning and ending.

MIDWAY, *adv.* in the middle of the way.

MIDWIFE, *S.* (from *mid*, Sax. reward, and *wif*, Sax. a woman) a woman who delivers women in childbed.

MIDWIFRY, *S.* assistance given in child-birth. Figuratively, the act of production; help in producing. The trade of a midwife.

MIDWINTER, *S.* (Sax.) the winter solstice, or depth of winter.

MIE'N, *S.* (*mine*, Fr.) air; look; manner.

MIGHT, the preter of *May*. Declined thus, both in English and Saxon,

| | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Eng. I might | thou mightest | he might, &c. |
| Sax. Ic miht | thu mihtest | he miht, &c. |

MIGHT, *S.* (*mihite*, *mægen*, *mæhte*, Sax. *magt*, Isl. *mabts*, Goth) power; strength; force.

MIGHTILY, *adv.* (*mihite*, Sax.) with great power; powerfully, with efficacy. Violently; vigorously: In a great degree; the last sense, though authorised by the *Spectator* No. 578, is censured by Johnson as low, and not to be admitted.

MIGHTINESS, *S.* (*mihitigness*, Sax.) the quality of possessing or exercising power, greatness, or dignity: A title given to princes, but peculiarly applied to the states of Holland.

MIGHTY, *adj.* (*mihitig*, Sax.) powerful; strong; excellent or powerful in any act.

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MIGHTY, *adv.* in a great degree. "Mighty thoughtful."
PRIOR. Not to be used but in low language.
MIGRATION, *S.* (*migratio*, from *migro*, Lat.) the act of changing places or abode.
MILCH, *adj.* (*milch*, Teut. milk) giving milk.
MILD, *adj.* (*mild*, Sax. Teut. and Dan. *milde*, Belg. *mily*, Pol.) kind; tender; indulgent; compassionate; not easily provoked to anger. Soft; gentle; not violent; applied to things. Void of acrimony; free from sharpness or acidity; applied to taste.
MILDEW, *S.* (*mildeau*, Sax. *meltau*, Teut.) a disease that happens to plants, caused by a dewy moisture falling upon them, continuing for want of the sun's heat, to draw it up; by which means the inmost substance of the plant is corroded, the circulation of the nutritive sap hindered, the leaves faded, and the blossoms and fruit are prejudiced; Miller thinks it rather owing to a dry temperature in the air, which stops the pores of plants, prevents their perspiration, thereby concreting their juices upon the surface of the leaves, and being of a sweetish taste, entices insects, who, finding it a proper nutriment, deposit their eggs thereon, and multiply so fast, as to cover the whole surface of the plants, and by corroding the vessels, prevent the circulation of the sap. Spots made in linen, metals, &c. by the dampness of the air.
To MILDEW, *v. a.* to spot or infect with mildew.
MILDLY, *adv.* with tenderness, gentleness, and freedom from severity or violence.
MILDNESS, *S.* (from *mild*, *milost*, Slav. Boh. Dalm. *mil-ostavo*, Port.) gentleness, tenderness, or clemency, applied to persons. Softness or mellowness, opposed to staleness or sharpness, applied to taste.
MILE, *S.* (Sax. *meil*, Teut. *mille*, Fr. *miglia*, Ital. *mille passuum*, Lat. a thousand paces) a common measure of roads in England, containing 1760 yards or 5280 feet.
MILE-STONE, *S.* a stone set up on the road marked with the number of miles from any chief town. This custom so pleasing to travellers, and so universally practised in this island, is borrowed from the ancient Romans.
MILFOIL, *S.* (from *millefolium*, Lat. a thousand leaves) a plant, called likewise yarrow.
MILIARY, *adj.* (*millium*, Lat. millet, *milliaire*, Fr.) small; resembling a millet seed. *Miliary* glands, are small glands interspersed throughout the skin, interwoven with its pyramidal papillæ, and are the organs by which the matter of sweat, and insensible perspiration, is secreted from the blood. *Miliary* fever, in medicine, is a malignant fever, receiving its name from the skin's being then sprinkled all over with little purple spots, resembling grains of millet seed.
MILICE, *S.* (Fr.) a standing force or militia. "The public charges of their *milice*." TEMPLE. Johnson pronounces this word, which he says is innovated by Temple, to be unworthy of reception.
MILITANT, *adj.* (*militante*, Fr. *militans*, Lat.) fighting, or acting in the character of a soldier. In divinity, engaged in warfare with hell and the world; applied to the church of CHRIST on earth, as opposed to that which is triumphant in Heaven.
MILITAR, **MILITARY**, *adj.* (the first word is now obsolete. *Militaire*, Fr. *militaris*, Lat.) professing or engaged in the life of a soldier; belonging to the army. Becoming a soldier; warlike. "A prince in *militar* virtue approved." BAC. Performed or effected by soldiers. "A kind of *militar* election." BAC.
MILITIA, *S.* (Lat. from *miles*, Lat. a soldier) the standing force of a nation. The inhabitants of a country trained to arms and acting in their own defence. The raising the militia of this kingdom, teaching them the use of arms, rendering them both expert in their revolutions and exercise, and formidable to foreigners; though for some years looked on as a chimera, has, by the sagacity and prudence of the administration in the present year 1760 been effected; and thereby saved the nation from its usual burthen in employing mercenaries abroad; or from fears of being over run by an invasion at home.
MILK, *S.* (*milc*, *meolc*, *meoloc*, *meoluc*, Sax. *melc*, Belg. and Dan. *milch*, Teut. *miolk*, Isl. *moloka*, Russ. *mleko*, and *mliko*, Slav. Port. Dalm. Croat. Pol. Carinth. *melka*, Gr. is explained by Galen to be a food consisting of milk) a white juice, liquor or humour, prepared by the deity in the breasts of women, and dugs of beasts for the nourishment of their young. Any white fluid or liquor resembling milk. An emulsion made by almonds blanched and bruised in a mortar. "Almond *milk*." BAC.
To MILK, *v. a.* (*meolcian*, Sax. *melckem*, Belg. and Teut. *maleker*, Dan. *mulger*, Lat. *amalgw*, *amelgo*, Gr.) to draw

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milk from the teats of a beasts, or the breasts of a woman with the hand. To give suck. "How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me." SHAK.
MILK, *adj.* consisting of milk.
MILKEN, *adj.* (from *milk* and *en*, a termination implying the substance or matter of which any thing consists) consisting of milk. "A *milken* diet." TEMPLE.
MILKER, *S.* one that draws milk from animals.
MILKINESS, *S.* the quality of a thing in which it resembles milk.
MILK-LIVERED, *adj.* cowardly or timorous. "Milk-livered man." SHAK.
MILK-MAID, *S.* a woman employed in milking cattle.
MILK-PAIL, *S.* a vessel into which cattle are milked.
MILK-POTTAGE, *S.* a kind of food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.
MILK-SCORE, *S.* an account of milk owed for, scored on a board.
MILK-SOP, *S.* a soft, effeminate, or timorous person.
MILK-TOOTH, *S.* the fore tooth of a colt, which appears when it is three months old, and which it casts in about two years and a half afterwards, in the same manner as they appear.
MILK-THISTLE, *S.* an herb.
MILK-TREFOIL, *S.* an herb.
MILK-VETCH, *S.* a plant.
MILK-WEED, *S.* a plant.
MILK-WHITE, *adj.* white as milk.
MILK-WORT, *S.* a flower.
MILK-WOMAN, *S.* a woman who sells milk.
MILKY, *adj.* made of or resembling milk. Yielding milk. Figuratively, soft; gentle; timorous. "A faint and *milky* heart." SHAK.
MILKY-WAY, (in Lat. *via lactea*) the galaxy or broad white path encompassing the whole heavens, extending itself in some places with a double path, but in others with a singular one; it hath been discovered, by the assistance of telescopes, to consist of an innumerable quantity of fixed stars, from the union or confusion of whose light, its whiteness is supposed to be produced.
MILL, *S.* (*mil*, *miln*, Lincoln. *melin*, Brit. *mylu*, Sax. *moulin*, Fr. *muhle*, *muhlen*, Teut. *molen*, Belg. *mola*, Lat. *μύλη*, *mule*, Gr. *melne*, Russ. *mlin*, Pol. Boh. *malin*, Slav.) an engine, or machine in which corn or any other substance is ground. Any machine, whose action depends on a circular motion, or a machine, which being put in motion gives a violent impression on things.
To MILL, *v. a.* (from the noun, *μύλω*, *mulo*, Gr. *mil*, Isl.) to divide into small particles; to grind or divide into small particles in a mill. To beat up or make chocolate froth, by putting its particles into a circular motion; with a stick rubbed between the hands. In coinage, to stamp coin, or render it of a proper thickness to be stamped. To full, scour, and cleanse woollen stuffs in a mill.
MILL-COG, *S.* the teeth on the edges of the wheels, belonging to a mill, by means which they lock into each other.
MILL-DAM, *S.* the mound, or bank by which water is kept up to a proper height for working a mill.
MILLENA'RIAN, *S.* (from *millenarium*, Lat.) one who believes or expects the *millenium*.
MILLE'NARY, *adj.* (*millenaire*, Fr. *millenarius*, Lat.) consisting of a thousand.
MILLE'NIST, *S.* (from *mille*, Lat. a thousand) one that holds the millennium.
MILLE'NNIUM, *S.* (Lat. from *mille*, Lat. a thousand, and *annus*, Lat. a year) in divinity, the space of a thousand years, which the righteous as supposed by some, shall pass with CHRIST upon earth, at his second coming: This opinion, which is founded on Rev. xx. 4, 7. is espoused by very great scholars; Mr. Whiston who has endeavoured to support this opinion in most of his writings, after making a computation of the time it should happen in, asserted that it should commence in the the year 1720, but lived long enough to find himself mistaken.
MILLE'NNIAL, *adj.* belonging to the millennium.
MILLER, *S.* one who looks after a mill. In natural history, the maybug, or chaffer, so called from the appearance of meal on its outside wings.
MILLER'S-THUMB, *S.* a small fish found in brooks, called likewise the *bull-head*.
MILLET, *S.* (*millium*, Lat.) a plant, brought originally from the East, which produces a very small grain, much used in puddings.
MILLINER, *S.* (Johnson imagines it derived from *Milaner*, an inhabitant of Milan, in the same manner as *Lombard* was formerly

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formerly used for a banker) one who sells ribbands; caps, and other coverings belonging to a woman's dress.

MILLINERY, *adj.* belonging to or sold by a milliner. Used substantively, for goods or dress sold by a milliner.

MILLION, *S.* (Fr. *millione*, Ital) the number of an hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand. Proverbially, any very great number.

MILLIONTH, *adj.* the ten hundredth thousandth.

MILL-MOUNTAINS, *S.* an herb.

MILL-REE, *S.* (Port.) a Portuguese gold coin, so called from its consisting of a thousand rees, and is in value six shillings sterling.

MILL-STONE, *S.* (*mylen-stan*, Sax.) the stone of a mill by which corn is ground.

MILL-TEETH, *S.* in anatomy, the teeth called the grinders, double teeth, or *dentes molares*.

MILT, *S.* (*milt*, Sax. *mildt*, Belg.) in natural history, the soft roe in fish, so called because it yields a white or milky juice when pressed. It is the seed of the male fish. In anatomy, the spleen.

MILTER, *S.* the male, or he of any fish.

MILTON, (John) was descended of an ancient family of that name at Milton, near Abingdon, in Oxfordshire: His father was a scrivener, and lived at the Spread-Eagle in Bread-street, London, where our authour was born on the 9th of September, 1608. He was educated at St. Paul's school under Mr. Alex. Gill; where he was not less remarkable for the progress he made, than his indefatigable application to learning; it being common for him even in his 12th year to sit up half the night at his studies. He was entered at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1625, and taking his master's degree in 1632, he quitted the university. On the death of his mother, he set out on his travels in 1638, visited Hugo Grotius at Paris, and made the tour of Florence, Vienna, Rome and Naples. The civil wars breaking out in England, it prevented his going further, and occasioned his return. What part he acted in the rebellion is too well known to require a particular detail. To pass over other actions of this authour's life, we shall hint that it seems not entirely justifiable, with respect to his treatment of his wife, for staying a little longer than she promised on a visit at her father's. His *Paradise Lost*, which is deservedly esteemed the glory of the English nation, may be resembled to the sun, which has likewise its spots. But it is matter of surprize, that a person engaged in actual rebellion against his sovereign, and employing his pen in vindicating his murder, should be almost at the same time engaged in a work which describes the horrid consequences of a rebellion among the spiritual orders, and seems to be the grand object he had in view in writing his *Paradise Lost*. The beauties of this piece for sublimity of thought, fertility of invention, chasteness of language, and beautifulnes of images, has at present no parallel; but at the same time it must be owned it bears the stamp of human frailty, and has likewise some glaring errors; but had the authour's political life and principle, been as unexceptionable as this performance; who would not have wished, to have lived, as well as to write like him.

MILTWOT, *S.* an herb.

MIME, *S.* (*mime*, Fr. *mimus*, *μῖμος*, *mimos*, Gr.) a buffoon, who by mimicking the action or manner of some other person, endeavours to create mirth.

To **MIME**, *v. a.* to mimic the gestures or manners of another so as to cause laughter.

MIMER, *S.* a mimic. A buffoon.

MIMIC, *adj.* (*mimicus*, Lat.) imitating; copying the actions of a person so as to render them ridiculous, and to excite laughter.

MIMIC, *S.* a person who imitates the actions or manner of another so as to excite laughter. Figuratively, a mean and servile imitator.

To **MIMIC**, *v. a.* to imitate the actions of another so as to make them ridiculous and to excite laughter. To imitate.

MIMICAL, *adj.* imitative; copying like a mimic.

MIMICALLY, *adv.* after the manner of a mimic. In imitation.

MIMICK, Substantive, Verb and Adjective. See **MIMIC**.

MIMICKRY, *S.* the quality or art of assuming the air, looks, manner of expression and action of another.

MIMOGRAPHER, *S.* a writer of farces.

MIMATORY, *adj.* containing threats.

To **MINCE**, *v. a.* (either contracted from *minish*, or from *mincer*, of *mince*, Fr. small) to cut into very small bits or pieces. To mention any thing scrupulously, or by a little at a time. To palliate or extenuate. Neuterly, to walk

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with short steps in an affected manner. To speak with effeminacy, or so as to omit syllables.

MINCINGLY, *adv.* in small parts; not fully; with palliation or extenuation.

MIND, *S.* (*gemind*, Sax. *mynd*, Isl. an image) the rational soul. The understanding. Thoughts or sentiments. Opinion. Memory; remembrance.

To **MIND**, *v. a.* to take notice of or observe. To apply the mind intensely to. To excite in the mind; to recal to a person's mind, or revive in his memory: To admonish, from *minder*, Belg. Neuterly, to incline or be disposed to.

MIND'D, *adj.* disposed; inclined; affected.

MINDFUL, *adj.* attentive; heeding; retaining in the memory.

MINDFULLY, *adv.* attentively; with heed or regard.

MINDFULNESS, *S.* attention; heed or regard.

MINDLESS, *adv.* inattentive; regardless: Inanimate; not endued with a rational soul.

MINE, *pronoun possessive* (*min*, Sax. *meir*, neut. of *meins*, Goth. *myr*, genit. of *eg*. or *minu*. Isl. *mun*, Belg. *mein*, Teut. *mien*, Fr. *mon*, Brit. and Pers. *mane*, *mena*, Russ. *mine* was formerly used always before a vowel; at present if a substantive precedes we use *mine*, but when it follows *my*, as, "This is *my* book." Or, "This book is *mine*.") belonging to me.

MINE, *S.* (*mine*, Fr. *mauin*, or *mawin*, Brit. from *maen*, Brit. a stone, which makes *meini*, in the plural) a place or cavern in the earth containing metals, stone, or coal. A cavern dug under any fortification, that it may sink for want of support, or that powder may be lodged in it, by means of which every thing upon it may be blown up. A cavity in the earth filled with gunpowder and fireworks.

To **MINE**, *v. n.* to dig mines; to form any hollows or cavities under ground by digging. Actively, to sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy by secret means or slow degrees.

MINER, *S.* (*mineur*, Fr.) one that digs in caverns for metals, stones, or coals. One who is employed in digging cavities under ground to be filled with gunpowder and fire-works, in order to blow up any thing over them.

MINERAL, *S.* (*mineral*, Fr.) any body dug out of the earth; though all metals are *minerals*; yet all *minerals* are not metals.

MINERAL, *adj.* consisting of bodies dug out of the earth; consisting of metalline particles.

MINERALIST, *S.* one skilled or employed in extracting ores, or minerals.

MINERALOGIST, *S.* (from *mineralogy*) one that writes upon minerals.

MINERALOGY, *S.* (*mineralogie*, Fr. from *mineral* and *logos*, *logos*, Gr. a discourse) the doctrine of minerals.

MINEVER, *S.* (*minuwer*, Fr.) a skin with specks of white.

AINSWORTH.

To **MINGLE**, *v. a.* (*gemengan*, Sax. *mingelen*, Teut) to mix; to join; to unite with something else, so as to make one mass; generally applied to liquours. To compound. Neuterly to be mixed or united with.

MINGLE, *S.* a mixture; a medley or confused mass.

MINGLER, *S.* one who adds different liquours together.

MINIATURE, *S.* (Fr.) the representation of a thing in a very small size. Gay uses it as an adjective, for something very small, or of very small bulk. "A *miniature* creature."

MINIKIN, *adj.* (see **MANIKIN**) small; diminutive; of the least size; used in contempt. A *minikin* pin, is a very small pin.

MINIM, *S.* (*minimus*, Lat. least, the superlative of *parvus*, Lat. little) a small being or person. "Not all *minims* of nature." SHAK. Applied in the northern counties to a very small fish, and pronounced by them *mennim*.

MINIMUS, *S.* (Lat.) a being of the least size. "You dwarf—You *minimus* of knot grafts made." SHAK.

MINION, *S.* (*mignon*, Fr.) a favourite or darling. Generally applied to a person who has the chief place in a prince's or great man's favour, on account of his servile compliances and flattery.

MINIOUS, *adj.* (*minium*, Lat.) of the colour of red-lead or vermillion. "A red and *minious* tincture." BROWN.

To **MINISH**, *v. a.* (a contraction from *diminish*, or from *minus*, Lat. less) to lessen in size or number: To lop or impair.

MINISTER, *S.* (Lat. *ministre*, Fr.) any person employed as an agent, or to do and transact affairs for another. One employed by a sovereign in the administration of public affairs. An instrument or means applied to accomplish any end. A person who performs the public service in divine worship. An agent from a foreign power, who has not the dignity and credentials of an ambassador.

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To **MINISTER**, *v. a.* to serve or attend on God, the public, or a private person.

MINISTRY, *S.* (now contracted into three syllables, as *ministry*; from *ministerium*, Lat.) office; service. The discharge of any office or performance of the orders and employment of another. "With *ministries* due and solemn rites! *Par. Lost.*" It may be perceived that it is used by this authour as a word of four syllables.

MINISTRAL, *adj.* belonging to a delegate; one employed by another, or a clergyman.

MINISTRANT, *adj.* (*ministrans*, Lat.) attending upon; acting as subordinate, dependant, or at command.

MINISTRATION, *S.* (*ministratus*, Lat. from *ministro*) the office of a person commissioned or acting at the command of another. Attendance. Intervention. Service; office; the employ of a clergyman.

MINIUM, *S.* (Lat.) lead calcined in a reverberatory furnace till it is of a red colour.

MINISTRY, *S.* (contracted from *ministry*) office; service; agency. Business. Persons employed in state affairs.

MINNOCK, *S.* (perhaps from *mignon*, Fr. a darling. Johnson fancies it to be derived from *minx*) a favourite, darling, or person who is the object of one's affections, used ironically by Shakespear. "Forth my *minnock* comes."

MINNOW, *S.* (*menue*, Fr. from *minus* or *minimus*, Lat.) a small fresh water fish, of a dappled or waved colour like a panther, on its sides, inclining to a greenish or sky-colour; its belly is milk white, and its back blackish.

MINOR, *adj.* (the comparative of *parvus*, Lat. little) petty or inconsiderable; less; smaller.

MINOR, *S.* one not arrived at full age; one under age; one younger than another, when used comparatively. In logic, the least term in a proposition, or the second proposition in a regular syllogism.

To **MINORATE**, *v. a.* (*minor*, Lat.) to lessen or diminish. "Distance *minorates* the object." GLANV. Not yet authorised, though a very good word.

MINORATION, *S.* the act of making less. "A *minoration* of gravity." BROWN. Not in use.

MINORITY, *S.* (*minorité*, Fr.) the state of a person who is under age, or not arrived to years of discretion and maturity. The state of being less. The smaller number, opposed to majority.

MINOTURE, *S.* (*minoture*, Fr. from *minos* and *taurus*, Lat. a bull) a monster supposed to be half man and half beast, as described by the ancients.

MINSTER, *S.* (*minstre*, *mynster*, *mynstre*, Sax. *monster*, *monstier*, old Fr. from *monasterium* Lat.) a monastery; a cathedral church.

MINSTREL, *S.* (*menestrel*, Span.) a musician; one that plays upon musical instruments.

MINSTRELSY, *S.* instrumental music. A band or number of persons playing on musical instruments. "The *minstrelsy* of heaven." MILT.

MINT, *S.* (*mint*, *mint*, Sax. *mante*, *munte*, Belg. *muntz*, Teut. *mentha*, Lat. *μινθη*, *minthe*, Gr.) a plant. A place where money is coined, from *mynet*, Sax. *mint*, Dan. *muntz*. Teut. *munte*, Belg. money, from *mynetian*, Sax. *muntzen*, Teut. *muntzen*, Belg. to coin, of *moneta*, Lat. money. Figuratively, any place of invention.

To **MINT**, *v. a.* (see the noun) to coin, or stamp money. Figuratively, to invent or forge.

MINTAGE, *S.* that which is coined or stamped. The duty paid for coining.

MINTER, *S.* a coiner, or stamper of money.

MINTMAN, *S.* a person skilled or employed in coinage.

MINTMASTER, *S.* a person who has the management and care of the coinage. Figuratively, one who invents. "The great *mintmasters* of these terms." LOCKE.

MINUET, *S.* (*menuet*, Fr.) a stately regular dance, performed generally by two persons, consisting of a sink, boree and two strait steps, the figure resembles a capital Z.

MINUM, *S.* (*minus*, Lat.) in music, a note of slow time, two of which make a semibrief. In printing, the small kind of type, in which the following line is set:
"Wealth may seek us, but Wisdom must be sought." TONG.

MINUTE, *adj.* (*minutus*, Lat.) small, either in bulk or consequence; little; slender.

MINUTE, *S.* (distinguished from the adjective by being accented on the first syllable) the sixtieth part of an hour. Figuratively, a very short time. The first draught of any agreement in writing. The heads or effect of a person's discourse taken in writing.

To **MINUTE**, *v. a.* (*minuter*, Fr.) to set down in short hints.

MINUTE-BOOK, *S.* a book of short hints or memoranda.

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MINUTE-GLASS, *S.* a glass whose sand runs out in a minute.

MINUTELY, *adv.* every minute.

MINUTELY, *adv.* with great exactness; without omission of the least circumstance.

MINUTENESS, *S.* excessive smallness. Extreme accuracy, or circumstantialness. Inconsiderableness.

MINUTE-WATCH, *S.* a watch whose index revolves in a minute, and thereby measures that interval more distinctly than a common one.

MINX, *S.* (either from *mincer*, Fr. or *mince*, English, from her affected nicety in walking or sentiment, or from *minicine*, Sax. a nun) a young, pert, wanton, or affected girl.

MIRACLE, *S.* (Fr. *miraculum*, Lat.) a sensible effect, either in itself or its circumstances supernatural: Or that which is in some respect or other, beside or contrary to the fixed laws of nature and course of common providence; which not being to be accounted for in a natural way, must be ascribed to the occasional interposition of God himself, or of some invisible, intelligent agent. The miracles ascribed to CHRIST and his apostles recommend themselves to our notice, as being wrought by persons who solemnly appealed to God and declared they would perform them.—They were wrought in a public manner—before enemies and unbelievers; who neither wanted power nor inclination to detect them, if impostures; they were wrought in a learned age and in civilized countries; not with any air of pride, or ostentation; not for the sake of lucre or worldly advantage; they were performed in confirmation of precepts and doctrines good and useful to mankind; they were various and numerous, of a permanent nature, and might be reviewed and examined; were acts of kindness and beneficence, without having any thing either fantastical or cruel in them; converted multitudes to the faith; were attested by proper witnesses, and foretold by the prophets, and such as the Jews expected from the MESSIAS.

MIRACULOUSLY, *adv.* in a manner beyond the known powers or laws of nature, and the course of common providence.

MIRACULOUSNESS, *S.* the quality which determines an effect to be beyond the laws or powers of nature.

MIRADOR, *S.* (Span.) a balcony; or gallery projecting from a window. "Every *mirador*." DRYD.

MIRE, *S.* (*moeyer*, Belg. *miox*, Sax.) mud; dirt moistened with rain or water.

To **MIRE**, *v. a.* to daub with mud; to whelm in the mud. Figuratively, to abuse with scandal, from *mirra*, Sax. to scandalize.

MIRE, *S.* (*mire*, *myra*, Sax. *myr*, Brit. *mier*, Belg. hence *pismire*) an ant.

MIRINESS, *S.* the quality of being muddy.

MIRKSOME, *S.* (*morék*, Belg. dark. In the derivatives from this word, the spelling is various, but as it is most commonly written *murky*, the derivatives should be spelt in the same manner) dark or obscure.

MIRROIR, MIRROR, MIRROUR, *S.* (Pope and other modern authours, not to mention Waller among more ancient ones, spell it *mirroir*; Spenser, Davis, Shakespear, amongst the ancients wrote it *mirror*; and the former of these great men likewise spelt it *mirrou* in his *Fairy Queen*, book 1.) a looking glass or any thing which represents objects by reflection. A pattern or exemplar, as being that on which the eye ought to be fixed in order to transcribe its perfections.

MIRROR-STONE, *S.* a kind of transparent or reflecting stone.

MIRTH, *S.* (*mirigthe*, *myrbthe*, Sax. see MERRY) merriment; gaiety; laughter: A jest which excites laughter. A state of joy expressed in all the outward signs of pleasure and jollity.

MIRTHFUL, *adj.* full of joy, gaiety, cheerfulness and laughter.

MIRTHLESS, *adj.* sorrowful; deprived of joy or cheerfulness.

MIRY, *adj.* deep in mud; daubed with mud; consisting of mud.

MIS, Sax. from *missa*, Goth. is an inseparable particle, and in composition denotes defect, error, depravation, corruption, &c. thus in Gothic, *aleiks* signifies alike, but *missaleiks* various; *dedins*, Goth. a deed; but *missadedins*, Goth. a misdeed, or something done amiss. In Saxon, *cwethan* signifies to speak; but *misewethan*, to speak amiss or ill; *lician*, Sax. to please; but *mislician*, to displease: In the Cimbric likewise, *maal* signifies speech; but *mismaale*, a defect of speech; from hence likewise is derived the *mis* of the French, which is contracted into *mé* in *meconfort*, *mecontent*, Fr.

MISACCEP'TION, S. the act of taking any thing in a wrong sense.
 MISADVENTURE, S. (*mesaventure*, Fr.) any adventure or event which falls out contrary to a person's expectation or interest. In law, manslaughter.
 MISADVENTURED, *adj.* unfortunate.
 MISADVISED, *adj.* advised to somewhat that is ill, or amiss.
 MISAIMED, *adj.* not aimed or directed right.
 MISA'NTHROPE, MISA'NTHROPOS, S. (*misanthrope*, Fr. *misos*, *misos*, Gr. *ανθρωπος*, *anthropos*, Gr. a man) a hater of mankind. One that flies the society of mankind from a principle of discontent.
 MISA'NTHOPY, S. the act of hating or avoiding the society of mankind.
 MISAPPLICATION, S. an improper application; the act of applying a thing to a wrong use.
 To MISAPPLY', *v. a.* to apply improperly, or to wrong purposes.
 To MISAPPREHE'ND, *v. a.* to mistake a person's meaning. To understand a thing in a wrong sense.
 MISAPPREHE'NSION, S. a mistake.
 To MISASCRIBE, *v. a.* to ascribe wrongly.
 To MISASSIGN, *v. a.* to assign falsely.
 To MISBECOME, *v. a.* (preter *misbecame*) to be inconsistent with a person's character. To disgrace. To be unfuitable.
 MISBEGO'T, MISBEGO'TTEN, *adj.* unlawfully or irregularly begotten.
 To MISBEHA'VE, *v. n.* to act ill or inconsistent with a person's character.
 MISBEHA'VED, *adj.* ill-bred; uncivil.
 MISBEHA'VIOUR, S. want of decency to others. Ill conduct. Want of civility or breeding.
 MISBELIE'F, S. (pronounced *misbeleef*) an erroneous or wrong belief.
 MISBELIE'VE, S. one that holds a false religion or believes wrongly.
 To MISCALCULATE, *v. a.* to be wrong in a computation or reckoning. To reckon wrong.
 To MISCAL, *v. a.* to call by a wrong name.
 MISCA'RRAGE, S. want of success. Ill-conduct. Abortion, or the act of bringing forth before due time.
 To MISCA'RRY, *v. a.* to fail; to fail of success in an undertaking. To be brought to bed before due time.
 MISCELLA'NE, S. (*miscellaneous*) see MASLIN.
 MISCELLA'NEOUS, *adj.* (*miscellaneous*, Lat.) mingled; consisting of different kinds.
 MISCELLANY, *adj.* (*miscellaneus*, Lat.) mixed or consisting of various kinds.
 MISCELLANY, S. (sometimes accented on the second syllable) a book containing a collection of different pieces, sometimes containing the works of different authors.
 To MISCA'ST, *v. a.* to add up or compute wrong.
 MISCHA'NCE, S. ill-luck: A thing happening amiss, but neither intended nor foreseen.
 MISCHIEF, S. (*meschef*, old Fr.) any thing done to harm or injure another. An ill-consequence or vexatious affair.
 To MISCHIEF, *v. a.* to hurt or injure.
 MISCHIEF-MAKER, S. one who promotes quarrels between others and causes mischief.
 MISCHIEVOUS, *adj.* (sometimes accented on the second syllable) hurtful; injurious; spiteful; malicious.
 MISCHIEVOUSLY, *adv.* with an intention to do hurt.
 MISCHIEVOUSNESS, S. the quality of delighting in doing harm and injury to others.
 MIS'CIBLE, *adj.* (from *misceo*, Lat. to mix) capable of being mixed.
 MISCI'ATION, S. a wrong quotation.
 To MISCI'TE, *v. a.* to quote the words of an author wrong.
 MISCLA'IM, S. an erroneous or mistaken claim.
 MISCOMPUTA'TION, S. a false reckoning.
 To MISCONCE'IVE, *v. a.* to have a wrong idea of.
 MISCONCE'IT, MISCONCE'PTION, S. a false idea or notion.
 MISCONDUCT, S. ill behaviour; bad management.
 MISCONJ'ECTURE, S. a wrong guess.
 MISCONSTRU'CTION, S. the act of ascribing a wrong sense to words or actions.
 To MISCONSTRUE, *v. a.* to interpret wrong.
 MISCONTINUANCE, S. cessation from any act.
 To MISCOUNSEL, *v. a.* to advise wrong.
 MISCREANCE, MISCREANCY, S. (*miscreance*, or *miscreoiance*, Fr. suspicion) adherence to a false religion: False faith. "Herefy, *miscreancy*." AYLIFFE.
 MISCREANT, S. (*miscreant*, Fr.) in its primary sense, one

that holds a false faith or believes in false gods: Secondly, a vile and wicked wretch.
 MISDE'ED, S. a vile action.
 To MISDEME'AN, *v. a.* to behave ill.
 MISDEME'ANOR, or MISDEME'ANOUR, S. a slight offence, something less than a crime, and generally applied to some defect of manners or breeding.
 To MISDISTINGUISH, *v. a.* to make wrong distinctions. "We do *misdistinguish*." HOOKER. Not in use.
 To MISDO', *v. a.* (preter, *I have misdone*) to do wrong, or commit a crime. "For what I have *misdone*." MILT. Neuterly, to commit faults.
 MISDO'ER, S. an offender; one guilty of faults.
 To MISDO'UBT, *v. a.* to suspect of deceit or danger.
 MISDO'UBT, S. suspicion of crime or danger. Irresolution.
 MI'SE, S. (Fr.) in law, issue.
 To MISEMPLO'Y, *v. a.* to apply to a wrong use.
 MISEMPLOYMENT, S. the act of applying to an improper use.
 MI'SER, S. (Lat.) formerly used for a person in wretchedness or calamity; or for a base and mean person: But at present to one who, though possessed of riches, endures all the hardships of indigence, either to encrease or avoid spending them.
 MI'SERABLE, *adj.* (Fr. from *miser*, Lat.) unhappy; calamitous, or wretched. Very bad. Stingy; or saving to excess.
 MI'SERABLENESS, S. the quality which denominates a person wretched or an object of pity. Excessive parsimony.
 MI'SERABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to become an object of compassion. Desperately; shockingly. "*Miserably* stabbed to death." SOUTH. Wretchedly; meanly. Covetuously, or like a miser.
 MI'SERY, S. (*miseré*, Fr. *miseria*, Lat.) such a state of wretchedness, unhappiness, or calamity, as renders a person an object of compassion.
 MISESTEE'M, S. the act of looking on a person or thing as an object of contempt.
 To MISF'ASHION, *v. a.* to form wrong.
 MISFO'RTUNE, S. want of success, or attaining the wish or ends which are intended. Calamity; ill-luck, or poverty, not happening by a person's own fault.
 To MISGIVE, *v. a.* to suspect. To presage something ill; to suspect something amiss; generally used with the reciprocal pronouns, *me*, *he*, &c.
 To MISGO'VERN, *v. a.* to govern ill.
 MISGO'VERNED, *adj.* under no restraint; rude; ill-bred. "Rude, *misgovern'd* hands." SHAK.
 MISGO'VERNMENT, S. ill administration of affairs: Ill management. Irregularity; or immodest behaviour.
 MISGUIDANCE, S. a false direction.
 To MISGUIDE, *v. a.* to direct wrong.
 MISHA'P, S. any evil that happens unexpectedly.
 MI'SHMASH, S. (from *mischin*, Belg. to mix) a hodge-podge, or confused jumble of things: A low word.
 To MISINFE'R, *v. a.* to draw a wrong inference.
 To MISINFO'RM, *v. a.* to deceive by false accounts.
 MISINFORMA'TION, S. a false intelligence, or account.
 To MISINTE'RPRET, *v. a.* to explain in a wrong sense.
 To MISJOIN, *v. a.* (pronounced *misjine*) to join in an improper manner.
 To MISJU'DGE, *v. a.* to form false opinions.
 To MISLA'Y, *v. a.* to lay in a wrong place; to put away so, as not to be able to find again.
 MISLA'YER, S. one who puts a thing in a wrong place.
 To MISLE'AD, *v. a.* (preter and part. pass. *misled*) to guide in a wrong way; to betray to mischief or mistake under a pretence of guiding.
 MISLE'ADER, S. one that seduces, or leads to ill.
 To MISLI'KE, *v. a.* (*mislician*, Sax.) to disapprove, or to be not pleased with.
 MISLI'KE, S. the act of disliking or disapproving.
 MI'SLEN, S. see MISCELLANE.
 To MI'SLE, *v. n.* (from *mis*; whence it should be written *mistle*) to rain in drops that are not to be distinguished, like a thick mist.
 To MISMANAGE, *v. a.* to be conducted or managed wrong.
 MISMANAGEMENT, S. defect of conduct or behaviour.
 To MISMA'RK, *v. a.* to mark or distinguish wrong.
 To MISMA'TCH, *v. a.* to mistake in matching.
 To MISNA'ME, *v. a.* to call by a wrong name.
 MISNOMER, S. (Fr.) in law, the mistaking a man's name

M I S

or the using of one name for another, which is the cause of abatements of writs.

To MISOBSE'VE, *v. a.* to make a wrong remark.

MISO'GAMIST, *S.* (from *μισος*, a hater, and *γamos*, *gamos*, Gr. marriage) one that hates marriage.

MISO'GYNV, *S.* (from *μισος*, *misos*, Gr. hating, and *γυνή*, *gune*, Gr. a woman) the act of hating womankind.

To MISO'RDER, *v. a.* to conduct or manage ill.

MISO'RDER, *S.* irregularity; disorderly proceedings. Not in use.

To MISPE'L, *v. a.* (preter and part. pass. *mispe'lt*. This word and its derivatives should according to analogy be written *mis-spell*) to spell wrong.

To MISPE'ND, *v. a.* (preter and part. pass. *mispe'nt*. This word should, according to its analogy, be written *mis-spend*) to spend ill, waste, consume to no purpose, or throw away. To waste or decay, used with the reciprocal pronoun. "*Mis-pends itself*." PHILIPS.

MISPE'NDER, *S.* one who applies to a wrong purpose.

MISPERSUA'SION, *S.* a wrong notion or false opinion.

To MISPLA'CE, *v. a.* to put in a wrong place.

To MISPOI'NT, *v. a.* (in pronouncing the *o* is dropped and the *i* pronounced long like that in *pint*) to set a wrong point or stop after a sentence.

To MISPRI'SE, *v. a.* sometimes it signifies to mistake, from *mispren'dre*, Fr. and sometimes to undervalue, slight or disdain, from *mepri'ser*, Fr.

MISPRI'SION, *S.* scorn, slight, or contempt. "Of thy *mispri'sion* must perforce ensue—some true love turned." SHAK. In common law, a neglect or oversight; thus, where a person is privy to a treason or felony, and neglects the revealing of it, but entirely conceals the same, it is called *mispri'sion* of those crimes. This word is likewise extended to any contempt of the king's prerogative, either by refusing to assist him, or by writing against his person or government, &c.

To MISPRO'PORTION, *v. a.* to join in an unsuitable proportion.

MISPRO'UD, *adv.* vitiously or criminally proud. "*Mis-proud York*." SHAK. Not in use.

To MISQUO'TE, *v. a.* to cite an authour's words wrong.

To MISRECI'TE, *v. a.* to quote or recite wrong.

To MISREME'MBER, *v. a.* to remember wrongly or ill.

To MISREPORT, *v. a.* to give a false account of; to give an account which is both disadvantageous and false.

MISREPO'RT, *S.* a false account. A false and malicious representation.

To MISREPRESE'NT, *v. a.* to represent to disadvantage; to represent falsely, through malice.

MISREPRESENTA'TION, *S.* the act of wilfully representing a thing otherwise than it is.

MISRU'LE, *S.* tumult; confusion.

MI'SS, *S.* (contracted from *mistress*, according to Bailey) a term of compliment used in addressing a young and unmarried lady. Figuratively, a prostitute. "Six *misses* had, besides his lawful wife." DRYD.

To MI'SS, *v. a.* (preter *miss'd*, particip. pass. *miss't*. *Missen*, Belg.) to mistake; to fail hitting a mark. To fail of obtaining. To discover something unexpectedly wanting. To omit. To perceive the want of. Neuterly, to fly wide from, not to hit a mark. To prove unsuccessful. To fail or mistake. To be lost or wanting. To fail or miscarry. To fail to obtain, learn, or find; sometimes used with *of* before the subject.

MI'SS, *S.* loss; want; failure; mistake or error.

MI'SSAL, *S.* (*missale*, Lat. *missel*, Fr. *missa*, Goth.) the mass book.

To MISSE'VE, *v. a.* to serve unfaithfully. Seldom used.

To MISH'APE, *v. a.* (part. *misshaped* or *misshapen*) to shape or form ill; to deform. To direct wrong or ill. "*Misshapen* in the conduct." SHAK.

MI'SSILE, *adj.* (*missilis*, Lat. from *missus*, Lat. thrown) thrown by the hand or from an engine. Striking at a distance, applied to weapons.

MI'SSION, *S.* (*missio*, Lat.) commission; the state of a person employed by another. A person sent on any account; usually applied to those that are sent to propagate the gospel in foreign parts. Dismission or discharge. "De-manded a *mission* or discharge." A faction or party. "Made emulous *missions* amongst the gods themselves." SHAK.

MI'SSIONARY, MI'SSIONER, *S.* (*missionaire*, Fr.) one sent to propagate religion in foreign parts.

MI'SSIVE, *adj.* such as may be sent; such as are flung at a distance by the hand, or from an engine, applied to weapons. "The *missive* weapons fly." DRY.

MI'SSIVE, *S.* (Fr.) a letter sent. "Partly upon *missives*."

M I S

BAC. Still retained in this sense in Scotland. A messenger. "*Missives* (came) from the king." SHAK.

To MISPE'AK, *v. a.* (preter *mispoke*, part. *mispo'ten*; it should, according to analogy, be written *mis-speak*) to speak wrong or amiss. Donne spells it with a double *ff*, as we have advised. "Her early child *misspeak* half-uttered words." DONNE.

MI'ST, *S.* (Sax. and Belg.) a meteor, consisting of a low thin cloud, or small rain, whose drops are not to be distinguished. Figuratively, any thing that darkens, or obscures, applied to the understanding.

To MI'ST, *v. a.* to cloud; to cover with a steam or moist vapour.

MI'ST, part. of Miss.

MISTA'EN, a contraction of the participle passive *mistaken*; used commonly in Scotland, and sometimes in ancient poets. "The dagger hath *mista'en*." SHAK.

MISTA'KEABLE, *adj.* liable to be mistaken.

To MISTA'KE, *v. a.* to conceive a wrong idea of; to take a thing for that which it is not, or to take one thing for another. Neuterly, to err; to form a false judgment or idea.

MISTA'KE, *S.* the act of forming a wrong idea; or taking a thing for what it is not.

To be MISTA'KEN, *v. n.* to form a wrong opinion or judgment.

MISTA'KINGLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to form a wrong judgment, opinion, or idea.

To MISTA'TE, *v. a.* to state wrong; to represent in a false light.

To MISTE'ACH, *v. a.* to teach wrong.

To MISTEL, *v. a.* to relate falsely on purpose.

To MISTE'RM, *v. a.* to call by a wrong name.

MI'STERY, *S.* (*mestier*, Fr.) in law, an art, trade, or occupation. This word is generally, but improperly, written *mystery*.

To MISTHI'NK, *v. a.* to think ill, or wrong.

To MISTIME, *v. a.* to do unseasonably, or at an improper time.

MI'STINESS, *S.* cloudiness; the state of being overcast, applied to the sky.

MI'STION, *S.* (from *mixtus*, Lat.) the state of being mixed.

MI'STLETOE, *S.* (*mystel*, *mysteltan*, Sax. from *misle*, Sax. *misell*, Dan. and Teut. bird-lime, and *tan*, Sax. a twig) a kind of a plant growing on oak and other trees, which is propagated in the following remarkable manner: The mistletoe thrush, which feeds on the berries of this plant, opens the seeds from tree to tree; and the viscous part of the berry sticking on its beak, he strikes it on the branches of some neighbouring tree in order to cleanse it, and by that means leaves the seed which adhered, by means of this viscous matter, on the bark; which lighting on a smooth part of the bark, fastens itself to it, and the following winter sprouts out and grows.

MI'ST-LIKE, *adj.* resembling a mist; like a mist.

MISTO'LD, part. pass. from MISTEL.

MI'STOOK, part. pass. of MISTAKE.

MI'STRESS, *S.* (*maitresse*, formerly written *maistresse*, Fr.) a woman who manages a house and keeps servants. A woman skilled in any thing. A woman teacher. A woman who is the object of a person's love, in a good sense. A prostitute; used as an address of contempt. *Mistress of herself*, implies, that a woman is in her senses, or has her passions in subjection to her reason.

MISTRU'ST, *S.* suspicion; want of confidence.

To MISTRU'ST, *v. a.* to suspect; to doubt.

MISTRU'STFUL, *adj.* suspicious; diffident.

MISTRU'STFULNESS, *S.* the quality of suspecting the fidelity of another.

MISTRU'STFULLY, *adv.* in such a manner as betrays suspicion.

MISTRU'STLESS, *adj.* free from suspicion; confident.

MI'STY, *adj.* cloudy; overcast, applied to the sky; obscure; dark.

To MISUNDERSTA'ND, *v. a.* (preter and participle *misunderstood*) to take any person's meaning wrong. To mistake.

MISUNDERSTA'NDING, *S.* a difference, or disagreement, implying that the parties do not understand each other. An error; a false judgment or conception of the meaning of words or sentences.

MISU'SAGE, *S.* (from *misuse*) abuse, or bad treatment.

To MISU'SE, *v. a.* (*mesuser*, Fr.) to treat or use in an improper manner; to abuse.

MISU'SE, *S.* (in the verb it is pronounced like *misuse*, but in the substantive like *misuse*) a bad use or treatment.

MI'SY,

M O B

MISY, S. a very beautiful mineral, of a fine bright yellow, and of a loose and friable texture, much resembling golden marcasites.

MITE, S. (Fr. and Sax. *mitte*, Belg.) a very small insect which breeds in cheese. In weights, the twentieth part of a grain; in money, the third part of a farthing: Proverbially, any thing very small. A very small particle or atom; from *mitè*, Fr. *mitte*, Belg. contracted from *minutus*, Lat.

MITE'LLA, S. a plant.

MITHRIDATE, S. (Fr.) a kind of electuary; one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and receiving its name from Mithridates king of Pontus, its inventor.

MITHRIDATE MUSTARD, S. a plant.

MITIGANT, *part.* (*mitigans*, Lat.) lenient; or lenitive.

To MITIGATE, *v. a.* (*mitigatus*, of *mitigo*, Lat. *mitiger*, Fr.) to abate or lessen, applied to rigour or severity. To soften, lessen or make less, applied to pain. To allay or calm, applied to the heat and turbulence of factions.

MITIGATION, S. the act of lessening any punishment, severity or pain.

MITRE, S. (*mitre*, F. *mitra*, *mitra*, Gr. and Lat.) a round cap, pointed and cleft a-top, with two pendants hanging down on the shoulders, worn on the head by bishops and abbots on solemn occasions; and in heraldry, borne as a crest by a bishop and archbishop. Among workmen, a kind of joining two boards together.

MITTENS, S. (*mitaine*, Fr.) gloves that cover the arms, but not the fingers. To handle without mittens, signifies to use roughly, and is a low phrase, almost obsolete.

AINSWORTH.

MITTENT, *part.* (*mittens*, Lat.) sending forth or emitting.

MITTIMUS, S. (Lat. we send) in law, a writ for transferring records from one court to another. Likewise a writ, under the hand and seal of a justice of the peace, directed to the gaoler, or keeper of a prison, for receiving and safe keeping an offender, till he be delivered by due course of law. 2 Inst. 590. Dyer 29. 5 R. 2. c. 15.

To MIX, *v. a.* (*mixtus*, Lat. *misschen*, Belg.) to unite different bodies into one mass. To compose of different things.

MIXEN, S. (Sax. of *meox*, Sax. dung or mud) a dunghill.

MIXTION, S. (Fr.) mixture; confusion or uniting one body with another.

MIXTLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to join and unite different things together.

MIXTURE, S. (*mixtura*, Lat.) the act of joining or adding different things together. The state of different things united or added together. A mass or liquor formed by uniting different ingredients. Any thing added or mixed.

MIZMAZE, S. (a cant word formed from a repetition of *maze*) a labyrinth; a walk consisting of several paths winding in an intricate manner. A state of perplexity and confusion, applied to the mind.

MIZZEN, S. (*meafane*, Belg. *misaine*, Fr. *mezzana*, Ital. from *mezzo*, Ital. the middle) a mast in the stern or back of a ship; in such vessels as have two mizzens, that next the main-mast is called the main *mizzen*, and that next the poop the bonaventure *mizzen*: The length of this mast is half that of the mainmast.

MIZZY, S. a bog or quagmire. AINS. Not in use.

MNEMONICS, S. (*μνημονικη*, *mnemonike*, Gr.) the art of memory.

MO', *adj.* (*ma*, Sax. *mae*, Scot. perhaps a contraction of *more*, the comparative of *many*) greater in number; used in the old translation of the bible; but now obsolete.

MO' *adj.* longer, applied to time; farther, applied to place.

To MO'AN, *v. a.* (pronounced *mone*, from *mænan*, Sax. to grieve) to show sorrow by the looks, a mournful tone of voice, and dismal complaints.

MO'AN, S. lamentation; sorrow expressed by words and actions.

MO'AT, S. (pronounced *mote*, from *motte*, Fr. a mound) a canal or collection of water which runs in a ditch or channel round a building.

To MO'AT, *v. a.* (*motter*, Fr.) to surround any building with a canal or water.

MO'B, S. (contracted from *mobile*, Fr. and Lat.) the croud; the vulgar; a tumultuous rout or multitude. In dress, a woman's cap, which pins or ties under the chin, and is generally worn to sleep in; perhaps so called, because commonly worn all day long by women in low circumstances, and such as are found in mobs and riots.

M O D

To MO'B, *v. a.* to harass or overbear by a mob or tumult.

MOBBISH, *adj.* mean; vulgar. Wants authority.

MO'BILE, S. (Fr. and Lat.) the populace or vulgar. A tumultuous assembly of the common and lower order of people.

MOBILITY, S. (*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, Lat.) the power of being moved. Figuratively, quickness of motion; actively, in a low language. The vulgar or populace. Fickleness or inconstancy, applied to the mind.

MO'CHO-STONE, S. (from *Mocha* the place whence it is brought, and therefore would be better spelt *mocha-stone*) a stone somewhat of the agate kind; of a clear horny grey, with delineations or figures representing mosses, shrubs and branches, in black, brown and red, in the substance of the stone; which is valued in proportion to the perfection of the figures.

To MO'CK, *v. a.* (*moccio*, Brit. *moquer*, Fr. *mocken*, Belg. *μωκαομαι*, *μωκωμαι*, *mokaomai*, *mokomai*, Gr. *mouk*, Chald.) to deride, scoff, or laugh at. To deride by imitating a person's actions. To defeat; to elude, to disappoint a person's expectations: To beguile or delude with words. "Hitherto hast thou mocked me and told me lies." Judg. xvi. 13, 15. To ravish, force, or abuse. "The Hebrew servant—came in unto me to mock me." Gen. xxxix. 17. Neuterly, to scoff or jest at: To speak merrily or in jest, opposed to earnest. "He seemed as one that mocked." Gen. xix. 14.

MO'CK, S. ridicule; a sneer; an act of contempt; an object of ridicule; a contemptuous imitation or mimicry of a person's actions or manner.

MO'CK, *adj.* counterfeit; false; not real or genuine. Used in the same sense in composition.

MO'CKABLE, *adj.* subject to be made the object of ridicule, or to be exposed to derision.

MO'CK-PRIVET, } S. plants.

MO'CK-WILLOW, }

MO'CKER, S. one that ridicules, or contemptuously mimics the action of another. A deceiver; an impostor.

MO'CKERY, S. derision; scorn; ridicule; contemptuous mimicry of a person's actions or words. Sport. A vain show or counterfeit appearance. Disappointment.

MO'CKING-BIRD, S. a bird which imitates or mimics the notes of other birds.

MO'CKINGLY, *adv.* with insult, ridicule, or a contemptuous mimicry of a person's actions.

MO'CKING-STOCK, S. the subject of derision, or object of ridicule.

MO'DAL, *adj.* (*modale*, Fr. *modalis*, Lat.) relating to the form only, opposed to essence.

MODA'LITY, S. an accidental difference: The quality of an accident.

MO'DE, S. (*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Lat.) form. In logic, that which cannot subsist in, and of itself, but is always esteemed, as belonging to and subsisting by, the help of some substance, which, for that reason, is called its subject. Gradation or degree. "What modes of fight." POPE. Manner or method. State or appearance. Fashion or custom.

MO'DEL, S. (*modele*, Fr. *modulus*, Lat.) a representation in miniature of some building, &c. A copy to be imitated. A mould. A standard by which any thing is measured.

To MO'DEL, *v. a.* (*modeler*, Fr.) to plan; to shape; to form, mould or delineate.

MO'DELLER, S. one that plans, schemes, or contrives.

MO'DERATE, *adj.* (*moderatus*, Lat. *modéré*, Fr.) temperate, or between the two extremes, opposed to excessive. Not hot, applied to temper; not extravagant, applied to expence: Not extreme, or sanguine in an opinion. Of a middle rate.

To MO'DERATE, *v. a.* (*moderatus*, of *moderor*, Lat. *moderer*, Fr.) to keep within due bounds and limits; to repress, regulate, or restrain. To make temperate. "Moderate your skies." BLACKMORE.

MO'DERATELY, *adv.* temperately; mildly, applied to situation or weather. In a middle degree.

MO'DERATENESS, S. the quality of keeping within any two extremes.

MODERA'TION, S. (*moderatio*, Lat.) the state of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes. Forbearance of extremity, or abstinence from violence in party. Calmness; temperance or equanimity, from *moderation*, Fr. Frugality, applied to expence.

MODERA'TOR, S. (Lat. *moderator*, Fr.) a person or thing which calms or keeps from flying into excesses. A person who presides at a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, confine them to the point in

in question, and show the conclusiveness or inclusiveness of their arguments and responses.

MODERN, *S.* (*moderne*, Fr. from *modernus*, low Lat. from *modò*, Lat. just now, in the same manner as *hodiernus*, Lat. is derived and formed from *hodie*) late; not long done or existing; opposed to ancient. Used by Shakespeare, figuratively, for vulgar; mean; and common, because both the writers and the productions of the present age, are not much valued when compared with those of the ancients, and things which we daily see with our own eyes, are common. "To make *modern*, and familiar things, super-natural." SHAK.

MODERNISM, *S.* any thing formed according to the taste of the present age, opposed to that of the ancients. A word coined by Swift.

MODERNS, *S.* those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

To MODERNIZE, *v. a.* to form any thing according to the taste of the present age; to translate or alter any thing ancient to the present taste.

MODERNNESS, *S.* the quality of being lately made or received. A novelty.

MODEST, *adj.* (*modeste*, Fr. *modestus*, Lat.) humble in opinion of one's own excellencies and free from boasting. Reserved or backward in doing any thing for fear of incurring censure. Chaste; free from, and avoiding every appearance of vice. Without being carried to excess; moderate. "By a *modest* conversation." ADDIS.

MODESTLY, *adv.* in an humble, chaste, reserved, and moderate manner. Without excess, forwardness, boasting or impudence.

MODESTY, *S.* a virtue which includes an humble opinion of one's own abilities, an utter abhorrence of the least appearance of vice, and a fear of doing any thing which either has or may incur censure.

MODESTY-PIECE, *S.* a narrow lace or border, which runs along the upper part of the stays before, and is part of a woman's tucker.

MODICUM, *S.* a small portion or pittance.

MODIFIABLE, *adj.* (from *modify*) capable of receiving a difference with respect to its modes or accidents.

MODIFIABLE, *adj.* see **MODIFIABLE**.

MODIFICATION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of giving a thing new accidental differences of form or mode. That which gives a thing any particular manner of being.

To MODIFY, *v. a.* (*modifier*, Fr.) to change the form, accidents or qualities of a thing. Figuratively, to soften or moderate. "He *modifies* his first severe degrees." DRYD. Should not this have been written *mollify*?

MODILLON, *S.* (Fr. *modiolus*, Lat.) in architecture, an ornament in the cornice of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite columns, consisting of little inverted consoles or brackets in form of an S, seeming to support the projection of the larmier.

MODISH, *adj.* agreeable to the fashion or reigning custom.

MODISHLY, *adv.* fashionably.

MODISHNESS, *S.* a strict observance of the fashion.

To MODULATE, *v. a.* (*modulatus*, Lat.) in music, to change the key and to return to it again, without giving offence to the ear.

MODULATION, *S.* (Fr.) in music, the act of keeping in, and on occasion changing the key; and returning to it again without giving offence to the ear. The regular progression of the several parts through the sounds that are in the harmony of any particular key, as well as the proceeding naturally from one key to the other. Sound modulated.

MODULATOR, *S.* one that forms sounds to a certain key.

MODULE, *S.* (*modulus*, Lat.) a model; an empty representation or mere shadow. In architecture, a certain measure, taken at pleasure, for regulating the proportion of columns, and the symmetry or distribution of the whole building.

MODUS, *S.* (Lat.) in law, the giving money or land to a minister instead of his tithes, in kind.

MOE, *adj.* (see **Mo**) a great number. "The children of "Israel are *moe* and mightier than we." *Exod.* i. 9.

MO'HAIR, *S.* (*mohere*, *moire*, Fr. *mojacer*, Arab. a camel) thread or stuff made of camels or other hair.

MO'HOC, *S.* the name of an Indian savage nation in America, given to some ruffians, who infested the streets of London, and committed great outrages.

MO'NDERED, *adj.* crazed; distracted. AINSW.

MO'DORE, *S.* (*moede*, Port.) a Portugal gold coin valued at 27 shillings sterling.

MOI'ETY, *S.* (*moitie*, Fr. from *moien*, Fr. the middle) half. One of two equal parts. A part or portion.

To MOIL, *v. a.* (*mouiller*, Fr.) to dawb with dirt. To fatigue or weary: Neuterly, to labour in the mire; to toil, drudge, or labour very hard.

MOIST, *adj.* (*moiste*, *moite*, Fr.) wet in a small degree, so as not to be liquid. Juicy.

To MOIST, or **MOISTEN**, *v. a.* to make wet in a small degree.

MOISTENER, *S.* the person or thing which moistens or makes wet in a very small degree.

MOISTNESS, *S.* the quality of being wet in a small degree.

MOISTURE, *S.* a small quantity of water or liquid. Dampness.

MO'KY, *S.* (perhaps a corruption of *murky*, and in some places called *muggy*) dark; obscure. "Moky weather." AINS.

MO'LE, *S.* (*mal*, Sax. *mol*, Belg. *maul*, Teut. *moldwarp*, old Eng. *muldwarp*, Dan. *mulverp*, Teut. from *maul*, Teut. a mouth, and *werffen*, Teut. to cast forth; because it casts up the earth with its mouth, or from *molde*, Sax. the earth, and *wecorpan*, to cast) in physic, a shapeless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows into a kind of flesh, and is called a false conception. A natural spot on the skin, sometimes having hair growing in it. A little animal or beast, which casts up the earth in little hillocks, formerly thought to be blind; but by modern naturalists, proved to have perfect eyes, and holes for them through the skin, about the size of a pin's head: As this animal is destined to live under ground, this circumstance is no small proof of the wisdom of our beneficent creature. A mound; dyke; or port. From *mole*, Fr. *moles*, Lat. *molo*, Ital. or *μολος*, *molos*, Gr. a harbour made by art or labour.

MO'LEBAT, *S.* a fish.

MO'LECAST, *S.* a hillock cast up by a mole.

MO'LEHILL, *S.* an hillock thrown up by a mole in working its passage under-ground.

To MOLEST, *v. a.* (*molester*, Fr. *molestus*, Lat.) to disturb, trouble or vex.

MOLESTATION, *S.* (*molestia*, Lat. trouble) disturbance: Uneasiness caused by vexation.

MOLESTER, *S.* one who disturbs.

MO'LE-TRACK, *S.* the course of a mole under-ground.

MO'LE-WARP, *S.* (from *molde*, Sax. earth, and *wecorpan*, Sax. to throw up) a mole.

MO'LLIENT, *part.* (*molliens*, Lat.) softening or making soft.

MO'LLIABLE, *adj.* (from *mollify*) capable of being softened, or appeased.

MOLLIFICATION, *S.* (from *mollify*) the act of making soft. Mitigation, or pacification, applied to anger.

MO'LLIFIER, *S.* that which makes soft or calm.

To MO'LLIFY, *v. a.* (*mollior*, Lat. *mollir*, Fr. or from *mollis*, soft, and *fo*, Lat. to become) to make soft. To appease, applied to anger. To lessen or moderate, applied to any thing harsh or rigorous.

MO'LY, *S.* (Fr. and Lat.) a kind of wild garlic.

MO'LTEN, *part. passive* of *Melt*.

MO'LOSSES, **MO'LASSES**, *S.* (*melazzo*, Ital. whence it seems most properly spelt *melasses*) treacle. In distillation, a spirituous liquor distilled from treacle.

MO'ME, *S.* a dull, stupid blockhead; a stock; a pest. From *momon*, Fr. the gaming at dice in masquerade, observing a strict silence all the while; whence the English word *mum*. "Mome, malthorse, capon, &c." SHAK.

MOMENT, *S.* (Fr. *momentum*, Lat.) consequence, importance or weight. Force, or acting power. An indivisible particle of time.

MOMENTALLY, *adj.* for a moment. "Momentally re-maining." BROWN.

MOMENTA'NEOUS, **MO'MENTANY**, *adj.* (*momentaneus*, Fr. *momentaneus*, Lat.) lasting but a moment.

MOMENTARY, *adj.* done in, or lasting, a moment.

MOME'NTOUS, *adj.* (*momentum*, Lat.) of weight, consequence, or importance.

MO'MERY, *S.* (spelt likewise *mummery*, from *mummer*, *momerie*, Fr.) an entertainment in which persons are masked and awkwardly endeavour to convey their meaning by motions or gestures.

MON'ACHAL, *adj.* (*monacal*, Fr. *monachalis*, Lat.) monastic; relating to monks.

MONACHISM, *S.* (*monachisme*, Fr.) the state of monks: A monastic life.

MO'NAD, **MO'NADE**, *S.* (*μονας*, *monas*, Gr.) an indivisible thing.

MONARCH, S. (Fr. from *monos*, *monos*, Gr. a single or sole, and *archos*, *archos*, Gr. ruler) a king; a governor invested with absolute authority. Any thing superiour to others of the same kind. "The *monarch* oak." DRYD. A president, "Come thou *monarch* of the wine." SHAK.

MONARCHAL, *adj.* governed by a single person or king; suiting a king.

MONARCHICAL, *adj.* (*monarchique*, Fr. *μοναρχικός*, *monarchikos*, Gr.) belonging to a single ruler or king.

To **MONARCHIZE**, *v. a.* to assume the character of a king. "A little seem to *monarchize*." SHAK. Not in use.

MONARCHY, S. (*monarchie*, Fr. *μοναρχία*, *monarchia*, Gr.) the government of a single person. A kingdom.

MONASTERY, S. (usually pronounced and often written *monastery*, from *monastere*, Fr. *monasterium*, Lat.) a house for persons to retire to on a religious account. A convent.

MONASTIC, **MONASTICAL**, *adj.* (*monastique*, Fr. *monasticus*, Lat.) belonging to one that retires from the world on a religious account; belonging to a monk.

MONASTICALLY, *adv.* after the manner of a monk.

MONDAY, S. (pronounced *munday*; from *monandaeg*, Sax. *mandag*, Dan. *montag*, Teut. *maendagh*, Belg.) the second day of the week, so called because dedicated to Diana, or the moon.

MONEY, S. (pronounced *munny*; from *monnoye*, Fr. *monnai*, Brit. from *mwn*, Brit. metal, *moneta*, Lat. it has properly no plural, unless when *money* is used for a single piece. but *monies* were formerly used for sums) a piece of metal stamped with some mark or image, whose value is fixed by public authority.

MONEY-CHANGER, S. one who changes one piece of coin for more of less value, or several pieces for one of more value.

MONEYED, *adj.* rich in coin, opposed to wealth in lands.

MONEYER, S. (*monnoyer*, Fr. see **MONEY**) one that deals in money; a banker. One that coins money.

MONEY-MATTER, S. an account of debtor and creditor. "How *money-matters* stand." *Life of J. Bull.*

MONEY-SCRIVENER, S. one who raises money for others, and deals in conveyancing.

MONEYWORT, S. a plant.

MONEYSWORTH, S. something worth money. Something that will bring money.

MONGCORN, S. see **MANGCORN**.

MONGER, S. (pronounced *munger*; from *mangere*, Sax. a merchant or trader, of *mangian*, Sax. to sell) a dealer or feller. After the name of any commodity, it implies a person who deals in it, or sells it; thus *fishmonger* is one who sells or deals in fish. Sometimes indeed it signifies one conversant with, as a *whoremonger* is one that is conversant with whores.

MONGREL, *adj.* (pronounced *mungrel*; from *mengian*, Sax. *mengen*, Belg. to mix) of a mixed breed.

MONITION, S. (Fr. *monitio*, Lat.) an information or hint. Instruction or advice.

MONITOR, S. one who warns of faults or informs of duty. One who gives useful hints. In schools, applied to a scholar commissioned by the master to take notice of the behaviour of his school-fellows.

MONITORY, *adj.* (*monitoire*, Fr. *monitorius*, Lat.) conveying useful instruction or admonition.

MONITORY, S. an admonition, "The pope writ a *monitory* to him." BAC. Not in use.

MONK, S. (pronounced *munk*; from *monac*, *munec*, Sax. *monachus*, Lat. *μοναχος*, *monachos*, Gr. *monch*, *munch*, Teut. *munk*, Dan. *monge*, Span.) a person who retires from the world to give himself wholly up to devotion, and to live in abstinence and solitude.

MONKEY, S. (pronounced *munkey*; by Skinner derived from *mon*, a man, and *kin*, a diminutive termination. *Monna*, Ital. *munneca*, Span.) an ape, or animal bearing a great resemblance to a man.

MONKERY, S. a monastic life.

MONKHOOD, S. the condition, state or profession of a monk.

MONKISH, *adj.* taught or professed by monks.

MONK'S-HOOD, S. a plant.

MONKS-RHUBARB, S. a species of dock, whose roots are used in medicine.

MONOCHORD, S. (from *monos*, *monos*, Gr. single, and *χορδή*, *chorde*, Gr. a string) an instrument having but one string.

MONOCULAR, **MONOCULOUS**, *adj.* (*μονός*, *monos*, Gr. single, and *oculus*, Lat. an eye) one eyed; having but one eye.

MONODY, S. (*monodie*, *μονοδια*, *monodia*, Gr.) a poem or song sung by a single person; and expressive of grief.

MONOGAMIST, S. (from *monos*, *monos*, Gr. and *γάμος*, Gr. marriage) one who disallows of second marriages.

MONOGRAM, S. (from *monos*, *monos*, Gr. and *γράμμα*, Gr. a letter) a cypher or character compounded of several letters.

MONOLOGUE, S. (*μόνος*, *monos*, Gr. and *λόγος*, *logos*, Gr. a discourse) a soliloquy. "In *monologue*." DRYD.

MONOPETALOUS, *adj.* (*μονοπέταλο*, Fr. from *monos*, *monos*, Gr. single, and *πέταλον*, *petalon*, Gr. a leaf) in botany, having but one leaf; applied to flowers.

MONOPOLIST, S. (*μονοπόλεως*, Fr. from *monos*, *monos*, Gr. and *πώλω*, *poleo*, Gr. to sell or buy) one who by engrossing or patent has the sole power of vending any commodity.

To **MONOPOLIZE**, *v. a.* to have the sole power of making or selling any commodity. To arrogate to one's self.

MONOPOLY, S. (*μονοπολίε*, Fr.) the exclusive and sole privilege of making and selling any thing.

MONOPTOTE, S. (from *μόνος*, *monos*, Gr. and *πρωσις*, *ptosis*, Gr. a case) in grammar, a noun having only one case.

MONOSTICH, S. (*μονοστιχον*, *monostichon*, Gr.) a composition consisting of a single verse.

MONOSYLLABICAL, *adj.* (from *monosyllable*) consisting of words of but one syllable.

MONOSYLLABLE, S. (*monosyllable*, from *monos*, *monos*, Gr. single or one, and *συλλαβή*, *syllabe*, Gr. a syllable) a word of only one syllable.

MONOSYLLABLE, *adj.* consisting of words of one syllable. "Monosyllable lines." POPE.

MONOTONY, S. (*μονωτονία*, Fr. from *monos*, *monos*, Gr. and *τονος*, *tonos*, Gr. a sound) a fault in pronunciation, wherein a long series of words are delivered with one unvaried tone, and without any cadence.

MONSIEUR, S. (Fr. *seigneur*) a term used in reproach or contempt for a Frenchman.

MONSOON, S. (*monsoon*, *monçon*, Fr. derived by some from *Monsoon* an ancient pilot who passed the Indian ocean by means of these winds: Others derive it from the Portuguese, which signifies motion or change of wind and sea) periodical or trade winds in the Eastern sea, which blow constantly the same way for three or six months, and the contrary way three or the remaining six months: In the Indian ocean, the winds blow all the year round the same way.

MONSTER, S. (*monstre*, Fr. *monstrum*, Lat.) a production or birth, wherein the parts differ from the general figure or form of its species. Something horrible for deformity; wickedness or mischief.

To **MONSTER**, *v. a.* to represent in so extravagant a manner, as to make appear monstrous.

MONSTROSITY, **MONSTRUOSITY**, S. (*monstrosity* is most analogous) the state of being out of the common order of nature, or differing from the common idea and standard of the species. "The *monstrosity* of love." "Greater *monstrosity* in educations." SOUTH.

MONSTROUS, *adj.* (*monstrueux*, Fr. *monstruosus*, Lat.) deviating from the stated order of nature. Strange or wonderful, including dislike. Irregular or enormous. "No *monstrous* height." POPE. Excessive; shocking; hateful. "The *monstrous* scorn." BAC.

MONSTROUS, *adv.* prodigiously; exceedingly; very much. A cant word.

MONSTROUSLY, *adv.* in a manner that is terrible, shocking, prodigious, or out of the common order of nature. To a great, excessive or enormous degree.

MONSTROUSNESS, S. the quality which renders any thing or action shocking, irregular or enormous.

MONTANT, S. (Fr.) a term in fencing. "Thy *traverse*, thy distance, thy *montant*." SHAK.

MONTERO, S. (Span.) a horseman's cap. "Spanish *montero*." BAC. Not in use.

MONTE' TH, S. (from the name of the inventour) a vessel in which glasses are washed.

MONTH, S. (pronounced *month*; from *monath*, Sax. of *mona*, Sax. the moon) a space of time measured by the revolutions of the sun or moon, and reckoned the 12th part of the year. A lunar month is the space between two conjunctions of the moon with the sun, or between two moons; a solar month, the space of time wherein the sun revolves through one entire sign of the ecliptic. The calendar months consist unequally of thirty and thirty-one days, excepting February, which in leap years has twenty-nine, but in other years only twenty-eight days.

MONTHLY, *adj.* continuing a month; performed in a month. Happening every month.

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MONTHLY, *adv.* once in a month.

MONTOIR, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *moant-war*) in horsemanship, a stone as high as the stirrups, from which Italian riding masters mount their horses, without putting their foot in the stirrups.

MON'TROSS, *S.* an under-gunner, or assistant to a gunner or engineer.

MO'NUMENT, *S.* (Fr. *monumentum*, Lat.) any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved.

MONUMENTAL, *adj.* preserving the memory or remembrance. Belonging to a tomb, raised in honour of the dead.

MOOD, *S.* (*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Lat.) in logic, the regular determination of propositions according to their quantity or quality, *i. e.* their universal or particular affirmation or negation. In music, manner or style. In grammar, the different changes a word undergoes, to signify the various intentions and affections of the mind. Temper of mind: State of the mind as affected by passion. Anger; rage; from *mod*, *S.* *moed*, Belg. *mod*, Goth. an habitual temper of mind.

MOODY, *adj.* angry, or out of humour. Mental; intellectual: Belonging to the mind; from *mod*, Sax. and Goth. the mind.

MOON, *S.* (*mona*, Sax. and Ill. *mena*, Goth. *mene*, Sax. *maen*, Belg. *maime*, Dan. *mon*, Teut. *monn*, *mene*, Gr.) in astronomy, one of the heavenly bodies, a fatellite or secondary planet attendant on the earth, which she moves round, as a centre, performing her revolution in 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, in which time she likewise moves round her own axis. Figuratively, a month. In fortification, something resembling a crescent or half-moon; this word is generally used in composition, either in the last sense, or for something belonging to the moon.

MOON-BEAM, *S.* a ray of light darting from the moon.

MOON-CALF, *S.* a monster, supposed anciently, to be owing to the influence of the moon. Figuratively, a stupid person.

MOONEYED, *adj.* having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon. Figuratively, dimighted; purblind.

MOONFERN, *S.* a plant.

MOON-FISH, *S.* a fish so named, because the tail-fin is shaped like a half-moon.

MOONLESS, *adj.* not enlightened by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, *S.* the light afford by the moon.

MOONLIGHT, *adj.* enlightened by the moon. "The moonlight shade." Pope.

MOONSEED, *S.* a plant so called because its seeds, when ripe, are hollowed like the appearance of the moon.

MOONSHINE, *S.* the light or lustre of the moon. A month, in ludicrous and burlesque language. "Fourteen moonshines." Shak.

MOONSHINE, **MOONSHINY**, *adj.* (both from a corruption of *moonshining*) during the shining of the moon; by means of moonlight. "You moonshine revellers." Shak.

MOONSTONE, *S.* a kind of stone.

MOONSTRUCK, *adj.* lunatic; affected with madness by means of the moon.

MOONTREFOIL, *S.* a plant, so named because its fruit is shaped like a half-moon.

MOON-WORT, *S.* the station flower, or honesty.

MOONY, *adj.* resembling an half-moon.

MOOR, *S.* (*moer*, Belg. *modder*, Teut. clay, *mor*, Sax. a mountain, *moor*, Sax. sea weed. *Moratz*, Dan. from *mor*, Brit. *marei*, Goth. *more*, or *moria*, Russ. *morie*, Slav. *more*, Boh. Lufs. Croat. *morze*, Pol. *mer*, Fr. *mare*, Lat. the sea) a marsh, fen, or tract of land overcovered, or made very moist with water. A negro, or black. From *maurus*, Lat.

To **MOOR**, *v. a.* (from *moror*, Lat. *morer*, Fr.) to fasten a vessel by anchors or other means. Neuterly, to be fixed or stationed.

To **blow a MOOR**, (corrupted from *a mort*, Fr. at the death) to sound the horn in triumph, and call in the hunters at the fall or death of a deer.

MOORCOCK, *S.* a fowl that is found on moors, the male of the moorhen.

MOORHEN, *S.* a female fowl that feeds in the fens.

MOORISH, *adj.* fenny; marshy; overflowed.

MOORLAND, *S.* a marsh, or watery ground.

MOORSTONE, *S.* a species of granite.

MOORY, *adj.* marshy; fenny; watery.

MOORSE, *S.* the large American deer.

To **MOOT**, *v. a.* (*motain*, *mot gemot*, Sax. to meet together, or from *mot*, Fr. a word) in law, to plead a mock cause; to state a point of law or argue a case by way of

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exercise for a degree of barrister in the inns of court, called to *argue a moot*. A *moot case* or *point*; such as may admit dispute.

MO'OTED, *adj.* (*moetsen*, *mutsen*, Belg. *mozzare*, Ital. *mutilo*, Lat.) in heraldry, plucked up by the roots.

MO'OTER, *S.* one that argues a moot in an inn of court; one that pleads a mock cause, or states a case.

MO'P, *S.* (*moppa*, Brit. *mappä*, Lat.) an instrument used by servants in washing floors, consisting of a long stick or handle, at the end of which are nailed pieces of woollen cloths or locks of wool. A wry mouth made in contempt; perhaps corrupted from *mock*. "With mop and mow." Shak. The last sense is obsolete.

To **MO'P**, *v. a.* to rub or clean with a mop. Neuterly, to make wry mouths in contempt. "Of moping and mowing." Shak.

To **MO'PE**, *v. n.* (the etymology is uncertain; Skinner derives it from *mompelen*, Belg. to mumble or mutter) to be stupid; to be drowsy; to be spiritless, inactive, or dull. Actively, to make a person spiritless or delirious.

MOPE-EYED, *adj.* blind of one eye.

MO'PPET, **MO'PSY**, *S.* a doll made of rags; a name of fondness for an infant.

MO'PUS, *S.* (a cant word from *mope*) a drone; a dull or inactive person. "I am grown a mere *mopus*." Swift.

MORAL, *adj.* (Fr. *moralis*, Lat.) relating to the actions or conduct of life, or that which determines an action to be good or virtuous. Reasoning or drawing inferences so, as to promote or instruct in virtue. Popular. Generally admitted in the usual occurrences of life. A *moral impossibility* is a very great or insuperable difficulty, opposed to a natural impossibility. A *moral certainty* or *assurance* implies a very strong probability, and is used in contradistinction to mathematical probability. In logic, a *moral universality* is when the predicate agrees to the greatest part of the particulars, contained under the universal subject.

MORAL, *S.* morality or practice of the duties of life. A doctrine, truth or instruction, drawn as a corollary from a fable.

To **MORAL**, *v. n.* to moralise; to make moral reflections.

MORALIST, *S.* one who teaches or writes on the duties of life.

MORA'LITY, *S.* (*moralité*, Fr.) the science or doctrine of morals, or the art of living well and happily, deduced from the reason; nature; and fitness of things, or from the relation in which we stand towards others. A conformity in things and actions, to those unalterable obligations which result from the nature of our existence, and the necessary relations of life, whether to God as our creator, parent and benefactor, or to mankind as our fellow-creatures. That form or circumstance of an action which renders it an object of reward or punishment.

To **MORALI'SE**, *v. a.* (*moraliser*, Fr.) to apply to the conduct or regulation of our actions. To explain in such a manner as to convey some practical truths. To fill with action. "With his prince's arms he *moralized* his song." Prior. Johnson confesses himself at a loss with respect to the sense of this line. Neuterly, to speak or write on such subjects as may regulate our actions, conduct or lives.

MORALI'ZER, *S.* one who explains things in such a manner as to convey some useful truth for the regulation of our lives.

MORALLY, *adv.* in an ethical sense; according to the common practice of persons, or occurrences of life. Highly, or in a great measure. According to the rules of virtue.

MORALS, *S.* (without a singular) conduct; practice of the duties of civil and social life. Behaviour with respect to others.

MORA'SS, *S.* (*marais*, Fr. see **MOOR**) a fen; a bog or tract of land abounding in water.

MOR'BID, *adj.* (*morbidus*, Lat.) diseased, opposed to healthy.

MOR'BIDNESS, *S.* the state or quality of being diseased.

MORBI'FIC, **MORBI'FICAL**, *adj.* (the last word is seldom used; from *morbifique*, Fr. or *morbus*, Lat. a disease, and *facio*, Lat. to cause) causing diseases; injurious to health.

MORBO'SE, *adj.* (*morbosus*, Lat.) proceeding from disease; unhealthy.

MORBO'SITY, *S.* a diseased state. Not in use.

MORDA'CITY, *S.* (*mordacité*, Fr. *mordacitas*, Lat.) a biting or pungent quality. Obsolete.

MOR'DICANT, *adj.* (Fr.) biting; acrid. "The *mordicant* quality." Brown. Obsolete.

MORDICA'TION, *S.* the act of corroding or wasting. "Mordication of the orifices." Bac. Obsolete.

MORE, *adj.* (the comparative of *some*, *many* or *much*, whose superlative is *most*. *Ma*, *marä*, *mare*, *mare*, Sax. *meer*, Dan. *meer*, Belg. *mer*, old Teut. *mahr*, Teut. *mar*, great)

great) greater in number, quantity or degree. Greater. Used as the comparative of *great*. "The *more* parts." *As* xxvi. 12. This last sense is obsolete.

MORE, *adv.* to a greater degree: Longer, applied to time. Alive, preceded by *no*. "Cassius is *no more*." SHAK. Again, or a second time. Used as a particle to form the comparative degree before such adjectives which, either on account of the length of their syllables; or the want of harmony; would not conveniently admit the addition of *er*, the syllable we borrow from the Saxons, who form their comparative degree by that means.

MORE, *S.* (a kind of comparative from *some* or *much*) a greater quantity, degree, thing, or time.

MORE, (Sir Thomas) the son of Sir John More, Knt. one of the justices of the King's-bench, was born in Milk-street, London, in 1480, and was educated at a free-school called St. Anthony's in Threadneedle-street, where he had the famous dean Collet, founder of St. Paul's school, and several other eminent persons for his school-fellows. Making a very great and rapid progress in classical learning, he was received into the family of Cardinal Morton, archbishop of Canterbury and lord high Chancellor, who sent him to Oxford, but whether he belonged to Christ Church or St. Mary-hall in that university, is a matter of dispute. Having been sufficiently instructed in rhetoric, logic, and philosophy in this seminary, he quitted it and entered himself in New Inn in London, whence he removed to Lincoln's-Inn, where he staid till he was an *utter barrister*. After this he read a public lecture on St. Austin de *Civitate Dei*, in St. Lawrence's church in the Old Jewry, which was honoured with the presence of all the most learned men in the city. After this he was reader at Furnival's-Inn for three years; from whence he retired to the Charter-house to devote himself more intensely to religious duties, where having resided four years, he married, and settling his family in Bucklerbury, still attended the study of the law at Lincoln's-Inn. His first action of note, was the opposing the demand of Henry VII. in parliament, in 1501, for a marriage portion for his eldest daughter, in which he behaved with such intrepidity, that the monarch was not a little offended at him. After this he was made one of the under-sheriffs of London; in which service he acquitted himself with so much honour, that it recommended him to the notice of Henry VIII, who ordered Cardinal Woolsey to retain him in his service; but, notwithstanding, his integrity was so inviolable, that when Woolsey made a motion for a subsidy by the king's order, he opposed it, being then speaker of the house of commons, and set it aside, though at that time he was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and a member of the privy council. Having been sent abroad as an ambassador both to the Emperor Charles V, and to the king of France, his talents for politics became so conspicuous, his knowledge of the laws being established before, that, when Woolsey was removed, he was declared lord chancellor, and discharged that office in such a manner, that he seemed rather to reflect honour upon, than receive any from, it. The divorce of queen Catherine and the marriage of Ann Boleyn he opposed with great courage, and finding his remonstrances ineffectual, resigned his office, and retired to his house at Chelsea; where living in a private manner, he applied himself to his studies, choosing such objects for his thoughts, as were worthy of a man and a Christian. There are several instances in his private life which recommend him very strongly to our love, and our imitation, among which I shall select that of his piety to his father: Every day as he passed through Westminster-hall, to his place in the Chancery, by the court of King's-bench, he went into that court, and if his father sat before him, would kneel down and ask his blessing. His private life exposing him to the malice of his enemies, he was at last committed to the tower, and condemned for refusing to acknowledge and take the oath of the king's supremacy: But the manner in which he behaved on the scaffold, where he was beheaded July 6, 1555, deserves a more particular account: The innocent mirth, which characterised his whole life, did not forsake him here; and he maintained the same cheerfulness on the scaffold, which he used to show at the table. As he was going up the scaffold which seemed ready to fall, he said to the lieutenant, "Pray sir, see me safe up, and for my coming down, let me shift for myself." After having finished his prayers, he addressed himself to the executioner, who seemed under some concern, "Bidding him be of good courage, and not miss his neck, on account of its being very short." The executioner offering to cover his eyes, he told him, he "Would do it himself;" tying a cloth over them with his own hands.

Then laying his head on the block, he bid "The executioner stay till he had put his beard out of the way; adding that it had never committed treason;" and then received the fatal blow. Thus died this great man, leaving us this lesson, that the best have their failings, and that to a person, who has a fixed and settled hope of immortality; death is not the king of terrors, but the prince of peace.

MORE'L, *S.* a plant; likewise a large species of cherry.

MORELAND, *S.* (*morland*, Sax. from *mor*, Sax. a mountain, and *land*) a mountain or hilly country.

MOREO'VER, *conj.* besides or beyond what has been mentioned.

MORGLAY, *S.* (from *glaiue*, Fr. a sword, and *mort*, Fr. death, *glay môhr*, Erse) a two handed broad sword, formerly used by the Highlanders.

MORION, *S.* (Fr.) a helmet or armour for the head.

MORISCO, *S.* (Span.) a morris dancer.

MORKIN, *S.* in hunting, a wild beast that has died through sickness or mischance.

MORLING, **MORTLING**, *S.* (*mort*, Fr. dead) wool plucked from a dead sheep. *AINS.*

MORMO, *S.* (Gr.) a bugbear or something used to frighten persons.

MORN, *S.* (*marn*, Sax) the first part of the day from sunrise to noon. Seldom used but by poets.

MORNING, *S.* (*mergen*, *morgen*, Sax. *marghen*, *morgben*, Belg. *morgen*, Teut.) the first part of the day, from the first appearance of light till twelve o'clock at noon. Used in composition for any thing belonging to, or used in the morning.

MORNING-GOWN, *S.* a loose gown used before a person is dressed for appearing publickly.

MORNING-STAR, *S.* the plant Venus, so named when she appears in the morning.

MORO'SE, *adj.* (*morosus*, Lat.) sour of temper; not easily pleased and soon disgusted.

MORO'SELY, *adv.* in a sour, peevish manner.

MORO'SENESS, *S.* sourness; peevishness. A disposition of mind not easily pleased and soon disgusted.

MORO'SITY, *S.* (*morositas*, Lat.) sourness or peevishness.

MORRIS, **MORRIS-DANCE**, *S.* (for *moorish* or *morisco* dance) a kind of dance in which the person gingles bells fowed to his cloaths, practised by the Moors, and resembling the pyrrhic dance mentioned by classic authors.

MORPHEW, *S.* (*morphe*, Fr. *morfia*, Ital.) a scarf on the face.

MORROW, *S.* (*morgen*, Sax. *morghen*, Belg. *morgen*, Teut. *imorgen*, Dan. the original meaning of morrow, *morgen*, Sax. seems to have been morning, which being often referred to; on the day before, was, in process of time, applied to the whole day following) the day after the present day. *To-morrow*, an adverbial expression, implying on the day after the present; from *to merigen*, Sax. sometimes it is used as a substantive. "To-morrow is the time." *Spekt.*

MORSE, *S.* (*morfus*, Lat.) a waltron or sea horse.

MORSEL, *S.* (a diminutive from *morceau*, Fr. from *morfus*, Lat.) a small piece; a piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful. A meal. A small quantity. "Morfels of native and pure gold." *BOYLE*. Johnson censures the last sense as improper.

MORSURE, *S.* (Fr. *morsura*, Lat) the act of biting.

MORT, *S.* (*morte*, Fr. *mors*, *mortis*, Lat.) in hunting, a tune sounded at the death of game. A great quantity, from *mort*, Isl. great. A low word.

MORTAL, *adj.* (*mortel*, Fr. *mortalis*, Lat.) subject to death. Figuratively, destructive or causing death. Human or belonging to man. "Mortal ear." *Par. Lost*. Excessive; violent. "A mortal fright." *DRYD*. The last sense is low.

MORTAL, *S.* a man or human being.

MORTALITY, *S.* the state of a being subject to death. Figuratively, death. "Mortality my sentence." *Par. Lost*. Frequency of death. Human nature. "Mortality cannot bear it." *DRYD*.

MORTALLY, *adv.* irrecoverably; so as to be doomed to death. Extremely; excessively.

MORTAR, *S.* (*mortier*, Fr.) a strong vessel made of metal or stone in which things are pounded with a pestle. In gunnery, a short piece of ordnance, thick and wide, out of which bombs or carcasses are thrown. In architecture, a preparation of lime and sand mixed with water, used by masons and bricklayers as a cement in building walls, &c. from *mortier*, Belg.

MORTGAGE, *S.* (pronounced *morgage*, from *mort*, Fr. dead, and *gage*, Fr. a pledge or security) a pledge or pawn of lands and tenements for money borrowed, so called because

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because they are of no service to the debtor till the money is repaid, and if not paid on the day agreed are forfeited to the creditor. The state of a thing pledged.

To MORTGAGE, *v. a.* (pronounced *morgage*) to pledge, pawn, or make over to a creditor as a security.

MORTGAGEE, *S.* the person who receives lands or tenements as a pawn or security for money lent.

MORTGAGER, MORGAGER, *S.* a person who mortgages or pawns his lands.

MORTIFEROUS, *adj.* (*mors*, death, and *fero*, Lat. to bring) destructive.

MORTIFICATION, *S.* (Fr.) in surgery, a disease wherein the natural juices loose their proper motion, ferment and destroy the texture of the parts. In pharmacy, the act of destroying the active qualities of any thing, applied to the killing quicksilver and uniting it with turpentine. The act of keeping in a state of subjection, applied to the passions. The act of subduing the body by abstinence or hardships; in a religious view, in order to lessen the strength of lusts. Any thing or occurrence that fills the mind with vexation or uneasiness.

To MORTIFY, *v. a.* (*mortifier*, Fr.) to rob of all the vital qualities. In pharmacy, to destroy the active and essential qualities, applied to the killing quicksilver, so as to unite it with turpentine or spittle. To subdue inordinate passions. To keep the body low by labour and abstinence, in order to render its affections more compliant to reason, and to atone for former sins. To humble, deject, or vex. Neuterly, to corrupt or turn to a gangrene. To be subdued; to die away.

MORTISE, *S.* (*mortaise*, *mortoise*, Fr.) in carpentry, a hole cut in wood in order for another piece to be let into it, and form a joint.

To MORTISE, *v. a.* to cut or join with a mortise. To cover over so as to secure from starting. "Brass nails mortised with lead." ARBUTH. Johnson censures the last sense as improper.

MORTMAIN, *S.* (from *morte*, Fr. dead, and *main*, Fr. a hand) in law, such a state of possession as makes it unalienable, and therefore said to be in dead hand, because it cannot be restored to the donor or to any common and temporal use; the word is generally applied to such lands as are given to any religious house, corporation, &c.

MORT-PAY, *S.* dead pay. Payment not made. Obsolete.

MORTRESS, *S.* (Skinner derives it from *mortier de sageffe*, Fr. or from its being made by pounding several meats together in a mortar) a dish composed of meats of various kinds pounded together.

MORTUARY, *S.* (*mortuaire*, Fr.) in law, a gift left by a person at his death to his parish church, in lieu of personal tithes neglected to be paid in his life-time; in some places a beast or other moveable chattel as are by custom due on the death of a person and stiled by this name.

MOSAIC, MOSAIC WORK, *S.* (*mosaïque*, Fr. derived by some from *mosaicum*, corrupted from *musaicum*, instead of *musum*, as it was called by the Romans. Scaliger derives it from *μουσα*, *moufa*, Gr. because it shows ingenuity, and others again from *musæus* or *musæum*, because such places were generally adorned with it) an assemblage of little pieces of glass, marble, shells, and precious stones of various colours, cemented on a ground of stucco, and imitating pictures, both in form, natural colours and the shades made use of in paintings.

MO'SCHATEL, *S.* (*moschatelina*, Lat.) a plant.

MO'SQUE, *S.* (Fr. *mesgid* or *meschit*, Turk. a temple built of wood. *Mescheta*, Span. *moscheta*, Ital. or from *masgiad*, Arab. a place of worship) a temple, wherein the Mahometans perform their devotions.

MO'SS, *S.* (*meos*, Sax. *muscus*, Lat.) a plant of the parasite kind, growing on the barks of trees, &c.

To MO'SS, *v. a.* to cover with moss.

MO'SSIVENESS, *S.* the state of being covered or overgrown with moss.

MO'SSY, *adj.* covered or overgrown with moss.

MO'ST, *adj.* (the superlative of *more*. *Mæst*, Sax. *meeft*, Belg. *miß*, Teut.) consisting of the greatest number, quantity or degree.

MO'ST, *adv.* (*maists*, Goth. *mæst*, Sax. *meeft*, Belg. *meft*, Dan.) in the greatest degree. Sometimes used as a substantive, and is either singular or plural. Followed by *of* and used partitively it signifies the greater number, and is plural. "Most of the churches." ADDIS. Used with *make*, it signifies the greatest value, or advantage, and is singular. "Makes the most of what he has." L'ESTRAN. When preceded by *at* it signifies the greatest degree or quantity. "Some months at the most." BAC. Such words

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as consist of many syllables, or would sound harsh with the addition of *est*, the syllable with which the Goths, Saxons, &c. formed their superlative, receive this word before them which gives them a superlative sense; as, pitiful, *more* pitiful, *most* pitiful.

MO'STICK, *S.* (from *mohlen*, Teut. to paint, and *stick*) a painter's stick, on which he leans his hand when he paints.

MO'STLY, *adv.* for the greatest part. Generally.

MO'ST-WHAT, *adv.* generally; for the most part. "Sel. dom absolute; *mostwhat* conditionate." HAMMOND. Obsolete.

MO'TE, *S.* (*mote*, Sax. *mots*, Heb.) a small particle of matter; a dust or atom, or any thing very small.

MO'TH, *S.* (*moth*, Sax. *motte*, Belg.) a small winged insect which eats cloths or hangings. A winged insect of divers colours, distinguished from a butterfly by its horns which run tapering from their root.

MO'THER, *S.* (pronounced *muther*. *Mothor*, *moder*, Sax. *mudder*, old Teut. *moder*, Dan. *moeder*, Belg. *mutter*, Teut. *madar*, Perf. *madre*, Ital. *mere*, Fr. *mair*, Arm. *mater*, Lat. *μήτηρ*, *μᾶτηρ*, *meter*, *mater*, Gr. and Dor.) a woman that has borne a child, whether male or female. Figuratively, that which has produced any thing. That which has preceded in time, or requires reverence. "A mother church." The hysteric passion, so called because peculiar to women. A familiar term of address. A queen mother is the same as a queen dowager, or one whose husband is dead. A thick substance appearing like specks of a white colour in liquors; of *maeder*, Belg. from *modder*, Belg. mud.

MO'THER, *adj.* native; that which a person receives at his birth.

MO'THER OF TIME, *S.* a plant.

MO'THER OF PEARL, *S.* a kind of coarse pearl made of the shell of such fishes as generate pearls.

MO'THER-HOOD, *S.* the office, condition, state or quality of a mother.

MO'THERLESS, *adj.* having no mother. Robbed of a mother by death.

MO'THERLY, *adj.* belonging to, or becoming a mother.

MO'THERLY, *adv.* after the manner of a mother.

MO'THERY, *adj.* full of dregs; having white concretions, applied to liquors.

MOTHMU'LEIN, *S.* a plant.

MO'THWORT, *S.* an herb.

MO'THY, *adj.* full of moths: Eaten by moths.

MO'TION, *S.* (Fr. *motio*, Lat.) the act of changing place. The manner of moving the body; gait. Change of posture, or action. Thought or tendency of mind. A proposal. An impulse communicated. *Natural motion*, is that which has its moving force or principle within the moving body. *Violent motion*, is that whose principle acts from without. *Absolute motion*, is the change of absolute space in any moving body, whose celerity is measured by the quantity of absolute space, which the moveable body runs through. *Relative motion*, is the change of a relative or vulgar space of the moving body, whose celerity is measured by the quantity of relative space run through.

To MO'TION, *v. a.* to make a proposal: Wants authority.

MO'TIONLESS, *adj.* without motion.

MO'TIVE, *adj.* (*motivus*, Lat.) causing motion. Having the power to move or change place.

MO'TIVE, *S.* (*motif*, Fr.) that which determines the choice, or incites to action. A mover.

MO'TLY, *adj.* (supposed to be corrupted from *medly*; but Johnson imagines it might be derived from *mothlike*, or of various colours resembling a moth) of various colours.

MO'TOR, *S.* (*motuer*, Fr. from *moveo*, Lat. to move) a mover.

MO'TORY, *adj.* (*motorius*, Lat.) causing motion.

MO'TTO, *S.* (Ital.) a sentence added to a device, or any writing.

To MO'VE, *v. a.* (pronounced *moove*; from *moveo*, Lat.) to put out of one place into another. To put in motion. To give an impulse to. To propose: To recommend: To persuade or prevail on, applied to the mind. To affect: To stir up or excite tenderness or any passion. To make angry. To put into commotion. "All the city was moved." Ruth i. 9. To conduct or continue with regular motion. "Move their army a dance." MILT. Neuterly, to go from one place to another; to change places. To walk: To go forward. To change the posture of the body, in ceremony.

MO'VEABLE, *adj.* capable of being moved, or carried from one place to another. Changing, or not always happening

happening on the same day of the month or year, applied to the feasts observed by the church.

MO'VEABLES, *S.* (it has no singular. *Meubles*, Fr.) goods or furniture; distinguished from houses, lands, or other moveable possessions.

MO'VEABLENESS, *S.* the quality of being possible to be moved or carried out of one place into another.

MO'VEABLY, *adv.* so as it may be moved.

MO'VELESS, *adj.* unmoved: Not to be put out of its place, nor to be put in motion.

MOVEMENT, *S.* (*mouvement*, Fr.) the manner of moving. Motion: Any thing which moves; generally applied to the parts of a watch or other machine.

MO'VENT, *part.* (*movens*, Lat.) in motion.

MO'VENT, *S.* that which puts any thing into motion.

MO'VEER, *S.* (pronounced, like the other derivatives from *move*, as if written *movee*) the person or thing that gives motion. Something in motion. A proposer.

MOVING, *part.* in motion: Figuratively, pathetic, or causing pity and compassion.

MOVINGLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to cause pity and compassion.

MOU'GHT, *verb.* (from *mot*, Sax. *mocht*, Belg.) it was in my power. Obsolete.

MOU'LD, *S.* (*moegel*, Swed.) a kind of concretion on the top of such things as are damp and without motion, at present discovered by microscopes, to be a perfect plant. Earth, in which any thing grows, from *molde*, Sax. *mul*, Flem. *molde*, Isl. *mulda*, Goth. Matter of which any thing is made. The matrix in which any thing is cast or shaped, from *mold*, Brit. *molde*, Span. *moule*, Fr. *moele*, Belg. Cast; form; or disposition. The future of the skull, wherein the several bones meet.

To MOU'L, *v. a.* to cover with earth. To knead. "To *moul* bread."

MOU'LDABLE, *adj.* subject to turn mouldy.

MOU'LDER, *S.* one that shapes, or fashions.

To MOU'LDER, *v. n.* (from *molde*, Sax. *duft*) to turn to dust; to crumble.

MOU'LDINESS, *S.* the state of being mouldy or contracting a whitish concretion on account of being in a damp place.

MOU'LDING, *S.* an ornamental cavity cut with a chissel in wood or stone: In architecture, the jettings, or projectures, beyond the level of a wall, column, wainscot, &c. the assemblage of which forms corniches, door-cases, and other decorations.

MOU'LDWARP, *S.* (from *molde*, earth, and *weorpan*, Sax. to throw up.) See MOLE.

MOU'LDY, *adj.* covered with a kind of white down by standing in a moist place, or being exposed to a moist air.

MOU'LINET, *S.* (Fr. a diminutive of *moulin*, Fr. a mill) in mechanics, a roller crossed with two levers, which is applied to cranes, capstones and other engines to draw ropes and heave stones, &c. In fortification, a kind of turnstile or wooden cross, turning horizontally on a wooden stake fixed on the ground.

To MOU'LT, *v. n.* (*muyten*, Belg. *muer*, Fr. perhaps from *muto*, Lat. to change) to shed or change feathers, applied to birds.

To MOU'NCH or MAU'NCH, *v. a.* (Macbean imagines it to be a corruption of *manger*, Fr. to eat; *mou*, Fr. *muntbs*, Goth. *munnur*, Isl. a mouth) to eat much; still retained in Scotland, and applied to the action of toothless gums on a hard crust. "And *mouncht*, and *mouncht*." SHAK.

MOU'ND, *S.* (*maen*, Brit. a stone; *mons*, Lat. a mountain; *mundian*, Sax. to defend) a bank, rampart, or other fence of earth. In heraldry, a ball or globe with a cross upon it, with which our kings are generally drawn: From *monde*, Fr. or *mundus*, Lat. the world.

To MOU'ND, *v. a.* to fortify or defend with a rampart or bank of earth.

MOU'NT, *S.* (*mont*, Fr. *mons montis*, Lat.) a mountain, or small hill. An artificial hill raised in a garden. A bank. "Banks or *mounts* of perpetuity." BAC. This sense is obsolete. The painted paper or leather glued to the sticks of a fan.

To MOU'NT, *v. n.* (*monter*, Fr.) to ascend, or rise upwards. To tower or be built to a great height. To get on horseback. To come to, when added together; from *amount*. "See to what they *mount*." POPE. Actively; to raise in the air, to lift or force upwards. To ascend or climb. To place on horseback. To embellish with ornaments; to set in gold or silver. To fasten a picture to the sticks of a fan. Used with *guard*, to due duty or watch at any particular place: Used with *cannon*, to set

a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy management and firing of it.

MOU'NTAIN, *S.* (*montagne*, Fr. *montagna*, Ital.) a part of the earth, rising to a considerable height above its surface.

MOU'NTAIN, *adj.* built on a mountain; growing or situated on mountains; belonging to a mountain.

MOUNTAINE'ER, *S.* one who lives on a mountain. A savage; rustic, or free-booter.

MOU'NTAINET, *S.* (a diminutive from *mountain*) a hillock, or small mountain. "Like two fair *mountainets*." SIDNEY. Johnson recommends this word as elegant, though not in use.

MOU'NTAINOUS, *adj.* hilly or full of mountains. Figuratively, large; huge; in bulk, as big as a mountain: "Mountainous error." SHAK. Inhabiting mountains. "Mountainous people." BAC. Seldom used in the last sense.

MOU'NTAINOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of being full of mountains.

MOU'NTAIN-PARSLEY, *S.* a plant.

MOU'NTAIN-ROSE, *S.* a plant.

MOU'NTANT, *adj.* (*montant*, Fr.) rising or swelling upwards.

MOU'NTEBANK, *S.* (*montinebanco*, Ital. from *montare*, to mount or ascend, and *banco*, Ital. a bench or stage) a person who vends medicines in public places, and harangues the mob from a bench or stage. Figuratively, any vain pretender.

To MOU'NTEBANK, *v. a.* to cheat or deceive by false and spurious pretences. "I'll *mountebank* their loves." SHAK. Not in use.

MOU'NTER, *S.* one that climbs or ascends.

MOU'NTY, *S.* (*montu*, Fr.) the ascent of a hawk.

To MOU'RN, *v. n.* (pronounced *moarn*, *murnan*, Sax. *morne*, Fr. sorrowful) to grieve or be sorrowful. To wear the dress of sorrow. To preserve an appearance of grief: Used with *for*. Actively, to grieve for or lament. To utter in a sorrowful tone or manner. "The nightingale —her sad song *mourneth* well." MILT.

MOU'RNE, *S.* (*morne*, Fr.) the round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel or head is fixed.

MOU'RNER, *S.* one that shows grief or sorrow. One that follows a funeral in black. Something used at funerals. "The *mourner* eugh." DRYD.

MOU'RNFUL, *adj.* causing sorrow; feeling sorrow; having the appearance of sorrow. Dismal or expressive of grief.

MOU'RNFULLY, *adv.* in a sorrowful manner.

MOU'RNFULNESS, *S.* sorrow; the appearance of sorrow.

MOU'RNING, *S.* sorrow; grief. A dress worn by persons when they have lost a relation, &c. by death.

MOU'RNINGLY, *adv.* in a sorrowful manner.

MOU'SE, *S.* (plural formerly *mys*, at present written *mice*, *muus*, Isl. plural *mys*; *mus*, Sax. *muus*, Dan. *mys*, Belg. *mause*, Teut. *meise*, Russ. *mysb*, Slav. *mys*, Boh. Dalm. and Pol. *mysb*, Pers. *mus*, *mus*, Gr. and Lat.) a little animal haunting houses and corn fields, the prey of cats.

To MOU'SE, *v. a.* (*muyfen*, Belg. *mausen*, Teut.) to catch mice. To be sly, invidious, or upon the catch. "A whole assembly of *mousing* saints." L'ESTRANGE.

MOU'SE-EAR, *S.* a plant resembling chickweed.

MOU'SE-HUNT, *S.* one that hunts mice. "You have been a *mouse-hunt*." SHAK.

MOU'SE-HOLE, *S.* a hole through which mice find their passage. A small hole.

MOU'SER, *S.* one that catches mice.

MOU'SE-TAIL, *S.* an herb.

MOU'TH, *S.* (*muntbs*, Goth. whence *muth*, Sax. *munnur*, Isl. *mond*, Belg. *mund*, Dan. and Teut. hence *munn*, used in the North) in anatomy, that part of the face, which consists of the lip, gums, the inside of the cheeks, at which the food is received. An opening, or that part of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied. That part of a river by which it is entered from the sea. Figuratively, a speaker or orator. "Some particular statef—man—who is the *mouth* of the street." ADDIS. Voice or breath. "Most spend their *mouths*." SHAK. After *make*, a distortion of the features; a wry face made in contempt. "Making *mouths*." ADDIS. In horsemanship, sensibility of mouth or obedience to the bridle. *Down in the mouth*; implies dejected. In scripture, to *open the mouth*, implies the solemnity with which something important is delivered.

To MOU'TH, *v. a.* to utter with a voice affectedly big, applied to speech. To chew or grind in the mouth, applied

- plied to eating: To seize in or with the mouth. To form by the mouth.
- MOU'THED**, *adj.* having a mouth; delivered with an affected grandeur or bigness of voice. In composition, *foul-mouthed* implies, using abusive language: *Mealy-mouthed*, restrained by bashfulness from speaking; *hard-mouthed*, not obedient to the bit, applied to a horse.
- MOU'TH-FRIEND**, *S.* one who professes friendship without practising it. "You knot of *mouth friends*." SHAK.
- MOU'THFUL**, *S.* as much as the mouth can contain. Any small quantity.
- MOU'TH-HONOUR**, *S.* civility showed in words without sincerity. "Curse not loud but deep; *mouth-honour*," "breath." SHAK.
- MOU'THLESS**, *adj.* without a mouth.
- MOW'**, *S.* (pronounced like *mo*, to distinguish it from the verb *move*, Sax. a heap) a loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up: Hay in *mow*, properly signifies hay laid in a house: Hay in *rick*, that which is heaped together in a field; but this distinction is not always observed, *mow* being used very often in its original sense; as a *barley-mow*, is a collection of barley heaped together in a field.
- To **MOW'**, *v. a.* to heap together or put in a mow. Neuterly, to heap up or gather in the harvest.
- To **MOW'**, *v. a.* (pronounced *mo*, preter *morwed*, participle passive *morwn*, from *marwan*, Sax. *maeyen*, Belg. *maben*, Teut. to cut) to cut with a scythe. Figuratively, to cut down with speed or violence.
- MOW'**, *S.* (probably corrupted from *mouth*; *mouë*, Fr.) a distorted face made in contempt. "Making *mows* at me." *Psal.* xxxv. 15. *Old translation in the former editions of the Common Prayer.*
- To **MOW'**, *v. n.* to distort the features, to express contempt.
- To **MO'WBURN**, *v. n.* to ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.
- MO'WER**, *S.* one who cuts with a scythe.
- MO'XA**, *S.* a kind of moss, cotton, or downy substance, brought from China, said to grow on the lower part of the mugwort leaf; used in the gout by burning it to ashes on the part affected, but of no great efficacy.
- MOY'LE**, *S.* (*mül*, Brit.) a mule. Not in use.
- MU'CH**, *adj.* (*mabts*, Goth. *miog*, Isl. *mucel*, Sax. *mycker*, Swed. *mucho*, Span. *much*, Pol. *muzb*, Slav. *moech*, Dalm. *mozui*, Boh.) large, applied to quantity; long, applied to time; many, applied to number.
- MU'CH**, *adv.* in a great degree: By far: To a certain degree. Often or long, applied to time: Followed by *as*, nearly.
- MU'CH**, *S.* a great deal. Multitude, applied to number; abundance, applied to quantity. After *think*, more than enough, a burthen, or very great favour: Any assignable quantity, used comparatively: Something strange, uncommon or deserving notice. "It is *much*, that one, &c." BAC. To make *much* of, signifies to treat with great respect, fondness, or tenderness.
- MU'CH AT ONE**, *adv.* of equal value or influence. "Prayers are vain as curses, *much at one*—in a slave's mouth." DRYD.
- MU'CHWHAT**, *adv.* nearly; almost. "We shall do *much what* as wisely as, &c." LOCKE. Not in use.
- MU'CID**, *adj.* (*mucidus*, Lat.) slimy; musty.
- MU'CIDNESS**, *S.* sliminess or mustiness.
- MU'CILAGE**, *S.* (Fr. *mucilago*, Lat.) a slimy or viscous matter.
- MUCILA'GINOUS**, *adj.* (*mucilagineux*, Fr.) slimy; viscous. *Mucilaginous glands*, are a numerous set of glands in the joints.
- MUCILA'GINOUSNESS**, *S.* the quality of being slimy or viscous.
- MU'CK**, *S.* (*meox*, Sax. *mog*, Dan. *myer*, Isl. *morchre*, Teut. a common-sewer) dung used for improving lands. Figuratively, low, mean, or base. To run a *muck*, is to run mad, or attack every one that we meet.
- To **MU'CK**, *v. a.* to dung.
- MU'CK**, *adj.* (*mokrae*, Russ. *mokro* and *moker*, Slav. *mokar*, Dalm. *mokry*, Boh. and Pol. *moczony*, Pol. from *mokete*, Russ. *mokar biti*, Slav. *mokru biti*, Dalm. *mokvate*, Boh. *moknac*, Pol. to wet, or *mocfibi*, Slav. and Dalm. *moczeye*, Pol. to be wet) wet or moist. As wet as *muck*, or to be *muck wet*, implies the being as wet with water or rain, as if one's clothes were steeped in either.
- MU'CKENDER**, *S.* (from *mucus*, Lat. snout or slime, *mouchoir*, Fr. *mocader*, Span.) a handkerchief to blow the nose in.
- To **MU'CKER**, *v. a.* (from *muck*) to scramble for money; to get, or save money meanly. Used by Chaucer, and still retained in common discourse.
- MU'CKERER**, *S.* one that hoards or saves money meanly.
- MU'CKHILL**, *S.* a dunghill.
- MU'CKINESS**, *S.* nastiness. Filth. The quality or state of a muckender, which has been much used.
- MU'CKLE**, *adj.* (*mycel*, Sax.) much. Still retained in Scotland.
- MU'CKSWEAT**, *adj.* (see *Muck*, adjective) a profuse sweat, which is visible and makes a person very wet.
- MU'CKWORM**, *adj.* a worm that lives in dung. Figuratively, a miser.
- MU'CKY**, *adj.* (*mucus*, Lat.) nasty, or filthy.
- MU'COUS**, *adj.* (*mucosus*, Lat.) slimy, or viscous.
- MU'COUSNESS**, *S.* the quality of being slimy or viscous.
- MU'CRO**, *S.* (Lat.) a point. "The *mucro* or point of the heart." BROWN.
- MU'CRONATED**, *adj.* pointed. "Mucronated or terminated in a point." WOODW.
- MU'D**, *S.* (*mud*, Brit. according to Davis from מוֹד, *dum*, Heb. read backwards, or in the European manner, *modde*, Belg.) the slime, or moist earth at the bottom of water. The dust or dirt of roads made wet with rain or water.
- To **MU'D**, *v. a.* to bury in slime or mud. To make water foul by disturbing the mud. To dash or dawb with mud.
- MU'DDILY**, *adj.* with foulness or disturbed mud and sediment. Figuratively, with a mixture of obscenity.
- MU'DDINESS**, *S.* foulness caused by mud, dregs or sediment.
- To **MU'DDLE**, *v. a.* to make foul or muddy. Figuratively, to make half drunk; to cloud or stupify.
- MU'DDY**, *adj.* soiled or daubed with mud: Foul with mud dregs or sediments. Figuratively, dark, opposed to bright; cloudy or dull, applied to the mind. Impure; dark; gross.
- To **MU'DDY**, *v. a.* to make liquours foul by disturbing the mud, dregs, or sediments at the bottom. To make muddy; to cloud; to disturb.
- MU'DSUCKER**, *S.* a sea fowl, with two toes joined, and so called from its manner of life.
- MU'DWALL**, *S.* a wall built entirely with mud.
- MU'DWALLED**, *adj.* having a wall of mud.
- To **MU'E**, *v. a.* (*miier*, Fr.) to moult or change the feathers.
- MU'FF**, *S.* (*muff*, Swed. *moffe*, *muffe*, Belg. *mouffle*, Fr. Skinner, derives it from *muth*, Sax. a mouth and *fel*, Sax. a skin; *mofale*, Ital. a kind of goat) a kind of covering made of hair or feathers, used to keep the hands warm in the winter.
- MUFFETE'E**, *S.* (a diminutive of *muff*) a kind of short muff made of worsted knit, and worn upon the wrist to keep that part of the shirt clean.
- MU'FFIN**, *S.* a kind of light cake, made in Yorkshire, of the best flower mixed with milk, &c.
- To **MU'FFLE**, *v. a.* (*muffle*, Fr. a winter glove) to cover in order to defend from the weather. To blindfold; from *muth*, Sax. the mouth, and *fealdan*, Sax. to fold. Figuratively, to hide, conceal, or involve. To fasten up the mouth of a dog with leathern thongs to prevent his biting.
- To **MU'FFLE**, *v. n.* (*mafflen*, *moffelen*, Belg.) to speak inwardly; to speak inarticulately, or in such a manner as to be understood.
- MU'FFLER**, *S.* a cover for the face. A cover made of thongs, put over a dog's mouth to prevent his biting. A part of a woman's dress formerly worn upon the face. "Chains, bracelets, and *muffers*." *Isaiah* iii. 19.
- MU'FTI**, *S.* (Turk.) the patriarch or high priest of the Mahommedan religion residing at Constantinople.
- MU'G**, *S.* (Skinner derives it from *mugl*, Brit. warm, because used in warming beer) a vessel to drink in, applied to those which are made of earthen-ware, china, or silver.
- MU'GGER**, *S.* (*muggur*, Run. *mannmugger*, Run. a multitude; generally used with *bugger*, as *bugger-mugger*) a crowd; a confused multitude.
- MU'G-HOUSE**, *S.* an alehouse. "The *mughouse* chiefs." TICKNEL. Seldom used.
- MU'GIANT**, *part.* (*mugiens*, Lat.) bellowing. "Mugiant noise." BROWN.
- MUGGLETONIAN**, *S.* a professor of the principles of Ludovic Muggleton, a journeyman taylor, who lived about 1657, and with his associate Reeves set up for great prophets, pretending to an absolute power of saving and damning whom they pleased; and asserting that they were the

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the two last witnesses of God which should appear before the end of the world.

MU'GWORT, S. (*mugwyr*, Sax. from *mueg*, Sax. a heap, and *wyr*, Sax. a herb, because it grows in great plenty, or from *myeg*, Sax. a gnat, and *wyr*, because the gnats seem to be fond of it) a plant, used in the disorders incident to the fair sex.

MU'GGY, *adj.* (*mawg*, Brit. *moguet*, Arm. from *mawgu*, Brit. to smok) moist; dampish; mouldy; gloomy, applied to weather.

MULA'TTO, S. (Span. *mulat*, Fr. *mulus*, Lat.) one that has a black and a white for his parents.

MU'LBERRY, MU'LBERRY-TREE, S. (*morberig*, Sax. from *mor*, Sax. a mountain, or a contraction of *morus*, Lat. and *berig*, Sax. a berry, *maulbeer*, Teut. from *maul*, Teut. the mouth, Ital. and *beer*, Teut. a berry, because used in gargisms for a fore mouth) a tree bearing a berry or fruit, formed somewhat like a pine apple, and affording a delicious juice.

MU'LECT, S. (*multa*, Lat.) a fine, or sum of money which a person is sentenced to pay for some crime.

To MU'LECT, *v. a.* to sentence a person to pay or forfeit a sum of money for the commission of a crime.

MU'LE, S. (*mule*, *mulet*, Fr. *mula*, Lat.) an animal generated by an ass and mare, or by a horse and a she ass.

MULETE'ER, S. (*mulatier*, Fr. *mulio*, Lat.) one that drives mules.

MU'LIER, S. (Lat. a woman) in law, a person begotten before, but born after marriage, and reckoned lawful or legitimate.

MULIEBRITY, S. (*muliebris*, Lat.) womanhood, opposed to virility; the character and manners of a woman.

To MU'LL, *v. a.* (*mollitus*, Lat.) to soften or dispirit, as wine is when heated and sweetened. "Mull'd, deaf, sleepy, insensible." SHAK To warm any liquor, but especially wine, from *mwl* or *mwlgen*, Brit. lukewarm, of *mwlgo*, Brit. to make warm.

MU'LLAR, S. (*mouleur*, Fr.) a stone flat at the bottom, and roundish at the top, with which any powder is ground on a marble: At present, improperly, called a *mullet*. An instrument used by glass-grinders, consisting of a piece of wood to one end of which is cemented the glass to be ground.

MU'LLIN, S. (*moulaine*, Fr.) a plant.

MU'LLET, S. (*mulet*, Fr.) a sea fish. In heraldry, a bearing in form of a flat rowel-spur, having five points, used generally as the distinguishing mark of the fourth son, or third brother or house, from *mullet*, Fr.

MU'LLYGRUBS, or MU'LGRUBS, S. a twisting of the guts, so called from the symptomatic fever attending it, from *mwlgl*, or *mwl*, Brit. warm. A low word.

MU'LOCK, S. rubbish. Not in use.

MU'LSE, S. (*mulsum*, Lat.) a liquor made of wine or water and honey boiled together.

MU'LT, a syllable used in composition, contracted from *multus*, Lat. much.

MULTA'NGULAR, *adj.* (from *multus*, Lat. many, and *angulus*, Lat. an angle) having many angles or corners.

MULTA'NGULARLY, *adv.* with many corners or angles.

MULTA'NGULARNESS, S. the quality of having many angles or corners.

MULTICA'PSULAR, *adj.* (from *multus*, Lat. many, and *capsula*, Lat. a capsule or cell) having many capsules or cells.

MULTIFA'RIOUS, *adj.* (*multifarius*, Lat.) various; complicate. Having a variety or diversity in itself; in several respects.

MULTIFA'RIOUSLY, *adv.* in a variety of respects. In a complicate manner: With multiplicity.

MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS, S. multiplied diversity, or variety.

MU'LTIFID, MULTIFIDOUS, *adj.* (*multifidus*, Lat.) having many partitions. Cleft or divided into many branches.

MU'LTIFORM, *adj.* (*multiformis*, Lat.) having various shapes, forms, or appearances. "The *multiform* and amazing operations." WATTS.

MULTILA'TERAL, *adj.* (from *multus*, many, and *latus*, *latus*, Lat. a side) having many sides.

MULTILO'QUOUS, *adj.* (*multiloquus*, Lat.) fond of talking much. Wants authority.

MULTINO'MIAL, MULTINO'MINAL, *adj.* (*multus*, Lat. many, and *nomen nominis*, Lat. a name) having many names.

MULTIPAROUS, S. (*multiparus*, Lat.) bringing many at a birth.

MU'LTIPED, S. (*multipeda*, Lat.) an insect with many feet. BAILEY.

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MU'LTIPLE; MU'LTIPLEX, *adj.* (Lat.) manifold. In arithmetic, applied to a number which contains another several times; thus, two is the multiple of six, because it contains it three times.

MULTIPLI'ABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLI'ABLENESS, S. the quality of being capable to be multiplied.

MU'LTIPlicable, *adj.* (from *multiplico*, Lat.) capable of being multiplied in arithmetic.

MULTIPlica'ND, S. (*multiplicandus*, Lat.) the number given to be multiplied.

MULTIPLICATE, *adj.* (*multiplicatus*, Lat.) multiplied; consisting of more than one.

MULTIPlica'TION, S. (Fr. *multiplicatio*, Lat.) the act of increasing any number by adding more of the same kind. In arithmetic, the increasing any one number by another, as often as there are units in the number by which it is increased.

MULTIPlica'TOR, S. (Lat. *multiplicateur*, Fr.) the number given to multiply another by.

MULTIPLI'CIOUS, *adj.* (*multiplex*, Lat. *multiplier*, Fr.) manifold. "Multiplicious or many." BROWN.

To MU'LTIPLY, *v. a.* (*multiplier*, Fr.) to increase in number by the addition or production of more of the same kind. To work a sum in multiplication. Neuterly, to propagate, or increase in number.

MULTIPO'TENT, *adj.* (from *multum*, Lat. much, and *poteus*, Lat. able) having manifold power, or power to perform many different things. "By Jove *multipliant*." SHAK.

MULTIPRE'SENCE, S. (*multus*, Lat. much, and *præsentia*, Lat. presence) the power or act of being in several places at one and the same time. "Multipre'sence of CHRIST's body." HALL.

MULTI'SCIOUS, *adj.* (*multiscius*, Lat.) having a variety of knowledge.

MULTISI'LIQUOUS, *adj.* (from *multus*, Lat. much, and *siliqua*, Lat. pods) having many pods; in botany, applied to such plants, as have, after each flower, many distinct, long, slender, crooked cases or pods, in which their seed is contained, which open of themselves, when ripe, and let the seed drop: Of this kind are the bear's foot, houseleek, columbines, &c.

MULTIS'ONOUS, *adj.* (*multisonus*, Lat.) having many sounds.

MU'LTITUDE, S. (Fr. *multitudo*, Lat.) the state of being many or more than one. A number, or more than one: A great number. A croud or throng of several persons assembled together. The vulgar.

MULTITU'DINOUS, *adj.* having the appearance of a great number or multitude. Manifold.

MULTI'VAGANT, MULTI'VAGOUS, *adj.* (*multi-vagus*, Lat.) straying; or wandering about much. Wants authority.

MULTI'VIOUS, *adj.* (*multus*, Lat. and *via*, Lat.) having many ways; manifold.

MULTO'CULAR, *adj.* (*multus*, Lat. much or many, and *oculus*, Lat. an eye) having many eyes. "Flies are *multo'cular*." DERH.

MU'M, *interj.* (when pronounced it leaves the lips closed, and may on account of that circumstance be used to command silence) silence! hush. A word used to express a command or resolution not to speak.

MU'M, S. (according to its etymology it should be written *mumm*, *mumme*, Belg.) a strong pleasant liquor imported from Brunswick, brewed from wheat, oats, and ground beans; when it begins to work they add the inner rind of fir, the tops of fir and birch, carduus benedictus, flowers of rosa folis, burnet, betony, marjoram, avens, pennyroyal, wild thyme, cardamum seeds and bruised barberries; after which they put new laid eggs; stop it up and let it stand two years before it is drawn.

To MU'MBLE, *v. n.* (*mompelen*, Belg. *memlete*, Russ.) to speak inwardly; to mutter; to speak so as scarce to pronounce half one's syllables. To chew in an awkward manner for want of teeth. To bite softly. To eat with the lips closed. To mutter: Actively, to utter imperfectly, or with a low and inarticulate voice. To mouth, or bite gently. Figuratively, to flatter over; to suppress; to mention or touch upon lightly. "Not to be *mumbled* up in silence." DRYD.

MU'MBLER, S. one that chews awkwardly for want of teeth. One that grumbles or mutters.

MU'MBLINGLY, *adv.* in an inarticulate or muttering manner. In such a manner as scarce to be heard though muttering discontent.

To MU'MM, *v. a.* (*mommen*, Belg. *mummen*, Teut. *mummi*, *miare*,

maure, Ital. from *mammer*, Belg. *mummer*, Teut. one that wears a mask, *μῦμος*, *mimos*, Gr. a mimic) to mask; to frolic or play tricks in masquerade. "With *mumming* and with making." HUBBERD.

MU'MMER, S. (see MUMM) a masker; one who performs frolics in masquerade; one who mimics or personates any character.

MU'MMERY, S. (*mommerie*, Fr.) masquerade; the frolics played at a masquerade. Foolery. Mimickry.

MU'MMY, S. (*mumie*, Fr. *mumia*, Lat. *μῦμος*, *mum*, Arab. wax, or *mumia*, Arab. a body embalmed) in popular language, a dead body embalmed and preserved after the Egyptian manner. In medicine, the flesh of a body that has been embalmed, or the liquor running from embalmed bodies when newly prepared. In gardening, a kind of wax compounded of one pound of common black pitch, and half a pound of common turpentine, set on fire in an earthen pot, and alternately lighted and quenched till all its nitrous particles are consumed. It is used in planting and grafting trees. To beat to mummy, is to beat so as the flesh shall appear very much bruised.

To MU'MP, v. a. (*mompelen*, Belg.) to nibble, bite quick, or to chew with a continued motion. To talk low and quick. To go a begging, in cant language.

MU'MPER, S. (a cant word) a beggar.

MU'MPS, S. (from *mumpelen*, Belg. to mutter) fullness; silent anger or discontent. The squinancy. AINS.

To MU'NCH, v. a. (*manger*, Fr. to chew) to chew by great mouthfuls. Neuterly, to chew ravenously.

MU'NCHER, S. one that eats greedily or by great mouthfuls.

MUND, in proper names is derived from *mund*, Sax. peace; thus *mundbrech*, is what lawyers make use of for a breach of the peace. Eadmund, now written Edmund, signifies happy peace, from *ead*, Sax. happy, and *mund*, Sax. peace. Ælmund, perfectly peaceful, or perfect peace, from *æl*, Sax. signifying perfect, in composition, and *mund*, Sax. peace.

MUNDA'NE, adj. (*mundanus*, Lat.) belonging to the world.

MUNDA'TION, S. (*mundatus* of *munus*, Lat. to cleanse) the act of cleansing. Wants authority.

MU'NDATORY, adj. (from *mundus*, Lat. clean) having the power to cleanse.

MU'NDIC, S. a kind of marcasite found in tin mines, and so named in Cornwall.

MUNDIFICATION, S. (from *mundus*, Lat. clean, and *facio*, Lat. to make, i. e. to make clean) the act of cleansing any body from dross or sediment.

MUNDIFICATIVE, adj. (see MUNDIFICATION) having the power to cleanse.

To MU'NDIFY, v. a. (see MUNDIFICATION) to cleanse, purify, or make clean.

MUNDU'NGUS, S. stinking tobacco. BAILEY.

MU'NGREL, S. See MONGREL.

MU'NGREL, adj. generated between animals of different species; base born; degenerate.

MUNI'CIPAL, adj. (Fr. *municipale*, Lat. *municipium*, Lat.) belonging to a corporation. Confined to a particular city or borough, applied to laws.

MUNI'FICENCE, S. (Fr. *munificentia*, Lat.) the act of giving money and presents, or of doing acts of liberality.

MUNI'FICENT, adj. (*munificus*, Lat.) liberal; generous.

MUNI'FICENTLY, adv. liberally; generously.

MU'NIMENT, S. (*munimentum*, Lat. from *munio*, Lat. to fortify) a fortification, or strong hold. Support, or defence. "With other muniments and petty helps." SHAK.

To MUNITE, v. a. (*munitus*, of *munio*, Lat.) to fortify; to strengthen. To defend. "To munite themselves against the force of fire." BAC. Obsolete.

MUNI'TION, S. (Fr. *munitio*, Lat.) a fortification or strong hold. "Castles, garrisons, munitions." HALE. Ammunition, or stores for carrying on a war. "What men provided, what munition sent." SHAK.

MU'NNION, S. the upright post, that divides the several lights in a window frame, from *munio*, Lat. to fortify.

MU'RAGE, S. (*murus*, Lat. a wall) money paid for keeping walls in repair.

MU'RAL, adj. (*muralis*, Lat.) belonging to a wall. Made in the form of a wall.

MU'RDER, S. (*maurur*, Goth. *morth*, *morthor*, *morder*, Sax. *mord*, Slav. Port. and Boh. *morder*, Dan. and Teut. Pol. *morda*, *mordar*, Pers. *meurere*, Fr. *murn*, *murdon*, Brit. privately killing; from *murnio*, Brit. to conceal) the act of wilful and feloniously killing a person upon malice or forethought, providing the person dies of the hurt or wound within a day and a year after its being received.

To MU'RDER, v. a. (*maurgan*, Goth. *mortatic*, Slav. and Carn. *mordowati*. Boh. *mord-wac*, Pol.) to kill a man, wilfully, feloniously, and of malice fore-thought. Figuratively, to destroy, or put an end to.

MU'RDERER, S. (*mordar*, Boh. *morderz*, Pol. *maurthga*, Goth. *morthwyrta*, Sax. *mirtan*, Perf.) one who kills another wilfully, feloniously, and with malice forethought.

MU'RDERESS, S. a woman who kills a person feloniously, wilfully, and with malice forethought.

MU'RDEROUS, adj. guilty of murder: Cruel; bloody; addicted to shedding human blood.

MU'RE, S. (*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Lat.) a wall. "Wrought the mure." SHAK. Not in use.

To MU'RE, v. a. (*murer*, Fr.) to run up or build a wall, to inclose, or confine within walls. "All the gates of the city were mured up." KNOLLES.

MU'RENGER, S. an overseer of the walls. AINS. Not in use.

MU'RK, S. (*morck*, Dan. dark) darkness or want of light. "Twice in murk." SHAK. In botany, the husks of fruit. Obsolete in both senses.

MU'RKY, adj. darkish; obscure; cloudy.

MU'RMUR, S. (derived from the sound: *murmure*, Fr. *murmur*, Lat. Brit. and Arm.) a low rough noise. A complaint not openly expressed.

To MU'RMUR, v. n. (*murmurer*, Fr. *murmuro*, Lat.) to make a low, shrill sound. To grumble, or to utter discontent. Used with *at* before things, and *against* before persons.

MU'RMURER, S. one who repines, grumbles, or expresses discontent by muttering or by some indirect manner.

MU'RNIVAL, S. (*mornesle*, Fr. from *morner*, to shun) in gaming, a flush, or four cards of a sort.

MU'RRAIN, S. (*marwcluth*, Brit. *more*, Russ. *mor*, *microver*, Pol. *morni*, Boh. *mauri*, Arm. *mir*, Perf. of *marw*, Brit. *merha*, Pol. *mirwy*, Boh. a dead body, from *marw*, Brit. *mordan*, Perf. *merinel*, Arm. to die) the plague, or a disease which kills vast numbers of cattle.

MU'RRE, S. a kind of bird.

MU'RREY, adj. (*moreé*, Fr. *morello*, Ital. from *moro*, Ital. of *maurus*, Lat. a moor or black, or from *morus*, a mulberry) a dark red colour.

MU'RRION, S. See MORION.

MU'RTH, S. (from *myrth*, Sax. joy) plenty. "A murth of corn." AINS.

MU'SCADEL, MU'SCADINE, S. (*muscat*, *muscadel*, Fr. *moscartello*, Ital. either from its fragrance resembling musk, or the nutmeg, called in Latin *wux moscata*, or from *musca*, Lat. a fly, because flies are fond of these grapes) a kind of sweet-grape, wine, or a confection made of pears.

MU'SCLE, S. (pronounced *mussel*; from *muscele*, Fr. and Sax. *musculus*, Lat.) a fleshy, fibrous part of the body of an animal, and is the organ or instrument of motion. In natural history, a fish with two shells of a dirty bluish colour; the manner in which they move, seek for proper nurture, and moor themselves by means of their trunk or tongue is so astonishing, that we cannot help discovering the signet of infinite wisdom impressed upon this animal, though it appears to be the most helpless in the creation.

MU'SCULAR, adj. (from *musculus*, Lat.) belonging to the muscles: Performed by means of the muscles.

MUSCULA'RITY, S. the quality which shews that a thing is of the nature of a muscle.

MU'SCULOUS, adj. (*musculeux*, Fr. *musculosus*, Lat.) full of muscles. Having large and swelling muscles; brawny. Belonging to, or partaking of the nature of a muscle.

MU'SE, S. (from the verb) deep thoughts or study: A close and intense application of the mind to any object. "With admiration and deep muse." MILT. A deity supposed by the Heathens to preside over works of genius, and to aid the writer in any particular branch of science, when addressed to; from *musa*, Lat. *μῦσα*, *moussa*, Gr.

To MU'SE, v. n. (*musen*, Fr. *musse*, Belg. *musse*, Lat.) to apply the mind with intenseness to any subject. To study, or revolve in the mind. To be absent of mind: To apply the mind so intensely to the thoughts of something absent, as to be entirely regardless of any thing present. To wonder or be amazed. "Muse not that I thus suddenly proceed." SHAK. Not in use in the last sense.

MU'SEFUL, adj. plodding; acquired by, or showing, deep thought.

MU'SER, S. a plodding person, or one that thinks intently.

MU'SET, S. in hunting, the place through which a hare goes to relief.

MU'SETTE,

M U S

MUSE'TTE, S. (Ital. a diminutive from *mus*, Lat. a song) a short air or song.

MUSE'UM, S. (*μουσιον*, *mouſeion*, Gr. a place in Athens destined for the study of the sciences) a place set apart as a repository for curiosities. The Ashmolean Museum at Oxford has long been in repute for its collections of this kind: But when we consider the British Museum, a repository lately established by the munificence of parliament, in the house of the late duke of Mountague, which contains all the natural curiosities collected by Sir Hans Sloan; the inestimable manuscripts removed from the Cottonian library, and those likewise collected by the late — Harley, Earl of Oxford; we must acknowledge, that it has a formidable rival: Before I conclude this article, I cannot help doing justice to the humanity and learning of the gentlemen, who have the conduct of this noble place, and can, from my own experience, say that the collection of social virtues that displays itself in the easy access the literati have to this source of knowledge, is not less glorious than the treasures which are committed to their charge.

MUSHRO'OM, S. (*muscheron*, Fr.) in botany, the champignon; it appears at first of a roundish form, like a button, the upper part of which together with its stalk are of a flesh colour, but the fleshy part when broken is very white; when suffered to grow undisturbed, they increase to a large size, expanding themselves almost to a flatness, the red part underneath changing to a dark grey colour; their seeds, which were long unknown, have by industrious botanists been lately discovered, and by that means they have obtained a place among perfect plants. Figuratively, an upstart: A person that rises to grandeur from a mean and poor birth.

MUSHRO'OMSTONE, S. a kind of fossil, or stone, which when watered, will produce mushrooms.

MU'SIC, S. (*musique*, *musica*, Lat. *μουσική*, *mouſiké*, Gr.) the science that teaches how sounds, under certain measures of tune and time, may be produced, and so disposed as to raise agreeable sensations, either in consonance, succession, or in both. Any melodious, or harmonic sound which raises an agreeable sensation.

MU'SICAL, *adj.* (Fr.) harmonious; founding so as to raise an agreeable sensation. Belonging to music.

MU'SICALLY, *adv.* harmonious; with a sweet sound.

MU'SICALNESS, S. the quality of founding sweetly, harmoniously, or melodiously.

MU'SICIAN, S. (*musicien*, Fr. *musicus*) one skilled in harmony, or one that plays on any musical instrument.

MU'SK, S. (*musc*, Fr. *muschio*, Ital. Skinner imagines the original word to be Indian) a dry, light, and friable substance, somewhat of a purplish or blood colour, feeling smooth and unctuous, smelling highly perfumed, and tasting bitterish; it is brought from Bantam in the East Indies. The animal which produces it is of so singular a kind, that it deserves to be described. It is about the size of a common goat, but taller: Its head resembles that of a greyhound, and its ears stand erect like those of a rabbit; its tail is erect and short, its legs moderately long, and its hoofs deeply cloven; its hair is of a dusky brown, variegated with red and white, every hair being parti-coloured: The bag containing the musk is three inches long, and two wide, and situated in the lower part of its belly. *Musk*, in botany, is the grape hyacinth, or grape flower. This word is used in composition for any thing appearing or smelling like musk.

MUSK-AP'PLE, S. a kind of apple.

MUSK-CA'T, S. the animal which produces musk. See its description in the article *Musk*.

MUSK-CHER'RY, S. a sort of cherry.

MU'SKET, S. (*mouſquet*, Fr. *moschetto*, Ital. a hawk: Johnson observes, that many fire-arms are named from animals. Skinner derives it from *μοσχος*, *moschos*, Gr. a calf, as he says, alluding to pieces of ordnance of a larger bore, that roar like an ox) a fire-arm born on the shoulder, and used in war, fired by the application of a lighted match; its length is fixed to three feet eight inches long, from the muzzle to the touch pan, and its bore wide enough to contain a ball of sixteen in a pound: At present the word is promiscuously used for a firelock or fusée. A male hawk of a small kind, the female of which is a sparrow hawk, from *moschette*, Ital. so that *eyas musket* is a young unfledged hawk. "How now my *eyas musket*!" SHAK.

MUSKETE'ER, S. a soldier who carries a musket.

MUSKETO'ON, S. (*musqueton*, Fr.) a fire-arm shorter and thicker than a musket, its bore is $\frac{1}{3}$ of its length, it carries five ounces of iron, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ of lead, with an equal quantity of powder, and is fired by the collision of a steel and flint in the lock. A blunderbuss.

M U T

MU'SKINESS, S. the quality or scent of musk.

MUSK-MELON, S. a fragrant melon.

MUSK-PE'AR, S. a fragrant pear.

MUSK-RO'SE, S. a rose so called from its fragrance.

MU'SKY, *adj.* fragrant; sweet-scented.

MU'SLIN, S. (*mouſſeline*, Fr. from *mouſſe*, Fr. moss) a fine sort of cloth made of cotton, imported from Bengal, receiving its name from a downy knap on its surface resembling moss.

MU'SLIN, *adj.* made of muslin. "A muslin apron."

MU'SROL, S. (*muſerole*, Fr.) the nose band of a horse's bridle.

MU'SS, S. a scramble. "Like boys unto a *muſs*." SHAK.

MU'SSULMAN, S. (from *moslem*, *mosleman*, or *mosolman*, Arab.) a word used by the Mahomedans to signify a true believer.

MU'ST, *verb. imperf.* (*myſſen*, Belg. *muſſe*, Pol. *muſy*, Boh. from *mus*, *muſſenie*, Pol. *muze*, Boh. necessity or obligation) obliged. It is of all persons and tenses, used of persons and things, and generally placed before a verb.

MU'ST, S. (*muſtum*, Lat.) new wine, new wort.

To MU'ST, *v. a.* (*muſt*, Brit. stinking; *muſ*, Belg. mouldy) to give an ill scent or stink to a thing; generally applied to casks. To mould or make mouldy. Neuterly, to contract an ill scent, applied to vessels that are not in use; to grow mouldy.

MUSTA'CHES, S. (*muſtache*, Fr. *muſtaccio*, Ital. *moſtacho*, Span.) whiskers or hair growing on the upper lip.

MU'STARD, S. (*muſtard*, Brit. *mouſtarde*, Fr. *moſtarda*, Ital. *moſtaerde*, Belg.) a plant producing a small and warm seed. A kind of sauce made of the flour of mustard seed mixed with water, &c.

To MU'STER, *v. a.* (*muſtern*, Belg.) to review an army. To collect or bring together with diligence; used with *up*. Neuterly, to assemble in order to form an army.

MU'STER, S. the act of reviewing an army. A register of forces that are reviewed or mustered. A collection. "A *muſter* of peacocks." *To paſs muſter*, signifies, to be admitted or allowed. This word is used in composition.

MU'STER-BOOK, S. a book in which the names of every soldier is registered.

MU'STER-MASTER, S. one that takes an account of every regiment, and takes care that no frauds be committed in the return of the names at a muster.

MU'STER-ROLL, S. a register or list of forces.

MU'STILY, *adv.* (from *muſty*) with an ill scent.

MU'STINESS, S. (from *muſty*) the quality of giving a bad scent.

MU'STY, *adj.* (from *muſt*, the verb) mouldy, spoiled with dampness; ill-scented. Stale or spoiled with age. Figuratively, dull; heavy; wanting activity or experience.

MUTABILITY, S. (*mutabilité*, Fr. *mutabilitas*, Lat.) the quality of not continuing long in the same state. Inconstancy or fickleness, applied to the mind.

MU'TABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *mutabilis*, Lat.) subject to change or alteration. Inconstant, fickle or unsettled, applied to the mind.

MU'TABLENESS, S. the quality of changing soon or often.

MUTA'TION, S. (Fr. *mutatio*, Lat.) the act of changing or altering.

MU'TE, *adj.* (*muet*, Fr. *mutus*, Lat.) silent; not having the use of voice or speech. Unable to say any thing.

MU'TE, S. one that cannot speak. In grammar, a letter which cannot be pronounced when by itself, when before a liquid, or without a vowel. B, C, D, F, G, J, K, P, Q, T, V, are mutes in the English alphabet.

To MU'TE, *v. a.* (*mutir*, Fr.) to dung, applied to a bird. "The least bird *muting* on my head." SHAK. Not in use.

MU'TELY, *adv.* in a silent manner. Without speech.

To MU'TILATE, *v. a.* (*mutilatus*, from *mutilo*, Lat. *mutiler*, Fr.) to deprive of some essential part or limb.

MUTILA'TION, S. (Fr. *mutilatio*, Lat.) the loss of any essential part or limb.

MU'TINE, S. (*muſtin*, Fr.) a person that causes an insurrection or rebellion. "The *mutines* in the bilboes." SHAK. Not in use.

MUTINE'ER, S. a person that causes, or joins in, an insurrection.

MU'TINOUS, *adj.* (*mutiné*, Fr.) seditious; causing, or taking part in, an insurrection. Refusing lawful authority.

MU'TINOUSLY, *adv.* in a seditious manner.

MU'TINOUSNESS, S. the quality of causing insurrections or disobeying lawful authority.

To MU'TINY, *v. n.* (*mutiner*, Fr.) to rise against or resist persons in authority. To cause sedition.

M Y R

MU'TINY, S. the act of resisting lawful authority. Sedition.

MU'TTER, *v. a.* (*mutio*, Lat.) to grumble; to utter discontent with a low and almost inarticulate voice. Actively, to utter discontent in an imperfect manner.

MU'TTER, S. a murmur; or the act of expressing discontent in a low and almost inarticulate voice.

MU'TTERER, S. one that utters discontent in a low and almost inarticulate voice.

MU'TTERINGLY, *adv.* expressing discontent with a low and inarticulate voice.

MU'TTON, S. (*mouton*, Fr. *montone*, Ital. a ram) the flesh of sheep. In ludicrous language used for a sheep.

MU'TTON-FIST, S. a hand both large and coarse or red. A low word.

MU'TUAL, *adj.* (*mutuel*, Fr. *mutuus*, Lat.) reciprocal; acting in such a manner as to perform the same action by turns.

MU'TUALLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to perform the same action. In return. Reciprocally.

MUTUA'LITY, S. reciprocation. Return.

MU'ZZLE, S. (*muscau*, Fr. *musco*, Ital. *musel*, Alem) the mouth of any thing. Used for the mouth in South Britain. A fastening of leathern thongs, used to hinder a dog or other animal from biting.

To MU'ZZLE, *v. n.* to bring the mouth near; to mouth. "The bear muzzles and smells to him." L'ESTRAN. Actively, to bind the mouth. To fondle with the mouth close: To mouth. "The nurse was then muzzling." L'ESTRAN.

MY', *pron. possessive.* (*min*, genitive of *ic*, I; *min*, mine Sax. *meina*, genitive of *ik*: *mein*, the neuter of *meins*, Goth. Formerly and properly, *my* was only used before a consonant, and *mine* before a vowel, but this distinction is seldom observed at present. When the substantive follows we use *my*, and when it goes before *mine*, as likewise in answering a question; as "This is *my* book."—"This book is *mine*." Whose book is this? Answer, *mine*) that which belongs to me, or is my property.

MY'NCHEN, S. (Sax.) a nun.

MYO'GRAPHY, S. (from *μῦς*, *mus*, Gr. a muscle, and *γραφω*, *grapho*, Gr. to describe) a description of the muscles.

MYO'LOGY, S. (*muologie*, Fr. from *μῦς*, *mus*, Gr. a muscle, and *λογος*, *logos*, Gr. a description) the description and doctrine of the muscles.

MY'OPS, S. (from *μῦς*, *mus*, Gr. and Lat. a mouse, *ὤψ*, *ops*, Gr. an eye, perhaps because the same defect or conformation is observed in their eyes) a person who is short-sighted; or one who sees distant objects confusedly, and near ones distinctly.

MY'OPY, S. (see MYOPS) shortness of sight.

MYRIAD, S. (*myrydd*, Brit. *μυρίας*, *urias*, Gr.) the number of ten thousand. Figuratively, any very great number.

MY'RMIDON, S. (*μυρμιδων*, *murmedon*, Gr. a people in Thessaly, so called from a fabulous suggestion of their having been metamorphosed originally from ants; and by Homer represented as the companions of Achilles) any mad ruffian.

MY'ROBALAN, S. (*myrobalanus*, Lat.) a dried fruit, having a stone, kernel, and pulp of an austere and acrid taste, and imported from the East Indies.

MY'RRH, S. (*myrrhe*, Fr. *myrrha*, Lat. from *μύρω*, *mure*, Gr.

M Y T

to run or trickle) a vegetable product of the gum and resin kind, of a reddish brown colour, with more or less of an admixture of yellow; its taste is bitter and acrid, its smell strong; it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is unknown.

MY'RRHINE, *adj.* (*myrrhinus*, Lat.) made of myrrhine stone, in great repute among the ancient Romans, but at present unknown to us.

MY'RTLE, S. (*myrtus*, Lat. *myrte*, Fr.) a low fragrant shrub with small leaves.

MY'SELF, *a reciprocal pronoun.* (from *minselfes*, Sax. *misselbin*, Goth.) used by a person to show that a thing is done or meant of him only, exclusive of any other.

MYSTA'GOGUE, S. (*mystagogus*, Lat. *μυσταγωγος*, *mystagogos*, Gr.) one who interprets divine mysteries; one that keeps relics, and shows them to strangers. BAILEY.

MYSTE'RIARCH, S. (*μυστηριον*, *mysterion*, and *αρχη*, *arche*, Gr.) one who presides over mysteries.

MYSTE'RIOUS, *adj.* (*misterieux*, Fr.) not to be comprehended or discovered by the human understanding. Artificially perplexed.

MYSTE'RIOUSLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be discovered by reason, or to be comprehended by the understanding. In an obscure, or perplexed manner.

MYSTE'RIOUSNESS, S. that quality which renders any truth or doctrine above the discovery of reason, or comprehension of the understanding.

To MY'STERIZE, *v. a.* to make mysterious; to explain enigmatically. "Mysterizing the twelve signs." BROWN. Not in use.

MY'STERY, S. (*mystere*, Fr. *μυστηριον*, *mysterion*, Gr.) in its primary sense, originally used for some sacred rite or doctrine, communicated only to a few chosen persons by the ancient priests. Some doctrine hidden or concealed, and either wholly or partly unknown, till revealed. A doctrine so far above our reason that we are incapable of comprehending it. A doctrine, concerning which our ideas are inadequate, and therefore such, as the connexion of whose parts, we are incapable, in many instances, of discerning; so that the term is relative, and we have some ideas of a mystery, though they are either inadequate or indeterminate. Any thing artfully made difficult. A trade or calling: In the last sense it should be written *mistery*, from *metier*, Fr. *mistiero*, Ital. a trade.

MY'STIC, MY'STICAL, *adj.* (*mysticus*, Lat.) obscure; not easily comprehended by the understanding. Emblematical or including some second or secret meaning under the form of a picture.

MY'STICALLY, *adv.* in a manner which conveys some secret meaning.

MY'STICALNESS, S. the state of conveying some secret meaning.

MYTHO'LOGICAL, *adj.* (from *mythology*) relating to the application or explanation of fabulous history.

MYTHO'LOGICALLY, *adv.* in a manner suitable to the application or system of fables.

MYTHO'LOGIST, S. one who explains the fables of the ancient heathens.

To MYTHO'LOGIZE, *v. a.* to relate or explain the fables or fabulous histories of the heathens.

MYTHO'LOGY, S. (*μῦθος*, *muthos*, Gr. a fable, and *λογος*, *logos*, Gr. a discourse) a system of fables. An explanation of the fables or fabulous history of the ancient heathens.





N.

N A M

N, A liquid consonant, and semi vowel; the thirteenth letter in the English alphabet; pronounced like a *d* passed through the nose, and having an invariable sound; after *m* it is almost lost, as in *condemn*. The Hebrews call their *N* *Num*, which signifies a child, it being derived from *Mem*, their *M*, as is evident by considering them placed together, *Mem*: In the same manner our small *n* is formed from the small *m* by omitting the last stroke. From the capital *N*, which is the same in the Greek, Latin, Gothic, and Saxon alphabets, the small *n* of the Greeks seems to be formed, by the omission of the first stroke of the capital, as *N* *v*, and in the same manner may we trace the shape of the Runic capital, which on the contrary is formed from the omission of the last stroke of the Greek capital. In composition before an *l*, *b*, *p*, and *m*, the *n* is frequently changed into an *m*, and before an *l* and *r* into an *l* and *r*, according to the custom of the Romans, as *illicit*, for *inlicit*; *impres*, for *inpres*; *irreverent*, for *inreverent*. When used for a numeral, *N* stands for 900, and with a dash over it thus *N̄* for 9000. In abbreviations it is likewise used for *numero* or number; as *N^o*. *V. i. e.* number 5.

To *NA'B*, *v. a.* (*nappe*, Swed) to catch or seize unexpectedly.

NA'DIR, *S.* (Arab.) in astronomy, that point in the heavens diametrically opposite to our feet.

NA'FF, *S.* a kind of tufted sea bird.

NA'G, *S.* (*nagge*, Belg. *nickel*, Teut.) a small or young horse. In familiar language a horse. Figuratively, a paramour or stallion. "Your ribbauld *nag* of Egypt." *SHAK.*

NA'IL, *S.* (*negl*, Sax. *naeghel*, Belg. *nagel*, Teut. *negel*, Dan. *naal*, Ill. a needle or any thing with a sharp point) in anatomy, a kind of horny substance growing upon the ends of the fingers and toes, designed by the wise architect of our frame to defend those parts from external injuries, which are susceptible of great pain on account of the nerves terminating or meeting in those parts. The talons or horny substance growing at the extremity of the toes of birds or beasts. A spike of metal with a sharp point, and sometimes a flat head, used to fasten things together. A stud or boss. A measure containing two inches and a half.—*On the nail*, implies immediately, or without delay. "We want our money *on the nail*." *SWIFT.* Johnson supposes this phrase to have risen from a counter studded with nails.

To *NA'IL*, *v. a.* to fasten any thing with small spikes of iron called nails. To studd with nails.

NA'ILER, *S.* one who forges nails. A nail maker.

NA'KED, *adj.* (*naced*, *nacod*, Sax. *nacwaths*, Goth. *naken*, Ill. *naeckt*, Belg. *nacket*, Teut. *nogen*, Dan. *nage*, Russ. *nag*, Slav. *nagi*, Port. Boh. and Pol.) without cloaths, or any covering. Figuratively, unarmed; defenceless; unprovided. Plain, evident, or without disguise, applied to truth. Mere; bare; abstracted; without any other additional circumstances. In scripture, deprived of the favour and protection of God.

NA'KEDLY, *adv.* without cloaths, covering, or disguise. In a simple, or abstract manner. Merely; barely; evidently.

NA'KEDNESS, *S.* the state of a person without cloaths, or covering. Want of provisions, or works for defence. Plainness; evidence; freedom from disguise.

NA'LE, *S.* (*naal*, Ill. a needle) an awl made use of by collar-makers.

NAME, *S.* (*namo*, Goth. *nama*, Sax. *nam*, Pers. *naem*, Belg. *name*, *naelm*, Teut. *nam*, Fr. *nome*, Ital. *nomen*, Lat. *anam*, Erse. *onma*, *onoma*, Gr.) a word made use of to express some idea. A word used to distinguish a person from others of the same species. A person. Reputation or character; renown; honour, or glory. Memory, or remembrance.

N A R

Power given to a person to act for another. Appearance, or an assumed character. "In the *name* of Brook." *SHAK.* A reproachful term or expression, after *call*. Issue, or posterity. "To raise up to his brother a *name* in Israel." *Deut.* 7. In scripture, it is sometimes used expletively, and sometimes, when applied to God, signifies, any thing whereby his nature and attributes are made known to us. Applied to *CHRIST* it signifies, his essential attributes, authority, mission, his advancement above all principalities, and the gospel dispensation.

To *NA'ME*, *v. a.* (*naman*, Sax. *nommer*, Fr. *nomino*, Lat.) to apply a word constantly to distinguish a person or thing from others. To mention the word applied to any being. To specify or distinguish by mentioning the word applied to express any person or idea. To utter or mention.

NAMELESS, *adj.* (*namleas*, Sax.) having no word by which it may be expressed. One whose name is not known or expressed.

NAMELY, *adv.* (*naemlick*, Belg. *nahmlich*, Belg.) particularly; specially; to mention by name.

NA'MER, *S.* one that calls or knows any person or thing by name.

NAMESAKE, *S.* (from *name* and *fake*, of *fake*, Belg. a cause, or *fic*, Lat. so) one that has the same name with another.

NA'P, *S.* (*hnappian*, Sax. to sleep) a slumber, or short sleep. The soft or downy part of woolen cloth which rises above the shoot, from *hnoppa*, Sax.

To *NA'P*, *v. n.* to sleep; to be drowsy: To be in a state of seeming security.

NA'PTAKING, *S.* a surprize, or unexpected seizure and attack. "*Naptakings*, assaults." *CAREW.*

NA'PE, *S.* (derived by Skinner of *Nap*, from the downy hair which grows in that part, by Junius from *ναπη*, *nape*, Gr. a hill, on account of the protuberant bone in that part, and by Johnson from *knob*, which see) the joint of the neck behind.

NA'PERY, *S.* (*naperia*, Ital. *nappe*, Fr. a napkin) table linen. Wants authority.

NA'PHEW, *S.* (*naepe*, Sax. *napus*, Lat.) an herb.

NA'PTHIA, *S.* (*Naφα*, *napha*, Gr. In Chaldaic, to ouse or run) a very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of the bituminous kind, of a very pale yellow, with a cast of brown; soft and oily to the touch, sharp and unpleasing to the taste, and brisk and penetrating to the smell; it is very susceptible of catching fire, and where it abounds exhales a vapour that catches fire at the approach of any flame, and burns to a great distance. It is found floating on the waters of springs; and is principally used externally in paralytic cases.

NA'PKIN, *S.* (a diminutive from *nappe*, Fr. *nappa*, Ital.) linen used at table to lay in the lap, and wipe the hands with. A handkerchief. "I am glad I have found the "*napkin*." *SHAK.* The last sense is obsolete.

NA'PLESS, *adj.* wanting a nap: Worn thread-bare.

NA'PPINESS, *S.* (from *nappy*) the quality of having a nap.

NA'PPY, *adj.* (*nappe*, Sax. a cup or glass) fit for drinking in a glass; ripe; brisk; frothy. "With *nappy* beer." *GAY.*

NARCO'TIC, *adj.* (*ναρκωσις*, *narkosis*, Gr. drowsiness) procuring sleep; stupifying; or causing stupefaction.

NA'RD, *S.* (*nardus*, Lat. *nardos*, *nardos*, Gr.) a fragrant ointment, called spikenard. A sweet-scented shrub.

NA'RE, *S.* (*navis*, Lat.) a nostril. "Though ev'ry *nare* "olfact it not." *HUB.* Used only in this passage.

NAR'WHALES, *S.* a species of whale.

NAR'RABLE, *adj.* (from *narro*, Lat.) capable of being told or related.

To *NAR'RATE*, *v. a.* (*narratus*, from *narro*, Lat.) to tell or relate. Only used in Scotland.

NARRA-

NARRATION, *S.* (Fr. *narratio*, Lat.) an account, relation, history, or description of any action or series of actions. In poetry, the action or event, which makes the subject of an epic poem.

NARRATIVE, *adj.* (*narratif*, *narrative*, Fr.) relating; giving an account of a fact or series of facts as they happened: Fond of telling stories or relating things past. "Narrative old age." POPE.

NARRATIVE, *S.* a relation; an account, or recital of a fact as it has happened.

NARRATIVELY, *adv.* by way of narrative.

NARRATOR, **NARRATOR**, *S.* (*narrateur*, Fr.) one that relates any fact.

TO NARRIFY, *v. a.* to rehearse or relate any fact; to be fond of telling stories or of relating past facts. "I ever narrify'd my friends." SHAK.

NARROW, *adj.* (*nearew*, *nearo*, Sax. from *near*, Sax. *nauer*, Belg. nearer, because the parts are near each other) having but small breadth; containing but a small distance from one extreme to another. Closely situated to each other, or having a very short space between. Short, applied to time. Niggardly or covetous, applied to the mind. Contracted; of confined sentiments; ungenerous. Near, or within a small distance. "Miss'd so narrow." DRYD. Close; vigilant; attentive. "With narrow search." MILT.

TO NARROW, *v. a.* (*near-wian*, Sax.) to lessen the breadth, or wideness of a thing. To contract or shorten the space between any two things. To contract or cramp, applied to the faculties of the mind, or extent of our knowledge. To confine or limit. In farriery, to take too little ground, and not bear far enough out to one hand or the other; applied to a horse.

NARROWLY, *adv.* with small or short space between the sides, or little breadth. Contractedly; without extent or generosity of sentiment. Closely or attentively. Nearly, within a little; scarcely. In an avaritious or niggardly manner.

NARROWNESS, *S.* the quality of having its extremities at a small distance from each other. The shortness of space or distance between two bodies. Want of extent or generosity, applied to sentiments, or the mind. Meanness, poverty, or a state of uneasiness, applied to condition or fortune. Want of capacity, applied to the understanding.

NA'SAL, *adj.* (*nasus*, Lat.) belonging to the nose. In grammar, pronounced through the nose.

NA'SICORNOUS, *adj.* (from *nasus*, Lat. the nose, and *cornu* Lat. a horn) having a horn at the nose. "Nasicornous beetles." BROWN.

NA'STY, *adj.* (*nasz*, Teut. wet, *netz*, Teut. urine, *naszy*, old Teut. wetness, *gnofly*, Pol. noisome) raising disgust and loathing from dirt; nauseous; filthy. Figuratively, obscene or lewd, applied to language.

NA'STILY, *adv.* in such a dirty, filthy, or polluted manner, as to raise nauseousness.

NA'STINESS, *S.* the quality of being so dirty and filthy as to raise nauseousness. Obscenity, grossness, applied to words and ideas.

NA'TAL, *adj.* (Fr. *natalis*, Lat.) native; the place in which, or day when, a person was born.

NATA'TION, *S.* (*natio*, Lat.) the act of swimming. "In natation, the arms and legs move both together." BROWN.

NA'THLESS, *adv.* (*nales*, *natheles*, *nobt thon læs*, Sax.) nevertheless; notwithstanding. Not the less. "Nathless he so endur'd." PAR. LOFT.

NA'TION, *S.* (Fr. *natio*, Lat.) a considerable people, inhabiting a certain extent of ground, and under the same government. A government or kingdom.

NA'TIONAL, *adj.* (Fr.) public, general, opposed to private or particular: Bigotted to one's country. Confined to a particular country.

NA'TIONALLY, *adv.* as a nation; generally.

NA'TIONALNESS, *S.* reference to a people in general.

NA'TIVE, *adj.* (*natif*, *native*, Fr. *nativus*, Lat.) produced by nature; natural, opposed to artificial. Agreeable to nature. Belonging to the time or place of a person's birth. Original, or that from which a thing is made originally or at first. "I must return to native dust." PAR. LOFT.

NA'TIVE, *S.* one born in any place. An original inhabitant. Offspring.

NA'TIVENESS, *S.* the quality of being produced by nature, opposed to artificial.

NATIVITY, *S.* (*nativité*, Fr.) birth: Time, place, or manner of birth. The state or place of being produced. "These in their dark nativity shall shelter us." MILT.

NATURAL, *adj.* (*natural*, Fr.) produced or effected by nature. In law, illegitimate; begotten by parents not joined in wedlock. Bestowed by nature; applied to the faculties of the mind. Agreeable to natural notions, applied to evidence. Unaffected; according to truth and reality. Proceeding from natural causes, opposed to violent. "A natural death."

NATURAL, *S.* a person who has not the use of reason. A native; one born in a place. "The inhabitants and naturals of the place." ABBOT. A gift of nature; capacity unimproved. "Presuming on their own naturals." B. JOHNSON. The two law senses are not in use.

NATURALISM, *S.* the doctrine which accounts for the phenomena, and creation of the world from the operation of nature, exclusive of a supreme intelligent creator, separate from, and the author of, matter.

NATURALIST, *S.* a person who studies the works of nature, and is versed in their properties, excellencies, and history.

NATURALIZATION, *S.* the act of giving aliens or foreigners the privileges of natives and subjects.

TO NATURALIZE, *v. a.* to adopt into a community or invest with the privileges of native subjects. To familiarize; to make easy, as if taught by nature. "Cul-tom has naturalized his labour to him." SOUTH.

NATURALLY, *adv.* without instruction, or being taught; by the impulses of unassisted nature. According to nature; without affectation. Spontaneously.

NATURALNESS, *S.* the state of being given or produced by nature: Conformity to truth, reality, or the nature of things.

NATURE, *S.* (Fr. *natura*, Lat.) the system of the world; the machine of the universe, the assemblage of all created beings. "Most beautiful things in nature." GLANV. A distinct species or kind of being. "Human nature." The essential properties of a thing, or that by which it is distinguished from all other. "Man participating of both natures." HALE. The established order and course of material things; the series of second causes, or the laws which God has impressed on matter. "My end—was wrought by nature." SHAK. The constitution, or an aggregate of the powers, of an animal body. "Nature being oppressed." SHAK. The action of providence, or that spiritual power diffused throughout the creation, which moves and acts in all bodies, and gives them certain properties; this, though by the ancients held to be a cause distinct from the deity, or acting together with him, is no other than God, the first cause of all things, and the preserver and ruler of all the phenomena of nature. Figuratively, disposition of mind or temper. "Whose nature is so far from doing harm." SHAK. Natural affection and reverence, or the principles implanted in us by the deity. "Have we not seen the son—through violated nature force his way." POPE. The state or operation of the material world, or the series of causes and effects. "He binding nature fast in fate." POPE. Sort, kind, or species. "A dispute of this nature." DRYD. Sentiments or ideas consistent with the truth or reality of things. "Only nature can please." ADDIS. Natural philosophy, or the true system of the phenomena of nature. "Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night." POPE.

NATURITY, *S.* the state or quality of being produced by nature. "What we deny unto nature, we impute to nat-urity." BROWN.

NA'VAL, *adj.* (Fr. *navalis*, Lat.) consisting of ships; belonging to ships.

NA'VE, *S.* (Belg. and Teut. *naf*, Sax.) the middle part of a wheel in which the axle moves, and the spokes are fixed. The middle or body of a church, from *navis*, *navis*, old Fr.

NA'VEL, *S.* (*nafel*, *nafol*, Sax. *nabe*, Ill. *navel*, Belg. *nabls*, Teut. *navole*, Dan.) a point in the middle of the belly by which infants communicate with, and before their birth are nourished by, their parents. Figuratively, the inward part or middle. "Within the navel of this hideous wood." MILT.

NA'VELGALL, *S.* in surgery, a bruise on the top of the chine of a horse's back, behind the saddle, opposite to the navel, occasioned either by the saddle being split behind, or wanting stuffing, or by the crupper sitting down in that place, or by some hard weight or knobs lying directly behind the saddle.

NA'VELWORT, *S.* a plant which grows on old walls, and resembles houseleek.

NA'VEW, *S.* (*nap*, Sax. *navet*, *navewu*, Fr. *napus*, Lat.) a plant resembling a turnip.

NAUGHT,

N E A

NAUGHT, S. (*naht*, *naeht*, *naewiht*, Sax. nothing) bad; worthless. "Thy sister's *naught*." SHAK.

NAUGHT, S. nothing; commonly, but improperly, written *naught*.

NAUGHTILY, *adv.* badly; viciously; wickedly; corruptly.

NAUGHTINESS, S. (*nahtneſſe*, Sax.) depravity; a slight degree of wickedness.

NAUGHTY, *adj.* (see NAUGHT) bad; doing any thing vicious or amiss. Seldom used but in a ludicrous sense.

NAVICULAR, *adj.* (*naviculaire*, Fr. *navicularis*, Lat.) formed like a ship, applied to the third bone in each foot, situated between the astragalus and ossa cuneiformia.

NAVIGABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *navigabilis*, Lat.) capable of being passed by ships or boats.

NAVIGABLENESS, S. the quality of being capable to be passed by ships or boats.

To NAVIGATE, *v. n.* (*navigatus*, Lat. from *navigo*, Lat. *naviger*, Fr.) to sail; to pass in a vessel. Actively, to pass over in a ship or boat.

NAVIGATION, S. (Fr.) the act or practice of passing by water. Vessels employed in passing seas or rivers. "Swallow navigation up." SHAK. The art or act of conducting any vessel by water from one place to another; the shortest, safest, and most commodious way.

NAVIGATOR, NAVIGATOR, S. (*navigateur*, Fr.) a sailor, or person, who passes from one place to another by water. One that works a ship.

NAULAGE, S. (*naulum*, Lat.) the freight of passengers in a ship. Wants authority.

NAUMACHY, S. (*naumachie*, Fr. *naumachia*, Lat. from *naus*, *naus*, Gr. a ship, and *μαχη*, *make*, Gr. a fight) a sea fight. Wants authority.

To NAUSEATE, *v. a.* (*nauseatus*, Lat. from *nauseo*, Lat.) to loath; to reject with disgust. To strike or affect with loathing.

NAUSEOUSLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to cause loathing or disgust.

NAUSEOUSNESS, S. the quality which causes loathing and disgust.

NAUTIC, NAUTICAL, S. (*nauticus*, Lat. from *nauta*, Lat. a sailor) belonging to sailing or sailors.

NAUTILUS, S. (Lat. *nautilus*, Fr. see NAUTIC) a shell-fish, in the Mediterranean, which changes its place with something resembling oars and a sail.

NAVY, S. (*navis*, Lat. a ship) a fleet or collection of ships, generally applied to men of war.

NA'Y, *adj.* (*nane*, Sax. *i. e.* *ne*, Sax. not, and *aye*, Sax. yes, *ne*, *ni*, *niw*, *ni-cwan*, Goth. *na*, *ni*, Brit. *ne*, *nete*, Russ. *ne*, Slav. *nie*, Boh. and Pol. *na*, *nab*, *ni*, Perf. *no*, *ny*, Georg. *nan*, Belg. *nein*, Teut. hence *ni*, Fr. neither, and *nier*, Fr. to deny) a word used to imply denial or refusal. What is still more; used in amplification. "Yea, when absent; nay, when dead." B. JONSON.

NA'YWORD, S. a refusal. "However you lean to the nayword." SHAK. A by-word or proverb. "If I do not gull him into a nayword." SHAK. A watch word. "We have a nayword to know one another." SHAK.

NEAF, S. (plural *neaves*, from *nefi*, Isl. still retained in Scotland) a fist or hand. "Give me thy *neaf*, Monsieur mustardseed." SHAK.

To NE'AL, *v. a.* (*oncelan*, *elan*, Sax. to burn) to temper by heating and cooling gradually. Neuterly, to be tempered by fire.

NE'AP, *adj.* (*nepfloed*, Sax. from *neftig*, Sax. deficient or poor, of *nefte*, Sax. defect or poverty) low; decreasing; applied only to the tide, and sometimes used as a substantive.

NE'AR, *prep.* (*naerra*, Sax. the last, *ner*, positive, *near*, comparative, Sax. *naer*, Dan. *naer*, Belg. and Scot.) at a small distance from; close to.

NE'AR, *adv.* almost. At hand; not far off. After go, not to want much, or not far off. "It will go *near* to ruin him." Spectator.

NE'AR, *adj.* not far off; advanced towards the end of a design or undertaking. Closely related, joined with kin. Affecting; dear "Of so great and *near* concernment." Locke. Inclining to covetousness. "A *near* man." Admitted to confidence and familiarity. "The imputation of being *near* their master." SHAK.

NE'ARLY, *adv.* at no great distance. Affectingly; pressingly; closely; used with concern. In a niggardly manner.

NE'ARNESS, S. the quality of being at a small distance, or almost close to, applied to situation. Alliance of blood or affection; applied to relations or friends. Too great care of money, applied to expence.

N E E

NE'AT, S. (*neat*, Sax. *naut*, Isl. and Scot.) black cattle or oxen, used collectively. A cow.

NE'AT, *adj.* (*net*, F. *nitidus*, Lat.) made with skill and elegance, but void either of splendour or dignity. Cleanly. In trade, pure, unadulterated; not spoiled by foreign mixtures. *Neat* or *net product*, is that which is gained after all expences are paid.

NE'ATHERD, S. (*neathyrd*, Sax.) one that keeps black cattle.

NE'ATLY, *adj.* in a cleanly manner; in such a manner as discovers skill and elegance, free from pomp and without dignity.

NE'ATNESS, S. spruceness. Elegance without pomp, affectation, or dignity. The quality of being free from adulteration or foreign mixtures.

NE'B, S. (*nebble*, Sax. a nose, the face, or beak, *nebbe*, Isl. the nose) a nose; a beak; a mouth.

NE'BULA, S. (Lat.) an appearance like a cloud in a human body; a film on the eye.

NE'BULOUS, *adj.* (*nebulosus*, Lat.) misty; cloudy.

NE'CESSARIES, S. (from *necessary*) such things as a person cannot live without.

NE'CESSARILY, *adv.* (from *necessary*) indispensably; by inevitable consequence.

NE'CESSARINESS, S. that quality of a thing which renders it such, that it cannot be without it.

NE'CESSARY, *adj.* (*necessarie*, Fr. *necessarius*, Lat.) that which must be indispensibly done, or granted; that without which a thing cannot exist. Not free; fatal; impelled by an irresistible principle. Conclusive; following by inevitable consequence.

To NECE'SSITATE, *v. a.* (from *necessitas*, Lat.) to make necessary; to deprive of freedom or choice; to compel by irresistible force.

NECESSITA'TION, S. the act of making necessary, or compelling in such a manner as cannot be resisted.

NECE'SSITED, *adj.* in a state of want or poverty. Seldom used.

NECE'SSITOUS, *adj.* oppressed with want or poverty.

NECE'SSITOUSNESS, S. poverty; want of such things as are essential to the support of life.

NECE'SSITOUSNESS, S. the quality of being in want of such things, as are necessary to the support of life.

NECE'SSITUDE, S. (*necessitudo*, Lat.) want; need. Friendship. The last sense is a latinism.

NECE'SSITY, S. (*necessitas*, Lat.) irresistible power. The state of being free from dispensation or choice. A state of poverty, or want of those thing without which life cannot be supported. Things necessary for the support of life. Irresistible force of argument, or inevitable consequence.

NE'CK, S. (*necca*, *hnecca*, Sax. *nacke*, Dan. *neck*, *naek*, Belg. *nack*, Teut. *nuca*, *nucca*, Ital. *nuque*, Fr.) that part of the body which supports the head, and is between it and the body. A long narrow part. "A *neck* of land." Bacon. On the *neck*, immediately after, alluding to a person's following another so closely as to lean or rest upon his neck. "And, on the *neck* of that, taxed the state." SHAK. To break the *neck* of an affair, implies to hinder any thing from being done; to do a great deal, or more than half.

NE'CK-BEEF, S. the coarse flesh of the neck of an ox.

NE'CK-CLOATH, S. a piece of linen worn by a man round his neck.

NE'CKERCHIEF, NE'CKATER, S. a gorget, or kerchief for a woman's neck.

NE'CKLACE, S. a string of beads or jewels worn by way of ornament round a woman's neck.

NE'CROMANCER, S. (from *νεκρος*, *nekros*, Gr. a dead body, and *μαντις*, *mantis*, Gr. a prophet or foreteller) one that converses with ghosts, or reveals future and secret things by means of the dead.

NE'CROMANCY, S. (see NECROMANCER) the art of revealing future events by conversing with the dead. Enchantment.

NE'CTARED, *adj.* tinged, mingled, or abounding with nectar.

NE'CTAROUS, *adj.* resembling nectar; as sweet as nectar.

NE'CTARINE, S. (Fr. pronounced *neſtrine*) a delicious fruit of the plum or peach kind.

NEE'D, S. (*nead*, *nyd*, Sax. *naud*, *nied*, Isl. *nauthgan*, Goth. to compel; *ni-weid*, Brit. *noad*, Belg. *norb*, Teut. *nedfa*, Russ. *nexa*, Pol. from *neade*, Sax. compelled; *neder*, Sax. unwilling) a pressing difficulty. Want; distressful poverty; want of any thing useful or serviceable.

To NEE'D, *v. a.* to want; to require; to be in want of. Neuterly, to be wanted, or necessary.

N E G

NEE'DER, *S.* one that wants or cannot do without a thing.
NEE'DFUL, *adj.* necessary; not to be done without; indispensable requisite.
NEE'DFULLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to be necessary.
NEE'DFULNESS, *S.* the quality of being necessary to an effect or end.
NEE'DINESS, *S.* the quality of being in want of such things as seem essential to the support of life.
NEE'DLE, *S.* (*nedl*, Sax. *netels*, Goth. *naal*, Isl. *naedel*, Belg. *nâdel*, Teut.) a small slender piece of steel, used in sewing; having one end perforated with a hole to receive a thread, and the other pointed to pierce cloth. The small steel bar, which points towards the North in the sea-compass.
NEE'DLE-FISH, *S.* a kind of sea-fish.
NEE'DLEFUL, *S.* as much thread as generally is used with a needle.
NEE'DLER, **NEE'DLE-MAKER**, *S.* a person that makes needles.
NEE'DLE-WORK, *S.* any work performed with a needle. Embroidery.
NEE'DLESSLY, *adv.* without obligation or necessity.
NEE'DLESS, *adj.* unnecessary; not requisite: Not wanted.
NEE'DLESSNESS, *S.* the quality of being unnecessary.
NEE'DS, *adv.* necessarily; by irresistible force or compulsion. Indispensably.
NEE'DY, *adj.* (*neffa*, *nefe*, Russ. *nedzny*, *niedostaek*, Pol. *nuzny*, Boh.) distressed by poverty; wanting the necessities of life.
NE'ER, a contraction in common discourse and poetry of *never*.
To NEE'SE, *v. n.* (*nyse*, Dan. *neisen*, Belg. from *næse*, Sax. the nose) to discharge breath violently and by a convulsive motion through the nose. "By his *neefings* a light doth shine." *Job* xli. 18.
NE'F, *S.* (old Fr.) see **NAVE**.
NEFA'RIOUS, *adj.* (*nefarius*, Lat.) excessively, or abominably wicked. In law, unlawful, or contrary to law.
NEGA'TION, *S.* (Fr. *negatio*, Lat.) denial, opposed to affirmation, or assent: Refusal, opposed to consent. The absence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of, or which has no right, obligation or necessity to be present with it; as when a stone is inanimate, blind, or deaf.
NE'GATIVE, *adj.* (*negatif*, Fr. *negativus*, Lat.) denying, opposed to affirming. Implying the absence of something. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel.
NE'GATIVE, *S.* a proposition by which something is denied. In grammar, a particle made use of to imply denial, as, *not*.
NE'GATIVELY, *adv.* with denial; in the form of a denial, opposed to affirmatively or positively. After a manner which shows the absence of a thing, or in what it does not consist.
To NEGLE'CT, *v. a.* (*neglectus*, Lat.) to omit by carelessness. To refuse; to treat with scornful heedlessness. To postpone something that should be done.
NEGLE'CT, *S.* an instance of inattention. Careless treatment, or scornful heedlessness. Omission of something which ought to be done, through scorn or heedlessness. The state of being not regarded.
NEGLE'CTER, *S.* one who wilfully, scornfully or heedlessly omits the doing something, which he ought to do.
NEGLE'CTFUL, *adj.* heedless; omitting through scorn, heedlessness or inattention. Behaving with coldness or indifference.
NEGLE'CTION, *S.* the state of being neglected. Wants authority.
NEGLE'CTFULLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to omit some duty for want of attention or caution. Treating in a cold and indifferent manner.
NE'GLIGENCE, *S.* (Fr. *negligentia*, Lat.) the habit of omitting some duty by heedlessness or want of attention. Want of care or caution.
NE'GLIGENT, *adj.* (Fr. *negligens*, Lat.) careless; heedless; habitually inattentive. Scornfully regardless.
NE'GLIGENTLY, *adv.* in a careless, heedless, or unexact manner. With scornful inattention or disregard.
To NEGOT'ATE, *v. n.* (*negociar*, Fr. from *negotium*, Lat. business) to carry on the trade of a merchant: To traffic: To enter into treaty with a foreign state. To pass a bill, or draught for money.
NEGOTIA'TION, *S.* a treaty of business. A treaty with a foreign state.
NEGOTIA'TOR, **NEGOTIA'TOUR**, *S.* (*negotiateur*, Fr.) one employed to treat with others. One that transmits or pays away bills drawn on foreigners.

N E S

NEGO'TIATING, *part.* employed in treating with others. Passing bills drawn on foreigners.
NE'GRO, *S.* (plural *negroes*, from *negro*, Span. and Ital. *negre*, Fr. in old Eng. *neger*, from *niger*, Lat.) a black.
NE'IF, *S.* (*nifi*, Isl. *nef*, Scot.) the fit. "I kifs thy *neif*." SHAK.
To NE'IGH, *v. n.* (pronounced *naih*, *hnægan*, Sax. *negen*, Belg. from the sound) to make a noise like a horse or mare.
NE'IGH, *S.* the noise made by a horse.
NEIGH'BOUR, *S.* (pronounced *naybour*, from *neah-gebur*, *nehgebure*, Sax. from *neah*, Sax. near, and *gebur*, Sax. from *boor*, Belg. a clown, *nabbuer*, Belg. *nachbur*, Teut. from *nabe*, Teut. near, and *byer*, a dweller, from *byan*, Sax. to dwell or abide) one who lives near to another. One familiar with another. Any thing situated near or next to another. Intimate; confident. "No more shall be the *neighbour* to my counsels." SHAK. In divinity, one partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.
To NEIGH'BOUR, *v. a.* to adjoin to, confine on, or be situated near. To acquaint with; to familiarize. "So *neighbour'd* to this youth, and *haviour*." SHAK.
NEIGH'BOURHOOD, *S.* (from *neighbour* and *hood*, of *hade*, Sax. state or condition) a place situated near another. The state of being near to each other. Those that live near one another.
NEIGH'BOURLY, *adv.* in the manner of a neighbour, in a social and civil manner.
NEI'THER, *conj.* (sometimes pronounced *nither*, and by others *nether*, *nob-wather*, *neh-wather*, Sax. *nibthan*, Goth. *nefthnoe*, Russ.) not either; when used in the first branch of a negative sentence, it is answered by *nor*. "Fight *neither* with small, *nor* great." 1 *Kings* xvii. 31. Sometimes it is used as the second branch of a negative sentence, as "Ye shall *not* eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it." *Gen.* iii. 3. Sometimes it follows a negative at the end of a sentence, and often, though not grammatically, yet emphatically, after another negative. "Men *come not* to the knowledge—till they come to the use *of reason, nor then neither*." LOCKE.
NEI'THER, *pron.* not either: Not one nor the other; not this nor that.
NEOPHYTE, *S.* (Fr. from *neos*, *neos*, Gr. new, and *phuo*, *phuo*, Gr. to be born) a convert: A regenerated person. Wants authority.
NE'P, *S.* (*næpe*, Sax. *nepeta*, Lat.) an herb.
NEPENTHE, *S.* (from *ne*, Gr. negative, and *πενθος*, *penthos*, Gr. pain) in antiquity, a magic potion or opiate, which rendered persons insensible to, or made them forget all their pains and grief.
NE'PHEW, *S.* (*nefa*, Sax. *neef*, *neve*, Belg. *nepheu*, *neveu*, Fr. *nepos*, Lat.) a brother or sister's son. Formerly used for a grandson, agreeable to the Latin, but now obsolete in that sense.
NEPHRITIC, *adj.* (*nephritique*, Fr. from *νεφρος*, *nephros*, Gr. the rein) belonging to the kidneys, reins, or vessels that convey the urine. Troubled with the stone. Good against the gravel and stone.
NE'POTISM, *S.* (*nepotisme*, Fr. *nepotismo*, Lat. from *nepos*, *nepotis*, Lat.) fondness for nephews.
NER'VE, *S.* (*nerf*, Fr. *nervus*, Lat.) in anatomy, a round, white, long body, like a cord, composed of several threads or fibres, deriving its origin from the brain or spinal marrow, and distributed through all parts of the body, serving as the organ of sensation or motion, and supposed by some anatomists to contain a juice called the animal spirits, or some electrical fluid, by means of which the impression of objects is conveyed instantaneously to the brain, or the soul resident therein. A sinew or tendon; in poetry, any thing which gives strength or is essential.
NE'RVELESS, *adj.* faint; without strength. Weak.
NE'RVOUS, *adj.* (*nervosus*, Lat.) well-strung; strong; vigorous. Relating to the nerves; having its seat in the nerves. Having weak or disordered nerves, in medical cant.
NE'RVY, *adj.* strong; vigorous. "In his *nervy* arm." SHAK. Obsolete.
NE'SCIENCE, *S.* (*nesciens*, from *nescio*, Lat.) the state of not knowing: Ignorance. "A professed *nescience*." GLANV. Not in use.
NE'SH, *adj.* (*nesc*, Sax.) soft; tender; easily hurt. Not in use.
NE'SS, a termination added to an adjective by means of which it is changed to a substantive, signifying, state, or quality in the abstract. Thus *good* is changed into *goodness*; thus the Sax. *dyftig*, bold, forms *dyftignesse*, boldness. When used at the ends of the names of places, it is derived

N E W

rived from *nefe*, Sax. a nose, promontory or headland; as in *INVERNESS*.

NE'ST, S. (*neft*, Sax. Belg. and Teut. *nyfte*, Sax. a dwelling in some secret or hidden place, from *nyft*, Sax. it is not; or from *neffen*, *niften*, Teut. to build; *gnefde*, Russ. *gnefdu*, Slav. *gnysdo*, Dalm. *gnasdo*, Georg. *gneafdo*, Pol.) a bed or repository formed by a bird or fowl for laying, hatching, and feeding her young in, till able to provide for themselves. Any place where animals are produced: The young in a nest; a receptacle, abode, or place of residence, used in a bad sense. "A nest of rogues." A warm, close habitation, used in contempt. "Our ministers draw forth from their warm nests." SPENCER. A collection of drawers, boxes, or of pockets, that communicate with each other or belong to the same frame.

To NE'ST, v. a. to build nests.

To NE'STLE, v. n. to settle, harbour, or lie close and snug like birds in a nest. Actively, to house, as in a nest. To cherish, as a bird does her young in a nest. "She like his mother nestles him." CHAPMAN.

NE'T, S. (*net*, *nyt*, Sax. *nat*, plural *netur*, Isl. *net*, *nette*, Belg.) a texture woven or knit with large interstices, or meshes, used as a snare for birds, in catching fishes, &c.

NE'THER, adj. (*neather*, *neother*, *nither*, Sax. *nedder*, Belg. *nedre*, *nedra*, Isl. comparatives that have no positive. Johnson observes of this word which, in this point, resembles the Icelandic, that it has no positive, and that it is used only when a comparison is implied, but not when it is expressed, as we say. "The *nether* part." But never. "This part is *nether* than that." It seems indeed contained in *beneath*, but that cannot be said to be its positive, because it must then be written, *beneather*, of which we have no example, or authority) lower, opposed to upper. Situated in a lower place, or in the infernal regions.

NE'THERMOST, adj. (the superlative of *nether*, formed by adding *most* to it; in imitation of *nithermost*, Sax.) lowest; below any other thing it is compared with.

NE'TTING, S. a piece of network.

NE'TTLE, S. (*netle*, Sax. *netel*, Belg. *neffel*, Teut. *nelde*, Dan.) a stinging herb.

To NE'TTLE, v. a. (*nettelen*, Belg.) to sting, irritate, or provoke.

NE'TWORK, S. the work with which a net is made: Any thing made with interstices resembling the meshes of a net.

NE'VER, adv. (*naefre*, Sax. from *ne*, Sax. not, and *aefre*, Sax. ever; *naiw*, contracted from *ni*, Goth. not, *in*, Goth. in or for, and *aiw*, Goth. ever) at no time, either past, present, or to come. In no degree. "Never the worse." None, or not a single one. "He answered him to never a word." Matt. xxvii. 14. Johnson observes that this word is used in a form of speech, which though handed down by the best writers, and but lately censured, is justly reckoned a solecism; as in, "He is mistaken, though never so wise." Which should properly be expressed; "He is mistaken, though ever so wise." Or else by supplying the ellipsis, thus, "He is mistaken, though there never was a person so wise." In this sense, it should be remarked, it always includes a comparison, and is followed always by *so*.

NE'VERTHELESS, adj. notwithstanding.

NEURO'LOGY, S. (*νευρον*, *neuron*, Gr. a nerve, and *λογος*, *logos*, Gr. a discourse) a description of, or a discourse concerning the nerves.

NEURO'TOMY, S. (from *νευρον*, *neuron*, Gr. a nerve, and *τεμνω*, *temno*, Gr. to cut) the anatomy of the nerves.

NEU'TER, adj. (Lat. *neuter*, Fr.) indifferent; not engaged in or taking part with either side. In grammar, applied to a noun, that which implies no sex; applied to a verb, that which signifies neither action nor passion, but some state or condition of being; as, *I sit*.

NEU'TER, S. one indifferent or not engaged in any party.

NEU'TRAL, adj. (Fr.) indifferent; not acting; not engaged on either side. Indifferent, or neither good nor bad. In medicine, neither acid nor alkaline.

NEU'TRAL, S. one who does not act or engage on either side.

NEUTRA'LITY, S. a state of indifference in which a person or state avoids every action that may proceed from friendship or hostility. A state between good and evil.

NEU'TRALLY, adj. in an indifferent manner; on neither side.

NE'W, adj. (*newid*, from *newydd* change, of *newiddio*, Brit. to change, *neow*, *niw*, Sax. *niuga*, Goth. *nieuw*, *niu*, Belg. *ny*, Dan. *new*, Teut. *nowi*, Russ. *nou*, Slav. *nowi*, Boh. and Pol. *nu*, *nau*, *noy*, Perf. *neuf*, Fr. *novus*, Lat. *novus*, *news*, Gr.) lately made or had; fresh; not used.

N E W

Modern; having the effect of novelty. Not accustomed or familiar. Renewed or repaired, so as to recover its first state. Fresh after any cessation or impediment. Of no ancient extraction. Generally applied to things, in the same sense as *young* is to persons. In composition, it signifies newly, or not long ago. "The *new*-heal'd wound." SHAK.

NEWFA'NGLED, adj. formed with a vain and affected love of novelty.

NEWFA'NGLEDNESS, NEWFA'NGLENESS, S. a vain or foolish affectation of novelty.

NE'WEL, S. (*narwle*, Dan. a navel, about which it turns as a center) the compass round which a stair-case is carried.

NE'WING, S. yest. AINSWORTH.

NE'WLY, adv. lately; not long ago.

NE'WNESS, S. freshness; the quality of being lately made, discovered, or possessed.

NE'WS, S. (without a singular) fresh account of something: Something not heard before. Papers which give account of the transactions of the present times, both at home and abroad.

NE'WSMONGER, S. one who deals in news-papers. One who makes it his business to hear and tell news.

NE'WT, S. (supposed by Skinner to be contracted from *an ewet*, by leaving out the *a* in *an*, joining it to the word *ewet*, and changing the *v* in it to a *w*, and leaving out the *e* at the end) a small kind of lizard.

NE'WTON, (Sir Isaac) descended from an ancient family in Lancashire, was born in the county of Lincoln, in 1642. At twelve years of age he was put to the free-school at Grantham, by his mother, who soon took him away again to initiate him betimes in taking care of his own affairs: But finding him very careless in things of that nature, and entirely devoted to his books, she sent him to Grantham again, from whence he went to Trinity College Cambridge, where he entered in 1660, being then eighteen years of age. His genius for mathematics was so great, that he understood the elements of Euclid, as soon as he read them, and could, by barely casting his eyes on the contents of the theorems, make himself a perfect master of them. In 1664, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and in 1666, being then retired from the university on the account of the plague, and sitting in his garden, was led by a train of thoughts, occasioned, by the fall of some blossoms, to those discoveries relating to gravity, and the power by which the celestial bodies are retained in their orbits, which have since immortalised both his own memory and that of his country. In 1669, he was chosen, professor of mathematics in the university of Cambridge on the resignation of Dr. Barrow; and in that year, and the two subsequent ones, read a discourse of optical lectures, replete with such discoveries on that subject, as both astonish and delight. In 1687, his *mathematical principles* were published, a book which, being too profound to be understood by every one, met with no small opposition; but when it was once known, was so well received that nothing was heard from all quarters, but one general shout of admiration. This work seemed to be the production of a genius or celestial intelligence rather than of a man, in the opinion of the Marquis de l'Hospital, who used to ask the English, that visited him, "Does Mr. Newton eat, drink, or sleep like other men? I represent him to myself as one of the Genii, or a celestial intelligence entirely divested of matter." The same year as his *Principia*, &c. were published, he appeared one of the most zealous defenders of the privileges of the university of Cambridge, when attacked by King James II. and was on that account nominated one of the delegates of the university to the high commission court. In 1688 he was chosen one of their members for the convention parliament: In 1696 was made warden of the mint, in which office he was of signal service, when the money was called in to be recoined. In 1699 he was elected one of the members of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris; in 1701 was chosen member of parliament for the university of Cambridge, and in 1703 was elected president of the Royal Society, and continued in the chair for twenty-three years without interruption. In the reign of King George I. he was well known at court, and admitted to the confidence of the Princess of Wales, i. e. the late Queen, who used often to propose difficulties on philosophic subjects to him, and to receive his answers. His health till his eightieth year, was generally settled, but about that time he began to be afflicted with an incontinence of urine; but for the five years, which preceded his death, he had great intervals of health or ease, which

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he procured by observing a strict regimen. But the circumstance which was the only one that could have persuaded us of his being mortal, seized him with such violence, that large drops of sweat run down his face; yet so illustrious was he for patience, that during his agonies, he never uttered the least complaint, nor expressed the least impatience, and as soon as he had a moment's ease would smile and talk with his usual cheerfulness; after having been deprived of his senses for some hours, he died on the 20th of March, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His stature was middling; his countenance pleasing and venerable at the same time, especially when he took off his peruke and shewed his white hairs; which he would often do with a degree of pleasure. He never made use of spectacles, and lost but one tooth in his life. His disposition was so meek, and his opinion of himself so humble, that he would rather have chosen to have stolen unknown through life, than to expose himself to those storms, to which genius and learning generally expose those that are illustrious for either. So great was his modesty, that the most malicious censurers could not charge him with vanity; so great his affability, that he always put himself upon a level with his company; so great his charity, that he would often strip himself to show his generosity to his relations and others, chose to do his good offices himself, and thought a legacy no gift; his candour was so great, that he was in love with virtue, wherever he met it, and esteemed those only to be true schismatics, who were vicious and wicked; yet was he firmly attached to the established church; was a firm believer of the truth of revelation, and amidst the great variety of books he had before him, that which he studied most was the bible; but we must stop here!

NEXT, *adj.* (the superlative of *near*, *next*, Sax. the superlative of *nch*, which makes *nchst*, and is changed into *next*, *nechst*, Teut. *nazd*, *nazdek*, Perf.) nearest, applied to place; immediately succeeding, applied to order. Nearest in degree.

NEXT, *adv.* at the time or turn immediately succeeding.

NIA'S, S. (*niais*, Fr. *eyas*, from *ey*, Teut. an egg) a silly person. Not in use.

NI'B, S. (see **NEW**) the bill or neck of a bird. The point of any thing, generally applied to that of a pen.

To **NI'B**, *v. a.* to cut the point of a pen.

NI'BBED, *adj.* having a point, having its point cut.

To **NI'BBLE**, *v. a.* (*knibbelen*, Belg.) to bite by a little at a time. To eat slowly: To bite as a fish does a bait. Neuterly, to bite at. Figuratively, to carp at or find fault with. "Nibbling at one single passage." **TILLOTS**.

NI'BLER, S. one that bites by a little at a time.

NI'CE, *adj.* (*nese*, Sax. *nesb*, Winchest.) accurate in judgment to a minute exactness and culpable delicacy. Delicate; scrupulously cautious; squeamish. Easily injured. Formed with the greatest exactness. Requiring the most minute exactness. Refined.

NI'CELY, *adv.* in such a manner as discovers the greatest accuracy, delicateness, and the most scrupulous exactness.

NI'CENESS, S. the quality of being minutely exact, superfluously delicate and excessively scrupulous.

NI'CETY, S. minute accuracy of thought or performance. Squeamishness. Minute observance, or critical exactness. Delicate and cautious treatment. Effeminacy. In the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

NI'CHAN, S. a plant.

NI'CHE, S. (Fr.) a hollow in which a statue may be placed.

NI'CK, S. (*nicke*, Teut. the twinkling of an eye) that exact point of time in which a thing is most proper or convenient to be done. A notch cut in any thing, corrupted from *niche*, *nock*, or *notch*. A score or reckoning. A lucky cast, from *niche*, Fr. a merry trick.

To **NI'CK**, *v. a.* to hit. To touch luckily; to perform at that point of time, which is most proper and convenient. To cut in nicks or notches. To suit like tallies cut in notches. To defeat or cozen; to disappoint by some trick.

NI'CKNAME, S. (*nom de nique*, Fr. *nicht*, Teut. not, and *nahn*, Teut. a name) a name given a person or body of men in scoff and contempt.

To **NI'CKNAME**, *v. a.* to call by some reproachful name.

To **NI'CTATE**, *v. n.* (*nictatus*, Lat. from *nicto*, Lat.) to wink.

NIDE, S. (*nid*, Fr. *nidus*, Lat. a nest) a brood. "A nide of pheasants."

NIDGET, S. (corrupted from *nithing* or *niding*, Sax. of *nith*, Sax. vileness) a term with which a person was for-

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merly branded, who did not repair to the royal standard in times of danger. A coward.

NIDIFICATION, S. (*nidificatio*, Lat.) the act of building nests.

NIDING, *adj.* (from *nith*, Sax. vileness) and old English word expressing abject, base-minded, false-hearted, or coward.

NIDOROSE, **NI'DOROUS**, *adj.* (*nidoreux*, Fr. from *nider*, Lat.) resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat. "In-cense or *nidorous* smells." **BAC**.

NIDOROSITY, S. eruption or belching, attended with the taste of undigested roast meat.

NIDULATION, S. (*nidulatus*, Lat. from *nidulus*, Lat.) the time of remaining in the nest.

NIE'CE, S. (pronounced *nece*, from *niece*, *niepce*, Fr. *neptis*, Lat.) the daughter of a brother or sister.

NI'GGARD, S. (*ninggr*, Ill. Skinner derives it from *neg*, Lat. to deny) a person who gives or spends little, and with great unwillingness.

NI'GGARD, *adj.* spending or giving little, and with great reluctance. Sparing.

To **NI'GGARD**, *v. a.* to stint. To give grudgingly or sparingly. "Which we will *niggard* with a little rest." **SHAK**. Not in use.

NI'GGARDISH, *adj.* somewhat inclined to avarice, or to give and spend grudgingly or sparingly.

NI'GGARDLY, *adj.* avaricious; giving or spending little and with grudging. Sparing. Wary.

NI'GGARDLY, *adv.* in a sparing or grudging manner.

NI'GGARDNESS, S. avarice.

NI'GH, *prep.* (*neuh*, Sax. *neowa*, Goth. *nae*, Belg. *nabe*, Teut. *nibidan*, Perf. to approach or come near) not far from.

NI'GH, *adv.* at no great distance. A place not far off.

NI'GH, *adj.* near, at no great distance. Allied closely by blood, applied to kindred.

To **NI'GH**, *v. n.* (*nibidan*, Perf.) to approach; to draw near.

NI'GHLY, *adv.* nearly.

NI'GHT, S. (*nahts*, Goth. to *naht*, *nicht*, *nyht*, Sax. *neot*, plural *natur*, Ill. *nacht*, Belg. and Teut. *niut*, formerly spelt *nuit*, Fr. from *nocte*, *nocta*, the ablative of *nox*, Lat.) the time when the sun is below our horizon, and darkness is upon the face of the earth. Often used in composition.

To **NI'GHT**, *adv.* (*soncht*, Sax.) this night.

NI'GHTED, *adj.* blind: "His *nighted* life." **SHAK**. Black. "Cast thy *nightly* colour off." **SHAK**.

NI'GHTFOUNDERED, *adj.* lost or distressed for want of knowing the way in the night.

NI'GHTINGALE, S. (*neetegale*, *nichtgale*, *nibtegale*, Sax. from *nibt*, Sax. night, and *galan*, Sax. to inchant, *nacht-gal*, Dan. *nachtgael*, Belg. *noctigal*, Teut. Skinner derives it from *nacht*, Belg. night, and *gael*, Teut. from *gallus*, Lat. a cock; but T. H. from *nacht*, night, and *galm*, Belg. sound or echo) a small bird that sings in the night, and remarkable for her melody. A word of endearment.

NI'GHTLY, *adv.* in the night; by night. Every night.

NI'GHTLY, *adj.* done, acting, or happening by night.

NI'GHTMAN, S. one who cleanses jakes, or carries away their ordure by night.

NI'GHTMARE, S. see **MARE**.

NI'GHT-PIECE, S. a picture so coloured as to be supposed to be seen by candle-light, not by day-light. A description of some scene in the night.

NI'GHTRAIL, S. (from *nicht* and *regl*, Sax. a gown or robe) a loose cover thrown over the dress by night to keep it clean.

NI'GHTRULE, S. a tumult in the night. "What *night-rule* now." **SHAK**.

NI'GHTSHADE, S. (*nicht shade*, Sax.) a plant of two kinds, one called the common and the other the deadly nightshade.

NIGHTSHINING, *adj.* glittering or shining by night.

NI'GHTSHRIEK, S. a cry in the night. "To hear a *nightshriek*." **SHAK**.

NI'GHT-WALKER, S. one who roves in the night upon ill designs. A prostitute, so called from her appearing and walking in the streets by night.

NI'GHTWARD, *adj.* approaching towards night.

NI'GHT-WATCH, S. a part or time of night distinguished by a change of the watch.

NIHI'LITY, S. (*nihilité*, Fr.) nothingness. The state or quality of being nothing. "Pure *nihility*, or more nothing." **WATTS**.

To NILL, *v. a.* (*nillan*, Sax. from *na*, Sax. *not*, and *willan* Sax. *nolle*, Lat. contracted from *non*, Lat. *not*, and *uolo*, Lat. *I will*) to reject; to refuse.

NILL, *S.* (from *neal* of *onælan*, Sax. to burn; derived by Skinner from *nil*, Lat. *nothing*, on account of their lightness) the shining sparks of brass that appear in trying and melting the ore.

To NIM, *v. a.* (*niman*, Goth. and Sax. *nem*, Ill. *nemen*, Belg. to take) to take. In cant language, to steal, or take away what belongs to another.

NIMBLE, *adj.* (from *niman*, Sax. to snatch) moving or acting with quickness or swiftness.

NIMBLENESS, *S.* the quality of acting or moving with swiftness, quickness, or expedition.

NIMBLEWITTED, *adj.* too quick in displaying one's wit or eloquence.

NIMBLY, *adj.* in a quick, swift, or active manner.

NIMMER, *S.* (see NIM) a thief.

NIN'COMPOOP, *S.* (a corruption of the Lat. *non compos*) a fool, or silly person.

NINE, *S.* (*niun*, Goth. *nigen*, *nigon*, Sax. *nine*, Precop. *neghen*, Belg. *neun*, Teut. *niu*, Run. *nob*, Perf.) a number consisting of one more than eight or one less than ten. A number consisting of 4 and 5 added together.

NINEFOLD, *S.* nine times: Any thing repeated nine times.

NINE-PENCE, *S.* a silver coin worth nine-pence.

NINE-PINS, *S.* a play wherein nine pieces of wood are set in a square in three rows, and are knocked down with a bowl.

NINE-SCORE, *S.* nine times twenty, or one hundred and eighty.

NINETEEN, *adj.* (*nigontyn*, Sax. from *nigon*, Sax. *nine*, and *tyn*, Sax. *ten*, *niuntan*, Run. from *niu*, Run. *nine*, and *tan*, Run. *ten*) a number consisting of nine and ten added together.

NINETEENTH, *adj.* (*nigonteotha*, Sax. from *nigon*, Sax. *nine*, and *teotha*, Sax. *tenth*) next in order to the eighteenth, or eighteen beyond the first.

NINETY, *S.* (*niuntehonda*, Goth. *hundnigontig*, Sax. *niutibi*, Run.) nine times ten: Ten added nine times.

NINTH, *adj.* (*niunda*, Goth. *nigotha*, Sax.) an ordinal, implying that a thing is the next in rank, order, or number beyond the eighth.

NINETIETH, *adj.* (*hundnigonteotha*, from *hund*, *nigon*, Sax. *nine*, and *teotha*, Sax. *the tenth*) the ordinal of ninety, or the tenth nine times told.

NINNY, *S.* (*ninno*, Span. a child, *nencio*, Ital. *νενηος*, *nennos*, Gr. a fool) a fool or simpleton. "Look'd like a ninny." SWIFT.

NIN'NYHAMMER, *S.* a simpleton or fool. "An old ninnyhammer." *Guard*. N° 109.

To NIP, *v. a.* (*niipen*, *kniipen*, Belg. *niipen*, Teut.) to pinch off with the nails; to bite off with the teeth. To cut off by any slight means. To blast. To pinch, alluding to the effects of frost, which cuts vegetables like a knife.

NIP, *S.* a pinch with the nails or teeth. A small cut. A blast. A taunt or sarcasm. Seldom used in the last sense.

NIPPERS, *S.* an instrument used to cut the nails with, somewhat resembling a pair of pincers.

NIPPLE, *S.* (*nypele*, perhaps a diminutive of *nib*, or *neb*, Sax. a head, *nepitella*, Ital.) the teat or round protuberance of the breast, which infants, &c. take into their mouths when sucking. The orifice, where any animal fluid is separated. "The nipple of the oil bag." *DERHAM*.

NIPPLEWORT, *S.* a weed.

NISI PRIUS, *S.* (Lat. if not before) a judicial writ, so called from the first words in it; "Nisi apud talem locum prius venerint, i. e. unless the justices, to take the assizes, come to such a place before that day;" by means of which all easy pleas may be tried in the country, before justices of assize; it is directed to the sheriff to cause men to be impannelled to determine the cause there, in order to ease the county, by saving the parties, jurors, and witnesses, the charge and trouble of attending at Westminster.

NIT, *S.* (*bnitu*, Sax. *nedden*, Brit. *enid*, Dan. *note*, Belg. *nisz*, Teut. *gnede*, Russ. *gnida*, Slav. Dalm. Pol. and Boh.) the egg of a louse or small animal.

NITENCY, *S.* (*nitentia*, Lat.) lustre; clear brightness. Endeavour; elasticity; spring to extend itself, from *nitor*, Lat. to endeavour. "Nitency to fly wider open." *BOYLE*.

NITING, *S.* see NIDGET or NIDING.

NITID, *adj.* (*nitidus*, Lat.) bright; shining; glittering. "A clear and nitid yellow." *BOYLE*.

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NITRE, *S.* (Fr. *nitrum*, Lat. *nitron*, Gr.) a crystalline, pellucid, and somewhat whitish substance, of an acrid, bitterish taste, impressing the sensation of a remarkable coldness upon the tongue, and properly called salt-petre. Though, by means of fire, it affords an acid spirit, yet in its crude state it contains no acidity at all. It is of the nature of those salts, naturally and imperceptibly blended in earths, stones, and other fossils; sometimes indeed it is found pure, either on its ores or on the surfaces of walls. The earth from which it is made both in Persia and the East Indies is a kind of yellowish marl, found in the bare cliffs on the sides of hills exposed to the Northern and Eastern winds. Earths of all kinds moistened by the dung of animals frequently afford this salt in large quantities. The earth at the bottom of pigeon-houses, and soil of stables and cow-houses, afford it likewise when thrown into water and boiled. In France it is made from the rubbish of old mortar and plaster buildings; and even here the mortar of all walls when moistened with urine and exposed to the air and open to the North, and covered to defend it from wet, never fails to produce Nitre in a few weeks. A manufactory for the making this salt here has lately been set up, which has met with more success than could be imagined, and it is hoped will find that encouragement, which an undertaking so beneficial to this nation deserves.

NITROUS, *adj.* (*nitreux*, Fr.) impregnated with nitre; consisting of nitre.

NITRY, *adj.* impregnated with or consisting of nitre.

NITTY, *adj.* abounding in nits or the eggs of lice.

NO, *adv.* (*na*, Sax. see NAY) a word used to signify denial, refusal, and resolution not to do or consent. Sometimes it is used to confirm a former negative. "Never more this hand shall combat — No, let the Grecian powers." *DRYDEN*. Sometimes it strengthens a negative that follows it. "No, not the bow which so adorns the skies." *WALLER*. In a period which consists of several negative sentences it is placed in the first, and is answered by *nor* in the following ones; as "No, I will not, nor am I able, if I would."

NO, *adj.* not any; none. It generally is placed in the first sentence of a negative period, and answered by *nor* in the subsequent sentences. "No man, nor woman, nor child, nor beast."

To NOBILITATE, *v. a.* (*nobilitatus*, from *nobilis*, Lat.) to make noble; to ennoble.

NOBILITY, *S.* (*nobilitas*, Lat.) antiquity and dignity of family. Rank or dignity conferred by sovereigns, which makes a person superiour to common people. The chief persons of a kingdom, or those who by their honours and titles are exalted above the commons. Dignity; grandeur; greatness.

NOBLE, *adj.* (Fr. *nobilis*, Lat.) of an antient and splendid family. Belonging to the peerage. Great; worthy; illustrious; exalted; elevated; sublime. Magnificent; stately; pompous; or becoming a nobleman. "A noble parade." Figuratively, free, generous, liberal. Principal; capital. "The heart is one of the noble parts of the body."

NOBLE, *S.* a peer, or one of high rank. In coinage, a piece of money valued at six shillings and eight-pence, so called from the purity of its gold. They were first coined by Edward III. in 1334, but have not been recoined since the 9th of Henry V.

NOBLE LIVERWORT, *S.* a plant.

NOBLEMAN, *S.* one who by birth, office, or patent is raised above a commoner.

NOBLENES, *S.* the quality which denominates any thing or person great, worthy, generous, magnanimous, or above the vulgar. Splendour of descent or pedigree.

NOBLESS, *S.* (*noblesse*, Fr.) nobility. The collective body of nobles or noblemen. Johnson observes that this word is not now in use in any sense, but I imagine he is mistaken.

NOBLY, *adv.* of an ancient family, applied to descent. In a manner above the vulgar, and worthy of a person of ancient birth, high office, and lofty sentiments. In a grand, magnificent, and splendid manner.

NOBODY, *S.* not any one. No one.

NO'CENT, *adj.* (*nocens*, Lat.) guilty; criminal. Hurtful; mischievous.

NO'CK, *S.* (*nocchio*, Ital.) a slit, or notch. In ludicrous language, the fundament. "When the date of nock was out." *HUD.*

NOCTAMBULO, *S.* (from *nox* *noctis*, Lat. the night, and *ambulo*, Lat. to walk) one who walks in the night in his sleep.

NOCTIDIAL, *adj.* (from *noctis*, Lat. and *dies*, Lat. day) containing or consisting of a night and a day. "The noctidial day." *Holzer*.

NOCTUARY, *S.* (*noctu*, Lat. by night) an account of what passes by night. "In my noctuary." *Spekt.* N° 586.

NOCTURN, *S.* (*nocturne*, Fr. *nocturnus*, Lat.) an office of devotion performed in the night.

NOCTURNAL, *adj.* (*nocturnus*, Lat.) nightly; in the night.

NOCTURNAL, *S.* an instrument by which observations are made in the night.

To **NO'D**, *v. a.* (*nod*, Brit. a sign, from *nodi*, Brit. to make a sign or signal, and give notice of: Or from *נוד*, *nodang*, Heb. to know. *Nutus*, Lat. Johnson says, the etymology is uncertain, and produces *anneiddio*, Brit. but either could not recollect the word we have produced, or was too modest) to decline or bend down the head with a quick motion. To make a short or slight bow. To bend downwards by a quick motion. To give a sign by bending the head downwards. To be drowsy.

NO'D, *S.* a quick motion of the head downwards. "A drunken sailor on a mast — Ready with ev'ry *nod* to tumble down." *Shak.* A motion made with the head as a sign, or to shew assent. The motion of the head in drowsiness. A slight bow.

NO'DDER, *S.* one who makes nods.

NO'DDLE, *S.* (*bnol*, Sax.) a head, used in contempt, and generally implying an empty head.

NO'DDY, *S.* (*naudin*, Fr.) a fool.

NO'DE, *S.* (*nodus*, Lat.) a knot; a knob. A swelling on a bone. In astronomy, applied to the two points wherein the orbit of the moon intersects the ecliptic.

NODO'SITY, *S.* (*nodosus*, Lat.) a complication, or something in the nature of a knot.

NO'DOUS, *adj.* (*nodosus*, Lat.) knotty or full of knots.

NODU'LE, *S.* (*nodulus*, Lat. a diminutive of *nodus*, Lat.) a small knot.

NO'GGEN, *adj.* coarse, hard or rough. "A hard, coarse, *noggen* shirt." *Escape of K. Charles*.

NO'GGIN, *S.* (*noffel*, Teut.) a small mug.

NO'ANCE, *S.* (see *ANNOIANCE*) damage, hurt; mischief or inconvenience. "To keep it from *noiance*." *Shak.* Not in use.

NOI'SE, *S.* (Fr.) any kind of sound, generally applied to that made by brutes or inanimate bodies, and implying excessive loudness. An outcry, clamour, or boasting and impertinent talk. After *made*, an occasion or subject for talk. "Made so much *noise* among all ages." *Spekt.* N° 195.

To **NOI'SE**, *v. n.* to sound loud, or so as to be heard at a great distance. Actively, to spread by rumour, or report; generally followed by *abroad*.

NOI'SEFUL, *adj.* loud.

NOI'SELESS, *adj.* silent, or without sound.

NOI'SINESS, *S.* loudness of sound. Loud clamour occasioned by importunity.

NOI'SOME, *adj.* (*noioso*, Ital. *gnosty*, Pol.) noxious; unwholesome. Offensive; disgusting.

NOI'SOMELY, *adv.* with such a stench or steam, as is offensive and unwholesome.

NOI'SOMENESS, *S.* the quality of occasioning disgust.

NOI'SY, *adj.* sounding loud: Clamorous.

NO'LL, *S.* (*bnol*, Sax.) a head. "An ass's *noll*." *Shak.*

NO'LI ME TANGERE, (Lat. do not touch me) a kind of cancerous swelling, which grows worse by applications. A plant of the sensitive kind.

NOLI'TION, *S.* (*nolitio*, Lat. from *nolo*, Lat. I will not) the act of refusing or rejecting: Opposed to volition.

NO'MANCY, *S.* (from *nomen*, Lat. a name, and *μαντεία*, *manteia*, Gr. divination) the art of foretelling the fate or fortune of a person from the letters which compose his name.

NOM'BLER, *S.* (has no singular, from *nombril*, Fr. a navel) the entrails of a deer.

NOMENCLA'TOR, *S.* (Lat. *nomenclateur*, Fr.) a person who is so universally acquainted, as to be able to call almost every body by his name.

NOMENCLA'TURE, *S.* (Fr. *nomenclatura*, Lat.) the act of naming or telling the names of persons or things. A vocabulary or dictionary.

NOM'INAL, *adj.* (*nominalis*, Lat.) referring or relating to names rather than things; not real; merely titular.

NOM'INAL, *S.* a member of the sect of philosophers founded by one *Ocham* an English cordelier in the 14th century, so called in opposition to the Realists, because they maintained that words, not things, were the object of dialectics or logic.

NO'MINALLY, *adv.* by name; with respect to its name; titularly.

To **NO'MINATE**, *v. a.* (*nominatus*, Lat. of *nomino*, Lat.) to name; to mention by name. To entitle: To set down, or appoint by name.

NOMINATION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of mentioning by name. The power of appointing by name.

NOMINATIVE, *S.* (*nominatif*, Fr. *nominativus*, Lat.) in grammar, the first case of all nouns that are declinable, from whence all the other cases are derived; it is placed before a verb personal, and is called by grammarians the right case, in contradistinction to the others, which are termed oblique ones.

NON, *adv.* an inseparable particle, which signifies, when joined to words, the absence or denial of what they would imply, without its being joined to them.

NON'AGE, *S.* minority, or that space of life which precedes the age prescribed by the law for a person to act for himself.

NON'CE, *S.* (from *once*) for once. On purpose.

NONCONFO'RMITY, *S.* the act of refusing compliance. Refusal to join in, or conform to, the forms used in the established worship.

NONCONFO'RMIST, *S.* one who refuses to conform to, or join in the established mode of worship.

NO'NE, *adj.* (*nan*, *neane*, Sax.) not one or any. No. "Tis *none* other." Nothing; to *have none of*, is to reject with disdain, or refuse to have any society with. "Israel would *none of me*." *Psal.* lxxxi. 11.

NON-ENTITY, *S.* non-existence. The quality of having no existence. A thing that does not exist.

NON-EXISTENCE, *S.* the state or quality of not existing. A thing which has no existence.

NONJU'RING, *adj.* belonging to those English who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

NONJU'ROR, *S.* (from *non*, Lat. a negative, and *jure*, Lat. to swear) one who imagines that James II. was unjustly deposed, and therefore refuses to swear allegiance to any of the family, which have succeeded him on the English throne.

NONNAT'URALS, *S.* (without a singular) such things as being neither naturally constitutive, nor destructive, do notwithstanding both preserve and destroy in certain circumstances; these physicians call the air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind.

NONPARE'IL, *S.* (*non*, not, and *pareil*, Fr. equal) matchless excellencies; excellence not to be equalled. A kind of apple. In printing, the small letter or type in which the following sentence is set.

"The course of nature is the art of God." *YOUNG*.

NO'NPLUS, *S.* (from *non*, Lat. not, and *plus*, Lat. more) a state of embarrassment and perplexity in which a person cannot say more. Johnson censures it as a low word.

To **NO'NPLUS**, *v. a.* to confound or perplex so, that the mind is at a stand and cannot proceed, and the person cannot either speak or do any more.

NONRE'SIDENCE, *S.* the act of not residing on an ecclesiastical benefice or living.

NONRE'SIDENT, *S.* one who neglects to live in his parish, applied to clergymen.

NONRESI'STANCE, *S.* the principle of not opposing the king in any case, though his exertion of power should endanger the constitution.

NO'NSENSE, *S.* unmeaning and ungrammatical language. Trifles or things of no importance.

NONSE'NSICAL, *adj.* having no meaning; conveying no ideas to the mind.

NONSE'NSICALNESS, *S.* the quality of having no meaning or conveying no ideas.

NONSO'LVENT, *S.* one who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLU'TION, *S.* failure of explaining.

To **NONSU'IT**, *v. a.* to set aside an action at law, on account of some error in the plaintiff's proceedings.

NONSU'IT, *S.* the dropping or renouncing of a suit or action, upon the discovery of some error in the plaintiff's management, or his being absent from court when called upon to hear the verdict, or being not ready for trial on the swearing of the jury.

NO'ODLE, *S.* (from *noddle*) a fool or simpleton.

NO'OK, *S.* (*unhoeck*, Teut. *nocchio*, Ital.) a corner; a covert made by an angle or intersection.

NO'ON, *S.* (*non*, Sax. *naen*, Belg. *naen*, Brit. *none*, Erse. *none*, Fr. supposed to be derived from *nona*, Lat. the ninth hour, at which hour the Romans eat their *cena*, or chief meal; other

other nations called the time of eating their chief meal or dinner by the word *noon*) the middle hour of the day; the time when the sun is at its greatest height or in the meridian. Sometimes used for the time when the moon is in the meridian or at its greatest height from the horizon.

NOON-DAY, S. mid-day, or the time when the sun is in the meridian.

NOON-DAY, *adj.* about noon, or the time when the sun is in the meridian.

NOON-TIDE, S. (from *nontide*, Sax.) the noon; the time when the sun is in its meridian.

NOON-TIDE, *adj.* about noon, or that time when the sun is at its greatest height from the horizon of a place.

NOOSE, S. (Skinner derives it from *nodus*, Lat. or *noesen*, Belg. a damage or injury: But Mr. Lye from *nosada*, found in Lipsius's glosses) a slip, or running knot, which, the more it is drawn, binds the faster. Figuratively, a snare.

To NOOSE, *v. a.* to tie or catch in a noose: To entrap, or ensnare.

NOPE, S. a kind of bird called a bulfinch.

NOR, *conj.* (from *na*, and *or*, Sax.) a particle used in the second branch of a negative proportion: In poetry, it is sometimes used in the first branch, for, either. "I *nor* love myself, *nor* thee." BEN JOHNSON. Sometimes it includes neither, but improperly. "Simois *nor* Xanthus shall be wanting there." DRYD.

NORTH, S. (Sax. *nordur*, Isl. *noordur*, Teut. *nord*, Fr.) one of the four cardinal Points in the horizon, which is nearest to the pole; or opposite to the sun in the meridian.

NORTH, *adj.* situated towards the North. Northern.

NORTH-EAST, S. (*nordest*, Teut.) the point between the North and East.

NORTHERLY, *adj.* towards the North.

NORTHERN, *adj.* in the North.

NORTHING, S. in navigation, the difference of latitude which a ship makes in sailing towards the North.

NORTH-STAR, S. the pole-star, or the last star in the constellation named the little bear.

NORTHWARD, *adj.* towards the North.

NORTHWARD, NORTHWARDS, *adv.* towards the North.

NORTH-WEST, the point or rhumb in the middle between the North and West.

NORTH-WIND, S. the wind that blows from the North.

NOSE, S. (*nasē*, *nose*, *nosu*, Sax. *nos*, Isl.) that part of a human body which is prominent in the middle of the face, and is the organ of smelling, and the emunctory of the brain. The end of any thing which is perfected or hollow. "The *nose* of a bellows." Scent, or the power of distinguishing, or discovering by the smell. "We are not offended with a dog for a better *nose* than his master." COLLIER. To lead by the *nose*, signifies to drag by force, alluding to the manner of leading a bear, by means of a ring fixed to his nose; to lead blindly. To thrust one's *nose* into the affairs of another, is to concern ourselves with the affairs of others without being invited, or to be officious or a busy body. To put one's *nose* out of joint, is to deprive us of the affections of another.

To NOSE, *v. n.* to look big or bluster, alluding to the manner of expressing contempt, by approaching a person so near, as almost to touch his nose, or run one's own nose into his face.

NOSEBLEED, S. a kind of herb.

NOSEGAY, S. a bunch of flowers.

NOSELESS, *adj.* without a nose; having no smell.

NOSESMART, S. a herb, called likewise cresses.

NOSE, S. (a diminutive of *nose*) the extremity of a thing which is hollow. "The *nose* of a pair of bellows."

NOSOLOGY, S. (from *nosos*, *nosos*, Gr. a disease, and *logos*, Gr.) a discourse concerning the nature and property of diseases.

NOSOPOETIC, *adj.* (from *nosos*, *nosos*, Gr. a disease, and *ποιεω*, *poieo*, Gr. to make) producing diseases. "The qualities of the air are *nosopoetic*." ARBUTH.

NOSTRIL, S. (from *nos*, Isl. a nose, and *thryl*, Sax. a hole, from *thryllan*, Sax. to bore a hole) the hollow or cavity of the nose through which we breathe, &c.

NOSTRUM, S. (Lat. it is our own) a medicine which is not made public, but remains a secret, with respect to its ingredients, with the inventor, or those only to whom he discovers it.

NOT, *adv.* (*nicht*, *nobt*, Sax. *niet*, Belg. *nicht*, Teut.) a particle used in denoting denial and refusal; in a negative proposition it is placed in the first branch, and answered by *nor*. After *am* it sometimes implies extinction, or rather death. "I *am not*." Job vii. 8.

NOTABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *notabilis*, Fr.) remarkable; worthy of notice on account of industry or diligence.

NOTABLENESS, S. the quality of deserving notice for diligence and industry.

NOTABLY, *adv.* in a remarkable manner. In such an industrious manner, as deserves notice.

NOTARIAL, *adj.* (*notary*) taken by a notary; belonging to a notary.

NOTARY, S. (*notaire*, Fr. *notarius*, Lat. from *nota*, Lat. a mark; because they used to take their minutes in notes or short-hand characters, or from their making their marks on such bills as were refused payment) a person or scrivener who takes notes of any particulars, which concern the public, and frames short draughts of contracts, obligations, charter-parties, &c. A *notary public*, is one who publicly attests deeds, in order to make them authentic in other nations; and principally employed by merchants in noting or making a mark on such bills as are refused to be paid; and in making protests on that account.

NOTATION, S. (*notatio*, Lat.) to describe any thing by figures and letters. In arithmetic, the rule which teaches how to describe any number by figures and letters, and to declare their value when so described. Meaning or signification. "Conscience according to the very *notation* of the word." SOUTH.

NOTCH, S. (*nocchia*, Ital.) a nick or hollow cut in any thing.

To NOTCH, *v. a.* to cut into small hollows.

NOTCHWEED, S. an herb called likewise *Orach*.

NOTE, S. (Fr. *nota*, Lat.) a mark or token. A notice; heed. Reputation, frame, or character, generally used with *man*. Account, information; at present obsolete. Tune, applied to the voice or instrumental music. A single sound, applied to music. A state of being observed. A short hint or minute. An abbreviation. A short letter. A paper given wherein a debt is acknowledged and promised to be paid. An explanation at the bottom or in the margin of a book.

To NOTE, *v. a.* (*note*, Lat. *noter*, Fr.) to observe; to remark; to take notice of. To set down; to mention; to charge with a crime publicly. To make a mark and publicly declare the refusal of paying a bill of exchange. In music, to set down the characters used in music to express any tune.

NOTE-BOOK, S. a book in which notes or memorandums are set down.

NOTED, *adv.* remarkable; celebrated; universally known.

NOTER, S. one who takes notice of any thing.

NOTHING, S. (*nothing*, Sax.) non-entity; negation of being; that which has no existence, opposed to something. No other thing. No quantity or degree. Of no importance; want of use or value. The possession of no fortune; poverty. Followed by *to*, a thing of no proportion or admitting no comparison. A trifle. Used adverbially or before a verb, by no means or in no degree. "Adam—*nothing* swayed." PAR. LOFT. The last sense is a Latinism.

NOTICE, S. (Fr. *notitia*, Lat.) a remark made by attention and observation; heed; regard: Information or intelligence either given or received.

NOTIFICATION, S. (Fr.) the act of making known. Any thing represented by marks or symbolical characters.

To NOTIFY, *v. a.* (*notifier*, Fr. *notifico*, Lat.) to decline; to make known: To give information of or publish.

NOTION, S. (Fr. *notio*, Lat.) a thought; an idea or representation of any thing in the mind. A sentiment, or opinion. Sense, understanding, or the power by which we perceive things. "His *notion* weakens." SHAK. The last sense is obsolete.

NOTIONAL, *adj.* imaginary; existing only in the mind or idea. Dealing in ideas, opposed to realities.

NOTIONALITY, S. an empty, or groundless opinion. "Empty, talkative *notionality*." GLANV.

NOTORIETY, S. (*notoriété*, Fr.) the quality of being universally known, properly used in a bad sense.

NOTORIOUS, *adj.* (*notorius*, Lat. *notorie*, Fr.) publicly known, evident or apparent; generally applied in a bad sense.

NOTORIOUSLY, *adv.* in a public, evident, or open manner, so as to produce contempt or infamy.

NOTORIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being universally or generally known, so as to expose to contempt and infamy.

To NOTT, *v. a.* to shear. AINSW.

NOTWHEAT, S. a kind of wheat which has no beard.

NOTWITHSTANDING, *conj.* (Johnson observes, that though he has called "This word a conjunction, yet it is properly a participial adjective, and compounded of *not* and *withstanding*, being most properly and analogically used in the ablative absolute with a noun; as he is rich *notwithstanding* his loss; it being not proper to say, he is rich *notwithstanding* he has lost much. Although Mr. Addison has used it in this manner; and that, when a sentence follows, it is more grammatical to insert *that*; as, he is rich *notwithstanding that* he has lost much. When *notwithstanding* is used absolutely, the expression is elliptical, *this* or *that* being understood) without any hinderance or obstruction; "Their gratitude made them, *notwithstanding* his prohibition, proclaim the wonders." *Dec. of Piety*. Although, "*Notwithstanding* it will weaken him." *Addis*. Nevertheless; however, "They that honour the law—*are notwithstanding* to know." *Hooker*. Johnson censures the second sense as improper though supported by the authority of Addison.

NOTUS, *S.* (Lat.) the south wind. "*Notus* and *Afer* black." *Par. Lost*.

NOVATION, *S.* (*novatio*, Lat.) the introduction of something new. Wants authority.

NOVEL, *adj.* (*novellus*, Lat. a diminutive of *novus*, Lat. *nouvelle*, Fr. a diminutive of *nouveau*, Fr.) new; lately made or done; unusual. In civil law, joined as a supplement to the code: A differing in form or manner.

NOVEL, *S.* (*nouvelle*, Fr.) a small tale, generally treating of amours. A system of laws added by way of supplement; the code.

NOVELIST, *S.* an innovator; an assertor of something new. One who writes tales, called *novels*.

NOVELTY, *S.* (*novauté*, Fr.) newness. The state of a thing unknown before.

NOVEMBER, *S.* (Lat. *novembre*, Fr.) the eleventh month of the year, reckoning January the first; but the ninth, when March was accounted the first.

NOVENARY, *S.* (*novenarius*, Lat.) a number or collection consisting of nine.

NOVERCAL, *adj.* (*novercalis*, Lat. from *noverca*, Lat. a step-mother) becoming or like a step-mother. Figuratively, cruel or wanting the tenderness of a natural mother.

NOUGHT, *S.* (*nocht*, *nobt*, *nowiht*, *nowit*, Sax. *niquaibt*, Goth. *nicht*, Teut. Johnson derives it from *ne aught*; Sax. not any thing, and adds that as we write *ought* for any thing, not *ought*; so we should, according to analogy, write *naught*, not *nought*, for nothing: But if it be recollected that *nought* is derived immediately from *nocht* or *nobt*, Sax. and likewise that *naught*, is generally applied to signify bad, and *nought* to signify nothing, both the analogy of the word, and the avoidance of confusion, authorises the spelling of it *nought*. See **NAUGHT**) not any thing; nothing. *To set at nought*, signifies to slight, disregard, scorn, or to look on as a thing of no value or importance.

NOVICE, *S.* (Fr. *novitius*, Lat.) one not acquainted with any thing. A fresh man. One just entered into the rudiments or elements of any art or science. In foreign parts, one who is entered into a religious house or convent, but has not yet taken the vow.

NOVIATE, *S.* (*noviciat*, Fr.) the state of a novice; the time in which the first rudiments of any science are taught. The time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before taking the vow.

NOUL, *S.* (see **NOLL**) the crown of the head; obsolete.

NOUN, *S.* (*benw*, Brit. *neve*, Hung. *Anaun*, Arm. *nom*, Fr. *nomen*, Lat.) a word by which any thing, quality, or accident is expressed, or a word which by mutual agreement is used to express any idea.

TO NOURISH, *v. a.* (pronounced *nurish*; from *nourrir*, Fr.) to encrease the dimensions of any thing, or support by food. Figuratively, to support or maintain. To encourage or foment. To train up or educate. To promote growth or strength, like food. Neuterly, to increase in growth or strength by means of food.

NOURISHABLE, *adj.* capable of affording nourishment, capable of increasing the growth or supporting strength. Capable of having its growth or strength supported by food.

NOURISHER, *S.* the person who supports or maintains; the thing or food which increases growth and supports strength.

NOURISHMENT, *S.* that which is given or received in order to promote the growth, or support the strength of a person or thing. Support of strength or growth. Supply of necessities.

NOURSLING, *S.* a child at nurse.

NOURITURE, *S.* (*nourriture*, Fr. now contracted to *nurture*) education.

TO NOUSEL, *S.* (the same as *nuzzel*, and both perhaps corrupted from *nurse* or *nursle*) to nurse. To bring up. "To *nousel* the common people in ignorance." *SPENCER*.

NO'W, *adv.* (*nu*, Sax. Perf. Belg. and old Teut. *naub*, Goth. *nowci*, Russ. *nun*, Germ. *nunc*, Lat.) at this time; at the present time. A little while ago. When beginning several branches of a sentence, it implies the present time in the first, and another time in the subsequent branches. Sometimes it is used as a particle of connection, like the *or*, Fr. and signifies, it is evident. In familiar speech it implies the present state of things. *Now and then*, implies, sometime or another, or at different times, in a loose manner.

NO'W, *S.* the present moment.

NO'W-A-DAYS, *adv.* (Johnson says, that though this word is used by the best writers, it is perhaps barbarous) in the present age.

NO'WED, *adj.* (*noué*, Fr.) in heraldry, knotted or wreathed.

NO'WHERE, *adv.* (*nowher*, Sax.) not in any place.

NO'WISE, *adv.* (from *no* and *wise*, Belg. way or manner) not in any manner or degree. Johnson observes that this word is commonly spoken and written by ignorant barbarians, **NOWAYS**.

NO'XIOUS, *adj.* (*noxius*, Lat.) hurtful; destructive; unwholesome. In law, guilty or liable to punishment. "*Noxious* in the eye of the law." *BRAMHALL*.

NO'XIOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of being hurtful, mischievous, destructive, or unwholesome.

NO'XIOUSLY, *adv.* hurtfully: In such a manner as to be pernicious or unwholesome.

NO'ZLE, *S.* (a diminutive of *nose*) the nose, snout, or end of any thing which is hollow.

TO NU'BBLE, *v. a.* (from *knob*) to bruise with the fist.

NU'BILE, *adj.* (Fr. *nubilis*, Lat.) fit for marriage.

NU'CLEUS, *S.* (Lat.) in botany, the kernel or edible part of a nut, or stone fruit; any fruit contained within a husk or shell. In astronomy, the body of a comet, by some called its head, in contradistinction to its tail. The central parts of the earth and other planets. In architecture, the middle part of the flooring of the ancients, consisting of a strong cement, over which they laid the pavement, bound with mortar. In surgery, any thing about which matter is gathered and closely adheres.

NU'DITY, *S.* (*nudité*, Fr. from *nudus*, Lat.) a naked part.

NUGATION, *S.* (*nugatus*, from *nugor*, Lat.) the act or practice of trifling. "The received opinion—is but *nugation*." *BAC*. Not in use.

NU'GATORY, *adj.* (*nugatorius*, Lat.) trifling; insignificant. "Too much addicted to the *nugatory* art." *BENTLEY*.

NU'ISANCE, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *nusance*) something which is both pernicious and offensive. In law, any thing which damages or annoys the neighbourhood.

TO NU'LL, *v. a.* (*nullus*, Lat.) to deprive of force or efficacy. To set aside, applied to laws.

NU'LL, *adj.* (*nullus*, Lat.) void: Of no force or efficacy.

NU'LL, *S.* something that has no power or meaning. The marks, in cyphered writings, which stand for nothing are *nulls*.

NULLIBIETY, *S.* (*nullibi*, Lat.) the state of being nowhere.

TO NU'LLIFY, *v. a.* To make void, or render of no force or efficacy. See **ANNUL**.

NU'LLITY, *S.* (*nullité*, Fr.) want of force or efficacy. Want of existence.

NU'MB, *adj.* (the *b* is scarcely pronounced; *benymen*, Sax. to deprive, *niman*, Sax. to take; Minshew derives it from *נום* *nom*, Heb. to sleep) deprived of feeling in a great measure, and the power of motion. Producing such a chillness, as deprives in a great measure of the power of motion and feeling.

TO NU'MB, *v. a.* to deprive in a great measure of the power of notion and the sense of feeling, by cold or a blow.

NU'MBNESS, *S.* the state of being deprived in a great measure of the sense of feeling and power of motion.

TO NU'MBER, *v. a.* (*numbrer*, Fr. *numero*, Lat.) to count, reckon, or tell how many are contained in any collection or sum. Followed by *with*; to esteem or reckon as one of the same kind. "He was *numbered with* the transgressors." *Isaiah liii. 12*.

NUMBER, *S.* (*nombre*, Fr. *numerus*, Lat.) that species of quantity, which answers to the question: "*How many?*"

N U R

Any particular collection of units. Many; more than one. A multitude that may be counted. Harmony, or proportion calculated by numbers. In poetry, a verse. In grammar, the variation or termination of a noun by which it signifies a single one, or more than one.

NUMBERER, S. one who counts how many single ones or units are contained in any collection.

NUMBERLESS, *adj.* not to be counted. Not to be expressed by numbers. More than can be reckoned.

NUMBLES, S. see NOMBLES.

NUMBNESS, S. the quality or state of being in a great measure deprived of the sense of feeling and the power of motion.

NUMERABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *numerabilis*, Lat.) capable of being counted, or expressed by figures.

NUMERAL, *adj.* (Fr. from *numerus*, Lat.) belonging to, or consisting of numbers.

NUMERALLY, *adv.* according to number.

NUMERARY, *adj.* (*numerus*, Lat.) any thing belonging to a certain number.

NUMERATION, S. (Fr. *numeratio*, Lat.) the art of numbering. The number contained. In arithmetic, the rule which teaches to express any number proposed in figures, and to read any number written in figures.

NUMERATOR, S. (Lat.) one that reads any number, or counts any collection; the upper figure in a vulgar fraction, which shews how many parts the integer is supposed to be divided into, as expressed by the fraction; thus in the fraction $\frac{7}{8}$ the figure 7 is the numerator.

NUMERICAL, *adj.* (*numerus*, Lat.) denoting number; belonging to number. The same not only in kind or species, but likewise in number.

NUMERICALLY, *adv.* with respect to number.

NUMERIST, S. one that considers numbers as having some secret influence on persons or things.

NUMEROSITY, S. (*numerosus*, Lat.) number; multitude; the state of being numerous. Harmony, or agreeable flow, applied to verse.

NUMEROUS, *adj.* (*numerosus*, Lat.) containing or consisting of many, opposed to few. Harmonious, melodious or musical, applied to the sound of verses.

NUMEROUSNESS, S. the quality of consisting of many. The quality of exciting a sensation of harmony or melody, applied to verse.

NUMMARY, *adj.* (from *nummus*, Lat. money) relating to money.

NUMMULAR, *adj.* (*nummularius*, Lat.) relating to money.

NUMSKULL, S. (probably from *numb*, insensible, and *skull*) a person of slow capacity; a dunce, or blockhead.

NUMSKULLED, *adj.* dull; stupid.

NU'N, S. (*nun*, Sax. *nonne*, Dan. *nonn*, Teut. *nonnian*, *nonne*, Fr. *non*, Ægypt. chaste and holy, *نن*, *nin*, Heb. a daughter) a female belonging to a religious house, and by her vow debarred from any converse with the male sex. In natural history, a kind of bird.

NU'NCIATURE, S. (from *nunciatus*, Lat. *nuncio*, Lat.) the office of a nuncio.

NU'NCIO, S. (Ital.) a messenger, an envoy or messenger from the Pope.

NU'NCHION, S. victuals eat between meals.

NU'NCUPATIVE, NU'NCUPATORY, *adj.* (*nuncupatif*, Fr. *nuncupativus*, Lat.) publicly or solemnly declared; pronounced or expressed by words.

NU'NDINAL, NU'NDINARY, *adj.* (*nundinal*, Fr. from *nundinæ*, Lat.) belonging to friars. JOHNSON.

NU'NNERY, S. (from *nun*) a house of females, who by vow are obliged to have no commerce with males.

NU'PTIAL, *adj.* (Fr. *nuptialis*, Lat.) belonging to marriage.

NU'PTIALS, S. (it has no singular, from *nuptiæ*, Lat.) marriage. Shakespeare uses it in the singular, but, perhaps, improperly. "Celebration of that nuptial." SHAK.

NURSE, S. (*nourrice*, Fr.) a woman who brings up the child of another, or has the care of a sick person. One that breeds, educates, or protects. "Rome, the nurse of judgment." SHAK. The state of being nursed. In composition, applied to any thing that supplies nurture, food, or aliment.

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To NURSE, *v. a.* (*nourrir*, Fr. or by contraction from *nourish*) to bring up the child of another person. To feed, keep or maintain. To take care of a sick person. To pamper, foment, encourage, or cherish.

NU'RSE, S. one that nurses or takes care of the infant of another, or a sick person. One that encourages or foment.

NU'RSE, S. the act or office of bringing up the child of another, or attending a sick person. That which is the object of a nurse's care. A plantation of young trees to be transplanted. The place where young children are taken care of and brought up. The place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up.

NU'RSLING, S. (a diminutive of *nurse*) one that is brought up by a nurse.

NU'RTURE, S. (contracted from *nouriture*, of *nourrir*, Fr.) food, diet, or any thing which supports life, or promotes growth. Education; institution. Seldom used in the last sense.

To NU'RTURE, *v. a.* to educate, or bring up. Used with *up*, to bring to maturity by care, and by supplying with food. "Nurtured up her young offspring." BENTLEY.

To NU'STLE, *v. a.* (corrupted from *nurgle*) to fondle or cherish.

NU'T, S. (*hnut*, Sax. *noet*, Belg. *nufs*, Teut. *nod*, Dan. *noix*, Fr. *noce*, Ital. *nux*, Lat.) the fruit of a tree consisting of a kernel covered by a hard shell; but if the shell and kernel are included in a pulpy substance, it is then called a stone. A small body with teeth, which answer those of wheels. A small screw which secures the button of a lock from coming off.

NU'TBROWN, *adj.* brown as, or of the colour of, a nut kept long.

NU'TCRACKER, S. an instrument used in cracking the shells of nuts.

NU'TGALL, S. the excrescence of an oak.

NU'THATCH, NU'TJOBBER, NU'TPECKER, S. a bird.

NU'THOOK, S. a stick with a hook at the end, used in pulling down the boughs of a tree to gather nuts.

NU'TMEG, S. (*nut* and *muguet*, Fr.) the kernel of a large fruit like a peach, separated from the mace, which surrounds it. It is of a roundish oval figure, of a compact or firm texture, furrowed in its surface, of an agreeable smell and aromatic taste. The male is long and cylindrical, but less aromatic than the female, which is shaped like an olive. The tree resembles our pear-tree, its leaves have a fragrant smell whether green or dry, and the trunk or branches when cut produce a red liquor like blood.

NU'TSHELL, S. the hard shell or substance, which encloses the kernel of a nut.

NU'T-TREE, S. a tree that bears nuts.

NUTRICATION, S. (*nutricatio*, Lat.) the manner of feeding or being fed. "This airy nutrition." BROWN. Not in use.

NU'TRIMENT, S. (*nutrimentum*, Lat.) that which feeds or nourishes.

NUTRIMENTAL, *adj.* having the qualities of food: Affording nourishment.

NUTRITION, S. (Fr. *nutritio*, Lat.) the act or quality of supporting strength or encreasing growth.

NUTRITIOUS, *adj.* (*nutritus*, from *nutrio*, Lat.) having the quality of supporting the strength, or encreasing the growth.

NUTRITIVE, *adj.* (*nutritus*, Lat.) having the power to nourish.

NU'TRITURE, S. the power of nourishing.

To NU'ZZLE, *v. a.* (this word, in its original signification, seems corrupted, according to Johnson, from *nurgle*, but when its original meaning was forgotten, being supposed to be derived from *nose*, or *nozzle*, it is used figuratively in that sense) to nurse or foster. To go with the nose down like a hog.

NY'MPH, S. (*nympha*, Lat. from *νυμφη*, *numphe*, Gr.) in ancient mythology, a goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters. In poetry, a young lady, generally applied to one that is a virgin.



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- O**, the fourteenth letter of the alphabet, and the fourth vowel; is borrowed by us from the Saxon, and is written in that language, and in the Latin and Greek, from whence it is originally derived, in the same form. It is by grammarians called a close vowel, because pronounced with the mouth shut. When followed by an *a* servile, or an *a* not pronounced, or by an *e* at the end of a word, which is mute likewise, it is pronounced long; otherwise it is generally short, excepting before *ll*, as in *droll*, which is pronounced *drole*. Among the Irish it is used at the beginning of the name of a family, as a character of dignity, and serves to distinguish those houses from the commonalty. Among the ancient Romans it is used as a numerical letter, signifying eleven, and, when a dash was added at the top, thus *Ō*, to signify 11,000. In music, the great *O* is a note of time called a semibreve.
- O**, *interj.* (*o*, Goth.) used to express either wishing, exclamation, or a sensation of pain. Used substantively, for a circle. "Within this wooden *O*." SHAK.
- OA'F**, *S.* (written likewise, *auf*, *ofe*, and *olph*, and is a corruption of *alf*, *alve*, Belg. a demon or fairy, whence *elf*, Eng. and implies a child changed by the fairies, which, according to popular tradition, was generally filly) a changeling. A person of weak understanding: A fool.
- OA'FISH**, *adj.* stupid; filly; of a weak understanding.
- OA'FISHNESS**, *S.* the quality of being stupid, foolish and of a weak understanding.
- OA'K**, *S.* (*aac*, *ac*, *æc*, Sax. *eck*, Run. *eeg*, Dan. *eyke*, Belg. *eych*, Teut.) in botany, the quercus, so named from *κερκω*, *kercho*, Gr. to make rough, so called on account of the roughness of its bark. It has male and female flowers on the same tree; the former are disposed in a loose catkin, and have an empalement of one leaf divided into four or five parts; they have no petals, but many short stamina. The female flowers, sit close to the buds, have an hemispherical empalement of one leaf, rough, entire and almost hiding the flower, which has no petal, but a small germen, supporting a single five pointed style, crowned by single permanent stigmas, and becoming an oval nut, or acorn, with a thick cover, having one cell, whose base is fixed in the empalement or cup. Linnæus places it in the 8th sect of his 21st class. The species are 20.
- OA'K-APPLE**, *S.* a kind of spungy excrescence which grows on an oak.
- OA'KEN**, *adj.* (*æcen*, Sax. from *æc*, Sax. an oak, and *en* a termination implying the materials of which any thing is made) made of oak.
- OA'KEN-PIN**, *S.* an apple, so called from its hardness; it is a lasting fruit, yields excellent juice, and is like the Westbury apple in nature, though not in form.
- OA'KUM**, *S.* (the etymology unknown, Johnson supposes it formed from some corruption) ropes untwisted, and reduced to hemp; which are made use of, when dipped in pitch, to caulk, or stop the leaks of ships.
- OA'R**, *S.* (*are*, *S.* *aare*, Dan. *aar*, Isl. from *er*, Isl. *erian*, Sax. to plow, in allusion to the common metaphor of plowing the water) a long pole with a broad thin end, by which boats and other vessels are rowed or moved along the water.
- To OA'R**, *v. n.* to row. Actively, to move by rowing, or by means of oars.
- OA'RY**, *adj.* resembling an oar.
- OA'ST**, *S.* a kiln. "The *oast* or kiln." MORTIM. Obsolete.
- OA'T-CAKE**, *S.* (from *oats*) a cake made of the meal of oats.
- OA'TEN**, *adj.* (from *oats* and *en*, signifying materials) made of oats or of the stalk of oats.
- OA'TH**, *S.* (*aiith*, Goth. *ath*, Sax. *æd*, *ect*, Dan. Teut. and Belg. Johnson remarks, that the difference between the noun *oath*, and the word *swear*, is very observable, and

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- may show that our oldest dialect is formed from different languages) a solemn affirmation, wherein we apply to God as a witness of the truth of what we say: In judicial appeals of this nature, an oath contains likewise a clause, which becomes a curse, in case of wilful falsity or perjury, as we beg to be saved only in proportion to the truth of our evidence.
- OA'THABLE**, *adj.* capable of taking an oath. "You are not *oathable*." SHAK. Not in use.
- OA'THBREAKING**, *S.* perjury, or the violation of an oath.
- OA'TMEAL**, *S.* (generally pronounced *otmeal*) flower made by grinding oats. In botany, the name of an herb.
- OATS**, *S.* (*aten*, Sax. *oorwese*, Russ. *oves*, Slav. *owasi*, Dalm. *owies*, Pol. *owowes*, Boh. *avenæ*, Lat.) a kind of bearded grain of which a coarse bread is made in some counties; and used likewise for food for horses.
- OA'T-THISTLE**, *S.* an herb.
- To OBDUCE**, *v. a.* (*obduco*, Lat.) to draw over as a covering.
- OBDU'RACY**, *S.* (from *obdurate*) a state wherein a person is moved by no entreaties, intimidated by no threats; but remains impenitently wicked, or barbarously hard-hearted.
- OBDU'RATE**, *adj.* (*obduratus*, Lat.) impenitently wicked; immoveably cruel; harsh or rugged, applied to sound.
- OBDU'RATELY**, *adv.* in a stubborn, inflexible, or impenitent manner.
- OBDU'RATENESS**, *S.* the quality of being impenitent, inflexible or obstinate.
- OBDURA'TION**, *S.* hardness of heart: Stubbornness.
- OBE'DIENCE**, *S.* (Fr. *obedientia*, Lat.) the performance of the commands of a superiour.
- OBE'DIENT**, *adj.* (*obediens*, Lat.) performing or complying with the commands of a superiour.
- OBE'DIENTIAL**, *adj.* (*obediential*, Fr.) according to the rules of obedience.
- OBE'DIENTLY**, *adv.* in such a manner as to perform the commands of a superiour.
- OBEISANCE**, *S.* (Fr. *abaisance*, an act of humility) a bow, applied to a man; a courtesy, applied to a woman.
- O'BELISC**, **O'BELISK**, *S.* (*obeliscus*, Lat. from *obelos*, Gr. a spit broach or spindle; Pliny confirms this etymology in asserting that the Egyptians cut their obelisks in form of a sun-beam, and that the word signifies, in the Phenician language, a ray of the sun) a pyramid very slender and high, having four faces, lessening gradually upwards, till it terminates in a point; generally raised as an ornament in some public places. In printing a mark made in the margin of a book, used as a note of censure, and formed thus †
- OBERRA'TION**, *S.* (*oberratus*, Lat. of *oberro*) the act of wandering about.
- OBE'SE**, *adj.* (*obesus*, Lat.) fat; corpulent.
- OBE'SENESS**, **OBE'SITY**, *S.* (from *obese*) too great or excessive corpulency.
- To OBE'Y**, *v. a.* (*obeir*, Fr.) to perform the commands of a superiour. It formerly had *to* before the person obeyed, which is now obsolete, and has been censured by Addison as one of Milton's Latinisms; but when we borrowed the French word, we borrowed the syntax with it, as *obeir au roi*, Fr. to obey to the king.
- OB'JECT**, *S.* (*object*, Fr. *objectum*, Lat.) that about which any of the senses or mind is employed. Something apprehended by and presented to the mind by the senses or imagination. The matter of an art or science, or that about which it is employed. The *material object* is the thing itself which is considered; thus the human body is the *material object* of medicine: The *formal object* is the manner in which it is considered, thus the human body considered with a view of healing it, is the *formal object* of medicine.

medicine. In grammar, a word which is governed by another, thus the accusative is called the *object* of a verb transitive.

OBJECT-GLASS, *S.* the glass of a telescope, or a microscope, which is nearest the thing to be viewed, and farthest from the eye.

To OBJECT, *v. a.* (*objeeter*, *Fr.* *objeetum* from *objicio*, *Lat.*) to oppose; to accuse with a fault, crime, or something not consistent with reason; used with *to* or *against*.

OBJECTION, *S.* (*Fr.* *objeetio*, *Lat.*) the act of placing any thing in opposition. The act of opposing any argument, or charging with a crime. An argument produced in opposition to something already asserted. A fault found.

OBJECTIVE, *adj.* (*objeetif*, *Fr.*) belonging to or contained in the object. "Objective certainty is when the opposition is certainly true in its self, and *subjective*, when we are certain of it." WATTS. Made an object; proposed as an object. "Objective knowledge." HALE.

OBJECTIVELY, *adv.* in the manner of an object. In the state of opposition.

OBJECTIVENESS, *S.* the state of being an object.

OBJECTOR, *S.* one who raises difficulties against an opinion or assertion.

O'BIT, *S.* (*Lat.* a corruption of *obit* or *obvit*, *Lat.* he is dead) funeral rites or obsequies. AINS.

OBJURGATION, *S.* (*objurgatio*, *Lat.*) reproof; reproach.

OBLATE, *adj.* (*oblatus*, *Lat.*) flattened at the poles, applied to a spheroid.

OBLATION, *S.* (*oblatio*, *Lat.*) any thing offered to God as a sacrifice, or an act of worship.

To OBLIGATE, *v. a.* (*obligatus*, *Lat.* of *obligo*, *Lat.*) to bind by contract, kindness, or duty.

OBLIGATION, *S.* (*Fr.* *obligatio*, *Lat.*) the necessity of doing or omitting any action in order to be happy. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty, or contract. An act which binds to some performance. A favour which binds a man to gratitude. In law, a bond, wherein is contained a penalty conditioned for the payment of money.

OBLIGATORY, *adj.* (*obligatoire*, *Fr.*) binding, or having the power to enforce the performance or omission of something: Coercive; used with *to* or *on* before the person bound.

To OBLIGE, *v. a.* (pronounced *obleege*, *obliger*, *Fr.*) to bind, enforce, or compel to something: To render the doing or not doing of something necessary in order to some end. To indebt: To lay under obligation of gratitude by favours bestowed. To please, or gratify. "The same duties that *oblige* their prince." ADDIS.

OBLIGE'E, *S.* the person bound by a written contract or bond.

OBLIGEMENT, *S.* (*Fr.*) any thing which lays a person under obligation. The state of a person who is bound to gratitude by favours received. Not in use.

OBLIGER, *S.* he who binds by any contract.

OBLIGING, *part. adj.* (pronounced *obleeging*, from *obligeant*, *Fr.*) civil; conferring a favour in such a manner as to render the receiver bound to make returns of gratitude.

OBLIGINGLY, *adv.* (pronounced *obleegingly*) in a kind, civil, and engaging manner.

OBLIGINGNESS, *S.* (pronounced *obleegingness*) the quality of conferring a favour or doing a kindness so as to render the receiver indebted to make returns of gratitude. Civility: A behaviour which attracts favour, esteem or respect.

OBLIQUE, *adj.* (*Fr.* *obliquus*, *Lat.*) aslant; not in a straight line or perpendicular direction. Indirect. In grammar, applied to all the cases of nouns excepting the nominative.

OBLIQUELY, *adv.* in an indirect manner; in a direction which is neither perpendicular, nor in a straight line. Not in the direct or literal meaning.

OBLIQUENESS, OBLIQUITY, *S.* (*obliquité*, *Fr.*) a deviation from natural rectitude. A deviation from a perpendicular or a right line. A deviation from moral rectitude, or the rules of morality.

To OBLITERATE, *v. a.* (*obliteratus*, *Lat.* from *oblitero*, of *ob*, *Lat.* and *littera*, *Lat.* a letter) to efface or rub out any thing written. To wear out, destroy or efface from the memory.

OBLITERATION, *S.* (*obliteratio*, *Lat.*) the act of effacing any thing written, or destroying any monumental inscription, or rendering a thing forgotten or not to be traced by the memory.

OBLIVION, *S.* (*oblivio*, *Lat.* from *obliviscor*, *Lat.* to forget) the state of the mind wherein it is unable to revive the traces or ideas of things once seen. Forgetfulness.

An act of oblivion, is an act wherein a general pardon is proclaimed for offences against a state.

OBLIVIOUS, *adj.* (*obliviosus*, *Lat.*) causing forgetfulness.

OBLO'NG, *adj.* (*Fr.* *oblongus*, *Lat.*) longer than broad.

OBLO'NGLY, *adv.* in an oblong direction; after the manner or shape of an oblong.

OBLO'NGNESS, *S.* the quality or state of being broader than long.

O'BLOQUY, *S.* (*obloquor*, *Lat.*) censorious speech. Language by which any person or thing is represented to its disadvantage. Slander. The cause of reproach; disgrace. "Which were the greatest *obloquy* i'th' world." SHAK.

Johnson censures the last sense as improper.

OBMUTE SCENCE, *S.* (*obmutescens*, from *obmutesco*, *Lat.*) loss of speech. "Fear often produceth *obmutescence*." BROWN.

Not in use.

OBNO'XIOUS, *S.* (*obnoxius*, *Lat.*) subject. Liable to be punished. Liable or exposed. Used with *to*.

OBNO'XIOUSNESS, *S.* the quality or state of being subject, or being liable to punishment.

OBNO'XIOUSLY, *adv.* in a state of subjection, or in the state of one liable to punishment.

To OBNU'BILATE, *v. a.* (*obnubilatus*, *Lat.* from *obnubilo*, *Lat.*) to cloud; to make obscure.

OBSCENE, *adj.* (*Fr.* *obscenus*, *Lat.*) immodest; smutty; raising unchaste ideas. Offensive or disgusting. Inauspicious, unlucky. "Birds *obscene* take flight." DRYD.

OBSCENE'LY, *adv.* in an immodest, unchaste, or smutty manner.

OBSCENE'NESS, OBSCENE'ITY, *S.* (*obscenité*, *Fr.*) impurity or immodesty in thought, word, or deed.

OBSCURATION, *S.* (*obscuration*, *Lat.*) the act of darkening, or depriving of light. The state of being deprived of light.

OBSCURE, *adj.* (*obscur*, *Fr.* *obscurus*, *Lat.*) dark; in a great measure deprived of light; gloomy. Living, or placed in the dark, or out of sight. "The *obscure* bird 'clamour'd the live-long night.'" MILT. Not easily to be understood; perplexed or difficult, applied to writings. Not noted or famous. "He is an *obscure* person." ARTERBURY.

To OBCURE, *v. a.* (*obscur*, *Lat.*) to deprive of light in a great measure. To make less visible. Figuratively, to render less easy to be understood, applied to the mind. To deprive of beauty or dignity, applied to rank.

OBSCURE'LY, *adv.* in such a manner as to shew want or privation of light. In a dark or gloomy manner. Out of sight: In a mean, private manner. In a station neither conspicuous or famous.

OBSCURE'NESS, OBSCURE'ITY, *S.* (*obscurité*, *Fr.* *obscuritas*, *Lat.*) a state of darkness, or that wherein is a privation of light. Privacy, a state wherein a person lives unobserved, or unknown. Darkness of meaning, applied to words.

OBSECRATION, *S.* (*obsecratio*, from *obsecro*, *Lat.* to beseech) intreaty, or supplication.

O'BSEQUIES, *S.* (plural, *obseques*, *Fr.* from *obsequium*, *Lat.* it should rather have been, according to some, *exequies*, from *exequiæ*, *Lat.*) the funeral or burial rites performed by way of respect to a person at his interment. Milton and Crashaw use it in the singular, which Johnson supposes more properly, though the whole body of authors is against them. "With silent *obsequy*, and funeral train." MILT. *Agonist*.

OBSE'QUIOUS, *adj.* (from *obsequium*, *Lat.*) obedient; complaisant in order to please or gratify. Belonging to a funeral, from *obsequies*. "To do *obsequious* sorrow." SHAK. The last sense is unusual and obsolete.

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS, *S.* passive obedience, or compliance with the humours and wishes of another in order to gain his esteem.

OBSE'RVABLE, *adj.* (from *observo*, *Lat.*) remarkable; deserving notice.

OBSE'RVANCE, *S.* (*Fr.*) respect; religious or ceremonial reverence. The practice of any duty or command. A law or rule for practice or conduct. Careful obedience. Attention; regard.

OBSE'RVANT, *part.* (*observans*, *Lat.*) attentive; careful; watchful; obedient. Respectfully attentive. Submissive.

OBSE'RVANT, *S.* (accented by Shakespeare on the first syllable) a servile attendant. "Twenty silky ducking *observants*." SHAK.

OBSERVATION, *S.* (*Fr.* *observatio*, *Lat.*) the act of taking notice of things and persons, and drawing inferences thereby. A remark. An animadversion. A notion gained by considering persons or things. In sea language, the

the act of taking the sun's or any star's meridian altitude to find the latitude of a place.

OBSERVATOR, OBSERVATOR, S. (*observateur*, Fr.) one that considers a thing attentively, or makes remarks on any occurrence. One that makes observations concerning the heavenly bodies.

OBSERVATORY, S. a place built for making astronomical observations, or observing the heavenly bodies.

To OBSERVE, v. a. (*observer*, Fr. *observer*, Lat.) to watch, to look at, regard or consider with attention. To perceive by attention. To regard; to keep religiously. Neuterly, to apply the mind or eye with great attention. To be attentive. To make a remark or draw an inference from; used with *upon*.

OBSERVER, S. one who looks vigilantly or attentively at persons, or things. One that remarks, looks on, or beholds. One who practices any rite, custom, or law.

OBSERVINGLY, adv. with attention, heed, or care.

OBSSESSION, S. (*obsessio*, Lat.) the act of besieging. In divinity, the first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.

OBSOLETE, adj. (*obsoletus*, Lat.) not in use; worn out; unfashionable.

OBSOLETENESS, S. the quality of being no longer used, or of being out of fashion.

OBSTACLE, S. (Fr. *obstacle*, Lat.) something which opposes the exertion of any power either of body or mind.

OBSTETRIC, adj. (*obstetric*, Lat.) belonging to a midwife.

OBSTINACY, S. (*obstination*, Fr. *obstinatio*, Lat.) the act of refusing to act or assent, notwithstanding the most reasonable and cogent motives.

OBSTINATE, adj. (*obstinatus*, Lat.) refusing to act or assent: Immoveably resolved. Used absolutely, it implies something criminal and unreasonable; but if relatively, it is indifferent.

OBSTINATELY, adv. in such a manner as to remain culpably fixed or resolute. In such a manner as to be inflexibly resolute.

OBSTINATENESS, S. the quality or state of being immoveably fixed in opinion, or inflexibly resolved either to omit or commit any action, notwithstanding the strongest reasons to the contrary.

OBSTIPATION, S. (*obstipo*, Lat.) the act of stopping up any passage.

OBSTREPEROUS, adj. (*obstreperus*, Lat.) making a loud noise from a turbulent, or obstinate disposition.

OBSTREPEROUSLY, adv. in a noisy or clamorous manner.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS, S. loudness, occasioned by clamour, obstinacy or turbulence.

OBSTRUCTION, S. (*obstructio*, Lat.) obligation. "National *obstruction*." MILT. Not in use.

To OBSTRUCT, v. a. (*obstructus*, from *obstruo*, Lat.) to block up any passage. Figuratively, to hinder, bar, or be in the way of. To oppose, or retard by opposing.

OBSTRUCTION, S. (*obstructio*, Lat.) any hindrance, difficulty, obstacle or impediment, which hinders the action of any body, or the exertion of the powers and faculties of the body or the soul. In medicine, the stoppage, or blocking up any canal or passage in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it. In Shakespeare, it is used for something heaped together, a chaos, or a state deprived of motion and action. "To lie in cold *obstruction*, and to rot." SHAK. *Meas. for Meas.* The last sense is obsolete.

OBSTRUCTIVE, adj. (*obstructif*, Fr.) causing hindrance, or impediment.

OBSTRUCTIVE, S. any thing which hinders or impedes.

OBSTRUENT, part. (*obstruens*, Lat.) stopping or blocking up any passage.

OBSTUPEFACTIVE, adj. (*obstupefactus*, from *obstupefacio*, Lat.) stupifying; or obstructing the vigour of the mind. "The force of it is *obstupefactive*." ABBOT.

To OBTAIN, v. a. (*obtenir*, Fr. *obtineo*, Lat.) to gain, acquire or procure by means of labour and diligence. To acquire by means of favours or entreaty. Neuterly, to continue in use. To be established. To prevail or succeed.

OBTAINABLE, adj. capable of being procured.

OBTAINER, S. one that acquires any thing by labour, concession, or by means of his own entreaties and the kindness of another.

To OBTEIND, v. a. (*obtendo*, Lat.) to oppose; to hold out in opposition. To pretend: To make use of reason as a

pretext, to impute to as the cause. "Obtending heaven for whatever ills befall." DRYD. Seldom used.

OBTENEBRATION, S. (from *ob* and *tenebrae*, Lat. darkness) a state of darkness. A state wherein a person's eyes grow dim, and render the sight of objects both confused and imperfect. "In every vertigo there is an *obtenebration*." BAC. Not in use.

To OBTEST, v. a. (*obtestor*, Lat.) to beseech or implore. "Obtest his mercy." DRYD.

OBTESTATION, S. (*obtestatio*, Lat.) the act of beseeching or imploring.

OBTRACTATION, S. (*obtractatus*, Lat.) the act of robbing a person of his character or reputation, by the imputation of false crimes. Slander.

To OBTRUDE, v. a. (*obtrudo*, Lat.) to force into any state by violence or imposture. To force by frequent importunity.

OBTRUDER, S. a person that endeavours to make any thing pass for what it is not, by imposture and importunity. "The *obtruders* of false ones." BOYLE.

OBTRUSION, S. (*obtrusio*, Lat.) the act of forcing into any state by violence or imposture.

OBTRUSIVE, adj. inclined to force one's self, or any thing else, upon another. "Not obvious, not *obtrusive*," "but retir'd." PAR. LOFT.

To OBTUND, v. a. (*obtundo*, Lat.) to blunt, dull, quell, or deaden.

OBTURATION, S. (*obturatus*, Lat.) the act of stopping up any passage or aperture by smearing something over it.

OBTUSANGULAR, adj. (from *obtusus* and *angulus*, Lat.) having obtuse angles, or angles larger than right ones.

OBTUSE, adj. (*obtusus*, Lat.) not pointed or sharp; blunt. Figuratively, dull, stupified, not quick. "Thy senses then *obtusè*." PAR. LOFT. Scarcely perceptible, confused. "An *obtusè* sound."

OBTUSELY, adv. without an edge or point. In a dull, stupid, and almost insensible manner.

OBTUSION, S. the act of dulling or blunting. The state of being made stupid, or in a great measure deprived of sensation. "Obtusion of the senses." HARVEY.

OBVENTION, S. (*obventus*, from *obvenio*, Lat.) some advantage or other thing which happens casually but not constantly. "Tythes and other *obventions*." SPENS. Not in use.

To OBVERT, v. a. (*obverto*, Lat.) to turn towards. "If its base be *obverted* towards us." WATTS. Used with *to*, or *towards*.

To O'BVIATE, v. a. (*obvius*, Lat. *obvier*, Fr.) to go to meet; to meet in the way. To prevent.

O'BVIOUS, adj. (*obvius*, Lat.) meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing. Figuratively, open, exposed. "Obvious to dispute." PAR. LOFT. Easily discovered, or plain, applied to sentiments.

O'BVIOUSLY, adv. without much study or thought; at first sight: Evidently; plainly.

O'BVIOUSNESS, S. the state or quality of being evident, apparent, or easily discovered and understood by the mind.

To OBU'MBRATE, v. a. (*obumbratus*, Lat. from *obumbrare*, Lat.) to shade, cloud, or render any thing less visible.

OBUMBRA'TION, S. the act of darkening, clouding, or rendering less perceptible to the sight or mind. Want of authority.

OCCA'SION, S. (Fr. *occasio*, Lat.) an incident, or thing which seems neither done or happening by design, an unforeseen opportunity. An accidental cause. A proper time or reason for doing any thing. A casual or unforeseen need or exigence.

To OCCA'SION, v. a. (*occasionner*, Fr.) to cause without design. To cause or produce. To influence or induce. "Occasions men to make several combinations." LOCKE.

OCCA'SIONAL, adj. (*occasionel*, Fr.) casual, incidental, not made designedly or on purpose. Producing without design. Produced by occasion, particular circumstance, or by incidental exigence.

OCCA'SIONALLY, adv. casually, or on account of, some present or unforeseen emergence. Incidentally.

OCCA'SIONER, S. one that causes or produces by design or accident.

OCCECA'TION, S. (*occacatio*, Lat.) the act of blinding or making blind.

OC'CIDENT, S. (*occidens*, Lat.) the West. "His bright passage to the *occident*." SHAK. Not in use.

OCCIDE'NTAL, adj. (*occidentalis*, Lat.) Western.

OCCI'DUOUS, adj. (*occiduus*, Lat.) Western. OCCI-

OCCIPITAL, *adj.* (*occipitalis*, Lat.) placed in the hinder part of the head.

OCCIPUT, *S.* (Lat.) the hinder part of the head.

To **OCCLUDE**, *v. a.* (*occludo*, Lat.) to shut up. "Occluding the pores." BROWN. Not in use.

OCCLUSE, *adj.* (*occlusus*, Lat.) shut up; closed.

OCCULT, *adj.* (*occulte*, Fr. *occultus*, Lat.) secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoverable.

OCCULTATION, *S.* (*occultatio*, Lat.) in astronomy, the hiding, or time of hiding a star from our sight, when eclipsed by interposition of the body of the moon or some other planet between it and us.

OCCULTNESS, *S.* the state of being secret, hid, or not discoverable.

OCCUPANCY, *S.* (*occupans*, Lat.) the act of taking possession.

OCCUPANT, *S.* (*occupans*, Lat.) one that takes possession.

To **OCCUPATE**, *v. a.* (*occupatus*, Lat. from *occupo*, Lat.) to possess, hold, or take up.

OCCUPATION, *S.* (Fr. *occupatio*, Lat.) the act of taking possession. An employment, business, trade, or calling.

OCCUPIER, *S.* (from *occupy*) a possessor; one that takes possession. One who follows any employment.

To **OCCUPY**, *v. a.* (*occupet*, Fr. *occupo*, Lat.) to possess, keep, or take up. To employ or busy. To follow as a trade or business. To use, employ, or expend. "All the gold occupied in the work." Exod. xxxviii. Neuterly, to practise or follow any business.

To **OCCUR**, *v. n.* (*occurro*, Lat.) to present to the memory or understanding. To appear in different places. To meet, clash, or strike against. To obviate, prevent, or anticipate an objection; used with *to*. "I must occur to one specious objection." BENTLEY. The last sense is a Latinism not to be imitated.

OCCURRENCE, *S.* (Fr. originally *occurrent*) an incident or common event. The state of being often presented to the mind, or happening often.

OCCURRENT, *S.* (*occurrent*, Fr. *occurrens*, Lat.) any event or thing that happens.

OCCURSION, *S.* (*occurfus*, Lat.) a clash, or blow occasioned by the meeting of two bodies together.

OCEAN, *S.* (Fr. *oceanus*, Lat. *ωκεανος*, *okeanos*, Gr. according to Eustathius from *ωκεως*, *okeos*, *ναειν*, *naiein*, Gr. to glide swiftly; by others supposed to be borrowed from *og*, Phœnician, the circumference of the ocean, from *גג*, *hag*, Heb. a circuit) the vast collection of salt and navigable water which encompasses the whole globe of the earth; its surface, according to Dr. Keil's computation, is 85490506 square miles, and supposing its depth at a medium to be $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, its whole quantity of water must be 21372626 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic miles. What a vast source is this for supplying the atmosphere, the clouds, the rivers, &c. Any boundless or immense expanse or idea. "The boundless oceans of eternity." LOCKE.

OCEAN, *adj.* belonging to the main sea. "Swim the ocean stream." Par. Lost. Seldom used.

OCEANIC, *adj.* belonging to the ocean. Wants authority.

OCHAMY, *S.* (formed by corruption from *alchimy*) a mixed, base metal.

OCHRE, *S.* (*ochre*, *ocre*, Fr. *ωχρα*, *ochra*, Gr.) earth that has a rough and naturally dusty surface, slightly cohering, composed of fine soft clayey particles, readily diffused in water; and of different colours.

OCHREOUS, *adj.* consisting of ochre.

OCHREY, *adj.* abounding in ochre; having the qualities of ochre.

OCTAGON, *S.* (from *οκτω*, *okto*, Gr. eight, and *γωνια*, *gonia*, Gr. an angle) in geometry, a figure consisting of eight sides and angles.

OCTAGONAL, *adj.* having eight angles.

OCTANGULAR, *adj.* (from *οκτω*, Lat. eight, and *angulus*, Lat. an angle) having eight angles.

OCTANGULARNESS, *S.* the quality of having eight angles.

OCTANT, **OCTILE**, *adj.* (*οκτω*, Lat. eight) in astrology, applied to a planet in such a position, with respect to another, that their places are only $\frac{1}{8}$ of a circle, or 48 degrees distant from each other.

OCTAVE, *S.* (*οκταυς*, Lat. the eighth) the eighth day after some particular festival; according to Ainsworth, eight days together after a festival. In music, an eighth, or harmonical interval consisting of eight tones or degrees of sounds.

OCTAVO, *S.* (Lat.) applied to a book, whose leaves are one eighth of a sheet of paper.

OCTENNIAL, *adj.* (from *οκτω*, Lat. and *annus*, Lat.) happening every eighth year. Lasting eight years.

OCTOBER, *S.* (Lat.) the eighth month in order from March, but the tenth from January.

OCTONARY, *adj.* (*οκτονarius*, Lat.) consisting of eight. Belonging to the number eight.

OCTONOCULAR, *adj.* (from *οκτω*, Lat. eight, and *oculus*, Lat. an eye) having eight eyes. "Spiders, for the most part, are octonocular." DE RH.

OCTOPETALOUS, *adj.* (from *οκτω*, *okto*, Gr. eight, and *πτελον*, *petalon*, Gr.) having eight flower leaves.

OCTOSTYLE, *S.* (from *οκτω*, *okto*, Gr. eight, and *στυλη*, *stule*, Gr.) the face of a building having eight columns.

OCTUPLE, *adj.* (*οκτυπλος*, Lat.) eight fold.

O'ULAR, *adj.* (*oculaire*, Fr. from *oculus*, Lat. an eye) depending on the eye: Known or discovered by the eye.

O'ULARLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to be visible to the eye; by means of the sight.

O'ULATE, *adj.* (*oculatus*, Lat.) having eyes; knowing or preceiving by the eye.

O'ULIST, *S.* (*oculus*, Lat.) one who professes to cure the disorders of the eye.

O'ULUS Beli, *S.* (Lat.) among modern jewellers, an accidental variety of the agate kind; having a grey horny ground, with circular delineations, and in the middle a speck or spot, resembling the sight of the eye, whence it derives its name.

O'DD, *adj.* (*od*, *odid*, Brit. rare, peculiar, strange; *odene*, Russ. *edne*, Slav. one; *udda*, Swed.) not even; not to be measured by any even number; not to be divided into even numbers. Something more; something exceeding a round number, or the number mentioned. Particular; strange; not to be referred to any class. Not noted; not minded. Strange; whimsical; fantastical. Uncommon. Unlucky, because an uneven number was reckoned so. "Some odd time of his infirmity." SHAK. Improper, unfit.

O'DDLY, *adv.* (Mr. Johnson observes, that this word, as well as *oddness*, should be written with one *d*, but that all the writers almost were combined against it) in a strange, singular, or unaccountable manner. In such a manner as not to be divided into an even number.

O'DDNESS, *S.* (see **O'DDLY**) the state of being uneven, or not to be divided into even parts or numbers. The quality of being singular, peculiar, strange or uncouth.

O'DDS, *S.* the excess of two compared with each other. A state wherein there are more chances against, than for a thing. A quarrel; debate, dispute or difference.

O'DE, *S.* (*ωδη*, *ode*, Gr.) a lyric poem, written to be sung to music; the lesser kind is characterized by its sweetness and ease; and the greater by the sublimity of its sentiments, the elevation of its raptures, and the quickness of its transitions.

O'DIOUS, *adj.* (*odieus*, Fr. *odiosus*, Lat.) deserving hatred; exposed to hate; causing hate.

O'DIOUSLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to cause hate.

O'DIOUSNESS, *S.* the quality which renders a person or thing the object of hatred. The state of being hated.

O'DIUM, *S.* (Lat.) the quality of rendering a person improper, or exposing to hate. "She threw the odium of the fact on me." DRYD.

O'DORATE, *adj.* (*odoratus*, Lat.) scented, or affecting the organ of smelling.

ODORIFEROUS, *adj.* (*odoriferus*, Lat.) affecting the organ of smelling, usually applied to things that produce a sweet scent.

ODORIFEROUSNESS, *S.* the quality of exciting a sweet scent. Fragrance.

O'DOROUS, *adj.* (*odorus*, Lat.) affecting the smell with a sweet scent. Fragrant.

O'DOUR, *S.* (*odeur*, Fr. *odor*, Lat.) a scent or smell, whether good or bad; but most properly applied to a sweet one.

OE, a diphthong borrowed from the Greeks, pronounced like an *e*, but not properly belonging to our language.

ECONOMICS, *S.* (pronounced *economics*; *aconomique*, Fr. from *οικονομικος*, *oikonomikos*, Gr.) the management of household affairs. See its derivatives under the word **ECONOMY**.

ECUMENICAL, *adj.* (from *οικουμενη*, *oikoumene*, Gr.) general; respecting or including the whole habitable world.

EDEMA, *S.* (from *οιδω*, *oideo*, Gr. to swell) a swelling, confined by surgeons, to a white, soft, insensible tumour, proceeding from cold and aqueous humours, such as those that happen to persons in a dropsy.

EDEMATIC, **EDEMATOUS**, *adj.* of the nature of an œdema, or white, soft, insensible swelling.

EILLAD, *S.* (Fr. from *œil*, Fr. an eye) a glance, a wink or token given by the eye. "She gave *œil*lads." SHAK.

O'ER, contracted in poetry from *over*.

ŒSOPHAGUS, S. (pronounced *esophagus*, from *œsops*, *oisos*, a wicker, and *phago*, to eat) in anatomy, the gullet, or membranous pipe or passage, whereby our food is conveyed from the mouth to the stomach.

OF, *prep.* (Sax. *af*, Belg. *ab*, Lat. *apo*, *apo*, Gr.) a particle used to express the genitive in English, and expresses property. "From Corcyra, *of* Corcyra." SHAK. Relating to; concerning. "All have this sense *of* war." SMALRIDGE. Among. "Any clergyman *of* my own acquaintance." SWIFT. By; a sense in which it was frequently used formerly, but now obsolete. "Excused *of* every bearer." SHAK. According to. "They do *of* right belong to you." TILLOTS. Used with the reciprocal pronoun, it implies power, ability, choice, or willingness. "Of himself is none: But that infinite." DRYD. Sometimes it signifies quality. "Of no colour." BOYLE. Applied to families, being born of; extraction. "A man *of* an ancient family." CLAREND. Sometimes it signifies the matter of which any thing is made. "The chariot *of* was all *of* cedar." Sometimes it implies a motive. "Of his grace." DRYD. When put before an indefinite expression of time it gives it an adverbial signification. "Of late." *i. e.* lately. In almost all these senses it seems to have been borrowed from, or used in imitation of, the Latin prepositions, *a*, *ab*, *abs*, *ex*, and *de*.

OFF, *adv.* (*af*, Belg.) Johnson observes, that the chief use of this word is to conjoin it with the verbs *come*, *fly*, and *take*. And that it is generally opposed to *on*, and signifies motion or the action of moving a thing from its place. When applied to measure, it signifies distance. "Scarcely *off* a mile." SHAK. In painting or statuary, projection or relief. After *go* it implies vanishing, absence or departure. Absolutely, it implies disappointment, defeat or interruption; as "The affair is *off*." When opposed to *on*, it implies in behalf or favour. When applied to any action it implies change, alteration or diversion, and, when applied to the eyes, the removal of them to some other object. *Off hand*, signifies without study or premeditation.

OFF, *interject.* an expression of abhorrence, or command to depart or go to a distance. "Off! or I fly for ever from thy sight." SMITH.

OFF, *prep.* supported by or making use of; opposed to *on* or *upon* at a distance, applied to place.

OFF'AL, S. (*offa*, Lat. Skinner derives it from *off* and *fall*) waste meat, or that which is not eaten at table. Carrion, or coarse flesh: Figuratively, refuse, or that which is of no value, and would otherwise be thrown away. Any thing of no value.

OFFENCE, S. (*offensum*, Lat. from *offendo*, Lat.) any thing which may cause disgust on account of being contrary to law, or the inclination of another. Any thing that may may injure or displease.

OFFENCEFUL, *adj.* causing displeasure, injurious, or contrary to law.

OFFENCELESS, *adj.* without doing injury, or doing any thing that may cause displeasure.

To **OFFEND**, *v. a.* (*offendo*, Lat.) to cause displeasure; to do any thing contrary to a person's inclinations; to commit any thing that may occasion anger, displeasure, or be contrary to law. Neuterly, to transgress any law. To provoke anger. To be guilty of a transgression or violation of any rule. Used with *against*.

OFFENDER, S. one who has done any thing contrary to a law, or has displeased another.

OFFENDRESS, S. a woman that does any thing contrary to law, or what may displease or injure another.

OFFENSIVE, *adj.* (*offensif*, from *offensus*, Lat.) causing anger, displeasure, or pain. Fit for assailing, opposed to defensive, and applied to arms.

OFFENSIVELY, *adv.* in such a manner as to displease, cause uneasiness, or hatred; or to seem like an attack, opposed to defensively.

OFFENSIVENESS, S. the quality of causing displeasure, uneasiness, injury or disgust.

To **O'FFER**, *v. a.* (*offero*, Lat. *offrir*, Fr.) to present to a person: To hold so as a person may receive. To sacrifice, when applied to the Deity. To bid, applied to price or value. To attempt. To propose. Neuterly, to be present, or to present itself. To make an attempt. Used with *at*.

O'FFER, S. (*offre*, Fr.) the act of proposing an advantage to another. A proposal made to another for his choice or acceptance. The price bid for any commodity, at a sale or market. An attempt or endeavour. Something given by way of acknowledgment.

O'FFERER, S. one who makes a proposal. One who sacrifices, applied to the rites used in worship.

O'FFERING, S. any thing sacrificed on a religious account.

OFFERTORY, S. (*offertoire*, Fr.) the thing offered; the act of offering. The place where alms are offered in a church.

OFFERTURE, S. offer or proposal of kindness. "Thou hast prevented us with *offertures* of thy love." K. CHARLES. Not in use.

O'FFICE, S. (Fr. *officium*, Lat.) any public charge or employment. The peculiar end for which any thing is made or designed. An act of benevolence or good-will, proffered by a person of his own accord. An act of worship. Rooms in a house appropriated to a particular business. A place where business is transacted, from *officina*, Lat.

To **O'FFICE**, *v. a.* to discharge any duty. To perform. "Angels *officed* all." SHAK. Not in use.

O'FFICER, S. a man employed by the public. A commander in an army. One that has the power of apprehending criminals and arresting debtors.

O'FFICERED, *adj.* supplied with commanders.

OFFICIAL, *adj.* (Fr.) conducive; performing any office; belonging to any public charge.

OFFICIAL, S. a person commissioned to judge causes in an ecclesiastical court.

OFFICIALTY, S. the charge or post of an official.

To **OFFICIATE**, *v. n.* to discharge any office, generally applied to acts of worship. To perform an office for another; used with *for*.

OFFICINAL, *adj.* (*officina*, Lat.) among apothecaries, used in the shops.

OFFICIOUS, *adj.* (*officieux*, Fr. *officiosus*, Lat.) doing good offices or acts of kindness, in a good sense. Assisting or intermeddling with the affairs of another without being invited or welcome; forward; in a bad sense; used with *too*.

OFFICIOUSLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to be too fond of assisting a person or intermeddling in his affairs, without being asked or welcome. Kindly, or with unasked kindness, in a good sense. "Let thy goats *officiously* be nursed." DRYD.

OFFICIOUSNESS, S. too great a readiness to assist or oblige another, commonly used in a bad sense. Service, in a good sense.

O'FFING, S. the act of steering to a distance from land.

OFFSET, S. a sprout or shoot of a plant.

OFF-SCOURING, S. a part rubbed off in cleaning or scouring. Refuse.

O'FFSPRING, S. the act of propagation or generation. The thing propagated or generated; children; descendants. A production of any kind.

O'FT, *adv.* (Sax.) frequently; several times.

O'FTEN, *adv.* (in the comparative *oftner*, in the superlative *oftnest*) many times; frequently.

OFTENTIMES, *adv.* (from this word Johnson imagines that *oft* was an adjective of which *often* was the plural, according to this sentence: "Mine *often* infirmities") many times; more than once or twice; frequently.

OFTIMES, *adv.* many times; frequently.

OGE'E, **O'GIVE**, S. in architecture, a moulding, consisting of a round and a hollow, almost in the form of an S. To **O'GLE**, *v. a.* (*oogh*, Belg. an eye) to view with side or stolen glances in order to escape notice.

O'GLER, S. (*ooghele*, Belg.) one that views another by side or stolen glances.

O'GLIO, S. (pronounced *olio*, from *olla*, Span.) a Spanish dish made with different kinds of meat.

OH, *interj.* an exclamation made use of to express sorrow, pain, or surprise.

OIL, S. (*æl*, *ele*, Sax. *oel*, Teut. *aley*, old Teut. *eli*, *olew*, Brit. *hiule*, Fr. *oleum*, Lat. *elaion*, *elaion*, Gr.) a fat, unctuous, thin, and inflammable juice drawn from several bodies, either by expression or distillation.

To **OIL**, *v. a.* to smear with oil.

OIL-COLOUR, S. a colour or paint made by grinding substances with oil.

OILINESS, S. greasiness; the quality approaching to, or resembling that of oil.

OIL-MAN, S. one who trades in oils, at present pickles are sold by the same person.

OIL-SHOP, S. a shop where oil is sold; at present pickles and other commodities are vended at the same place.

OILY, *adj.* fat; greasy; resembling oil.

OILGRAIN, S. a plant.

OILPALM, S. a tree.

To **OINT**, *v. a.* (*oint*, Fr.) to anoint; to smear with something greasy.

OINT

OMN

OPMENT, *S.* a medicine, made of unctuous, oily, or greasy substances.

O'KER, *S.* see **OCHRE**.

O'LD, *adj.* (*cauld, ald*, Sax. *oud*; Belg. *alt*, Teut. *ureld*, Run. *ureld*; Dan. *alld*, Isl. *oes, oed*, Brit. an age) advanced in years, or beyond the middle age of life, opposed to young. Of long continuance, opposed to new. Ancient, opposed to modern. Subsisting before something else, opposed to last. Long practised, habituated to, or inveterate; followed by *in*. In familiar or burlesque language, more than enough; a frequent repetition of the same thing. "He would have *old* turning the key." SHAK. Of *old*, signifies long ago, or in times long past.

OLDFA'SHIONED, *adj.* made in a form at present laid aside or not used.

O'LDEN, *adj.* (from *old*, perhaps the Saxon plural) ancient. "I'th' *olden* time." SHAK. Obsolete.

O'LDNESS, *S.* the quality of having lived or continued a great number of years. The quality of being impaired by age or length of time.

OLEA'GINOUS, *adj.* (*oleagineux*, Fr. *oleaginus*, Lat. from *oleum*, Lat. oil) oily.

OLEA'GINOUSNESS, *S.* the quality or state of being oily.

OLEA'NDER, *S.* the plant rosebay.

OLEA'STER, *S.* (Lat.) the wild olive.

OLEO'SE, *adj.* (*oleosus*, Lat.) oily.

TO OLEA'C'T, *v. a.* (*olfactus*, Lat.) to smell; used in burlesque.

OLFA'CTORY, *adj.* (*olfatoire*, Fr. from *olfacio*, Lat.) having the sense of smelling.

O'LID, **O'LIDOUS**, *adj.* (*olidus*, Lat.) stinking. Seldom used.

O'LIGARCHY, *S.* (from *ολιγος*, *oligos*, Gr. a few, and *αρχη*, *arche*, Gr. a government) a form of government, which places the supreme power in a small number, generally the nobles. An aristocracy.

O'LIO, *S.* (*olla*, Span.) see **OGLIO**. "This *olio* of a play." DRYD.

O'LITORY, *adj.* (*olitor*, Lat.) belonging to a kitchen garden.

OLIVA'STER, *adj.* (*olivastre*, Fr.) darkly brown. Tawny. "Olivafter and pale." BAC.

O'LIVE, *S.* (Fr. *olive*, Lat.) a plant producing an oblong fruit about the size of a damson, which is pickled; it is likewise famous for its oil; and was formerly used as an emblem of peace.

OMBRE, *S.* (*bombra*, Span.) a game of cards played by three persons.

OME'GA, *S.* (Gr. the great or long O) the name of the last letter in the Greek alphabet, and therefore used figuratively in scripture, for the last, and, opposed to Alpha the first letter of that alphabet, implies necessary existence, or that which existed from all eternity *a parte ante*, and shall exist in its own nature to all eternity to come. "I am *Alpha* and *Omega*." Rev. i. 8.

OMELET, *S.* (*omelette*, Sax.) a pancake of eggs.

OMENED, *adj.* containing prognostics, or signs by which future events may be foretold.

OMEN, *S.* (Lat.) any sign or token by which a future event may be foretold.

OMEN'TUM, *S.* (Lat.) in anatomy, the cawl.

OMER, *S.* (חֹמֶר, *homer*, Heb.) a Hebrew measure containing about 3 pints and an half English.

TO O'MINATE, *v. a.* (*ominatus*, Lat. from *ominor*, Lat.) to shew something future by some sign or token.

OMINA'TION, *S.* a sign by which something future is foreseen.

OMINOUS, *adj.* (from *omen*) foreshewing some future ill; generally used in a bad sense. Containing signs or tokens of something either good, or ill, in a neutral sense.

OMINOUSLY, *adv.* with tokens of some future ill; commonly applied in a bad sense. With signs of something future, whether good or bad.

OMINOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of betokening some future ill or good.

OMISSION, *S.* (*omissus*, Lat.) the act of neglecting or forbearing to do something that ought to be done. The act of leaving out in writing. A neglect.

TO OMI'T, *v. a.* (*omitto*, Lat.) to leave out, or not to mention, applied to writing or speaking. To neglect doing what ought to be done, applied to action.

OMITTANCE, *S.* forbearance. "Omittance is no quit-tance." SHAK.

OMNIFA'RIOUS, *adj.* (*omnifariam*, Lat.) of all kinds, or varieties.

OMNIFIC, *adj.* (from *omnis*, Lat. all, and *facio*, Lat. to make) creating all things. "The *omnific* word." Par. Lost.

ONE

OMNI'GENOUS, *adj.* (*omnis*, Lat. all, and *genus*, Lat. a kind) consisting of all kinds.

OMNI'POTENCE, **OMNI'POTENCY**, *S.* (*omnipotentia*, Lat.) power capable of performing every thing that does not imply a contradiction. Infinite power.

OMNI'POTENT, *adj.* (*omnipotens*, Lat.) infinitely powerful.

OMNIPRE'SENCE, *S.* (*omnis*, and *presens*, Lat.) a presence which is every where, and excluded no where.

OMNIPRE'SENT, *adj.* present every where.

OMNI'SCIENCE, **OMNI'SCIENCY**, *S.* (*omnis*, Lat. and *scientia*, knowledge) the knowledge of all things. Infinite knowledge.

OMNI'SCIENT, *adj.* (*omnis*, and *sciens*, Lat.) knowing every thing; of infinite knowledge.

ONNI'SCIOUS, *adj.* (*omnis*, Lat. all, and *scio*, Lat. to know) knowing all things.

O'MOPLATE, *S.* (*ωμος*, *omas*, Gr. a shoulder, and *πλατυς*, *platus*, Gr. broad) the shoulder blade, or the two bones, situated on the hind part of the upper ribs, one on each side.

OMPHALO'PTIC, *S.* (from *ομφαλος*, *omphalos*, Gr. a shield, and *οπτικός*, *optikos*, Gr. relating to sight) an optic glass, convex on both sides, and called a convex lens.

O'N, *prep.* (*an*, Sax. *aen*, Belg. *an*, Teut.) upon, supported by or covered with. The subject of action. Used with *way*, a state of motion. Dependance or reliance, or the object of dependance. "On God's providence." SMALRIDGE. At, applied to place or situation. The motive or occasion of any thing, as soon as any thing is done. "On the receipt of a letter." DRYD. The period at which any thing happens or is done; used, as Johnson conjectures, only before *day* or *hour*. In threats it is put before the thing threatened, and implies it will be in danger for want of compliance. "On thy life." DRYD. The object of a curse, or of an invocation. The state of any thing. "The heav'ns *on* fire." SHAK. A condition of a bargain or sale. "On more easy terms." DRYD. Sometimes it is used to imply distinction or opposition. "The Rhodians *on* the other side." KNOLLES. When used by contraction before *it*, it signifies *of*. "A gamester has but a poor trade *on't*." LOCKE.

O'N, *adv.* forward; in succession or progress. Without ceasing. Upon the body. "Her patches and jewels *on*." PRIOR. Resolution to advance, used elliptically for *go on*.

O'N, *interj.* a word of incitement or encouragement to proceed or attack, used elliptically instead of *go on*.

O'NCE, *adv.* (pronounced *wunt*) only one time: A single time. Used with *at*, the same time; in an indivisible point of time. Formerly; "My soul had *once* some foolish fondness for thee." ADDIS. It is to be remarked that this word seems to be rather a noun, than an adverb, when it has *at* before it, or when it is joined with an adjective, as "At *once*, or *this once*."

O'NE, *adj.* (*ains*, *ana*, *ain*, Goth. *an*, *ane*, *an*, Sax. *een*, Belg. *ein*, Teut. *en*, Gr. *unus*, Lat. *att*, Run.) single; any thing expressed by a unite. Any: Used with *another*, belonging to both: Opposed to *another*, different. Opposed to *other*, one of the two certain, or particular. Used with *day*, in a past sense; otherwise it signifies some time to come, when used with a future tense. "Shall *one* day faint." DAVIES.

O'NE, *S.* (Johnson observes, that amidst the various senses in which this word is used, some of them seem rather to make it a pronoun relative, while others may, perhaps, be considered as consistent with the nature of an adjective) followed with *by one*, it implies singly, or a single person. "Raising *one* by *one* the suppliant crew." DRYD. A single thing. A person, in a loose or indefinite sense. A person, by way of eminence. Used with *other*, this or that person. Persons united, after *make*. Concord; agreement; in one's senses, used with *at*. A person of a particular character. "One that loved not wisely." SHAK. This word is used in the plural, either when it stands for persons indefinitely as, "The great *ones* of the world." Or when it relates to something going before, or is used instead of a noun plural as "These successes are more glorious — than such ruinous *ones*." GLANV. Sometimes it is used before an impersonal verb, to signify any person, or man; this was by the Saxons expressed by *man*, as "Man brohte tha his heafold." MATTH. iv. 10. But as Dr. Hickes judiciously observes, our use of this word, is either borrowed from the Italian *uno*, or *un* Fr. "One would imagine." ARTERB.

O'NE EYED, *adj.* having only a single eye.

ONE-

ONEIROCRITIC, S. (from *ονειροκριτικός*, *oneirocritikós*, Gr. *oneirocritique*, Fr. Johnson says that according to analogy it should be written *oneirocritic*; but how can that be if we derive it from the Greek?) an interpreter of dreams.

ONEIROCRITICAL, *adj.* belonging to the interpretation of dreams.

O'NENESS, S. unity: The quality of being single; but one or indivisible in more. "Our God is one, or rather very *oneness* and meer unity." HOOKER.

O'NEROUS, *adj.* (*onereux*, Fr. *onerofus*, Lat.) burthenfome; figuratively, oppressive.

O'NION, S. (pronounced by the Londoners *innion* or *ingion*, with the *g* hard, from *oignon*, Fr. *ognone*, Ital. *yneleac*, Sax.) an aromatic, strong-scented, bulbous, coated and orbicular root.

O'ONLY, *adj.* (the *o* is pronounced like that in *nose*, from *one*, *only*, or *onely*, whence by contraction *only*; *anlic*, Sax.) single, without any other of the same kind or species. This, opposed to *another*. This above all other; this without any more.

O'ONLY, *adv.* simply; singly; barely. Thus and no other-wise. Singly without any more.

ONO'MANCY, S. (from *ονομα*, *onoma*, Gr. and *μαντεια*, *mantia*, Gr.) divination by names.

ONOMA'NTICAL, *adj.* belonging to divination by names.

O'NSET, S. (from *on* and *set*) the first attack, or assault. Something added to dress by way of ornament; still used in Northumberland for a *tuff*, according to Nicholson. "And for an *onset*, Titus, to advance—thy family." SHAK.

To O'NSET, *v. a.* to set up; to begin. Not in use.

O'NSLAUGHT, S. (from *on* and *slaughter*) attack; assault. "By siege and *onslaught* to invest." HUDIB.

ONTO'LOGIST, S. (from *ontology*) a metaphysician; or one who considers the properties of being, in the abstract.

ONTO'LOGY, S. (*on*, Gr. a being, and *λογος*, Gr. a discourse) the science of the affections or properties of being generally or in the abstract. Metaphysics.

ONWARD, *adv.* (*ondward*, Sax.) forward. In a forward state. Somewhat farther.

O'NYCHA, S. in scripture, used both for the onyx stone, or an odoriferous snail or shell. Most of the commentators are for the last sense. The shell is like that of the shell-fish called *purpura*. The animal or snail is fished for in the East in watery places where the spikenard grows, which is its food, and makes its shell so aromatic.

O'NYX, S. (*ονυξ*, *onux*, Gr. a nail, so called from its colour) a semi-pellucid gem, an accidental variety of the agat kind; it is of a dark horny colour, with a plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of a red; when a plate of a redish or flesh colour lies, on one or both sides the white, it is called a *sardonix*.

O'OZE, S. (either from *eaux*, Fr. waters, or *wæz*, Sax. wetness) soft mud, mire at the bottom of water, or slime. A soft flow, or spring. "From his first fountain and beginning *ooze*." PRIOR. The liquour of a tanner's vat, by Skinner derived from *ost*, Sax. bark, much used in that business.

To O'OZE, *v. a.* to flow by stealth; to flow gently: To run away.

O'OZY, *adj.* miry; muddy; slimy.

To OPA'CATE, *v. a.* (*opacatus*, Lat.) to darken, cloud, shade or obscure.

OPA'CITY, S. (*opacité*, Fr. *opacitas*, Lat.) cloudiness. The state of a body which cannot be seen through. The quality of being void of light.

OPA'COUS, *adj.* (*opacus*, Lat.) dark: Void of light: Not to be seen through.

O'PAL, S. an elegant and singular stone, which on account of its opacity and softness, is scarcely to be reckoned among the pellucid gems. It is naturally bright, smooth, and glossy, and displays all its beauties without the art of a lapidary; in colour it resembles the finest mother of pearl, consisting of a bluish or greyish white, but when turned differently to the light, reflects all the colours of the rainbow, amongst which the green, blue, and red are particularly beautiful. The best stones come from the East-Indies.

OPA'QUE, S. (Fr. pronounced *opake*) dark; having no light in itself; not to be seen through.

To O'PE, or **O'PEN**, *v. a.* (the last is most in use, from *open*, Sax. *op*, Isl. an hole) to unlock; to uncloze, or put into such a state, that the inward part may be seen, opposed to *shut*. Figuratively, to show or discover. To lay open, to cause a breach, by which a thing may be seen.

"The cathedral church was *opened* by an earthquake." ADDIS. To explain, to disclose by degrees. In law, to begin. "The *opening* of your cause." In anatomy, to make an incision, by means of which the inner parts of the body may be seen. Neuterly, to separate or uncloze. To cease to be shut. In hunting, to bark.

O'PE, **O'PEN**, *adj.* (*ope* is used only by old authours, and by them only in its primary sense) unclozed, not locked or shut. Figuratively, plain; apparent; public. Without art, disguise, or reserve. Joined to *look*; clear, or without any appearance of displeasure or disguise. After *lie*, uncovered, or exposed to view. Applied to the season, not cloudy or gloomy. Free, unconfined, or without cover, applied to the air. Exposed, or without defence, applied to danger or injuries, and followed by *to*. Attentive, applied either to the eyes, or ears, and followed by *unto* or *upon*.

O'PENER, S. one that unlocks a door, and puts it in such a state that any person or thing may find passage. Figuratively, one that explains or interprets. Any thing that separates or divides.

OPEN-EY'ED, *adj.* watchful. "Open-ey'd conspiracy." SHAK.

OPEN-HA'NDED, *adj.* generous, liberal, or charitable.

OPEN-HEA'RTED, *adj.* generous, candid, void of base reserve.

OPEN-HEA'RTEDNESS, S. generosity of sentiment; liberality in giving.

O'PENING, S. a breach or hole. Figuratively, the sight of a thing at a distance; a faint, imperfect, and confused knowledge.

O'PENLY, *adv.* in sight. Plainly; without subterfuge, reserve, or artifice.

OPEN-MOU'THED, *adj.* greedy. Figuratively, clamorous: Unable to keep a secret.

O'PENNESS, S. freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. Plainness. Freedom from disguise, subterfuge, or artifice.

O'PERA, S. (Ital.) a poetical tale or fiction, performed with vocal and instrumental music, and adorned with scenes, machines and dancing.

O'PERABLE, *adj.* (from *operator*, Lat. to labour) capable of being done.

O'PERANT, *adj.* (Fr.) active; having power to produce an effect. "The most *operant* poisons." SHAK. Obsolete.

To O'PERATE, *v. a.* (*operatus*, from *operator*, Lat. *operer*, Fr.) to act. To produce an effect.

OPERA'TION, S. (Fr. *operatio*, Lat.) agency; influence; action; the power of producing an effect. Figuratively, an effect. In surgery, that part of medicine or the art of healing, which depends on the use of instruments. The motions or employment of an army.

O'PERATIVE, *adj.* having the power of acting. Efficacious.

OPERA'TOR, **OPERA'TOUR**, S. (*opérateur*, Fr.) one that performs any cure by instruments or manual operations.

OPERO'SE, *adj.* (*operofus*, Lat.) laborious; full of trouble and tediousness.

OPHIO'PHAGOUS, *adj.* (from *οφις*, *ophis*, Gr. a serpent, and *φαγω*, *phago*, Gr. to eat) eating serpents. "Ophio-phagous nations." BROWN. Not in use.

OPHI'TES, S. (from *οφις*, *ophis*, Gr. a serpent, on account of its resembling it in its spots or colour) marble of a dusky, greenish ground, with oblong, and usually square spots of a lighter green.

OPHTHA'LMIC, *adj.* (*opthalmique*, Fr.) belonging to the eye.

O'PTHALMY, S. (*opthalmie*, Fr. from *οφθαλμος*, *opthalmos*, Gr. the eye) a disease in the eye, consisting of an inflammation in its coats.

O'PIATE, S. a medicine that causes sleep.

OPI'FICER, S. (*opifex*, Lat.) one that performs any work that requires and shews skill. "The divine *opificer*." BENT. This word is not yet generally received.

OPINA'TOR, S. (*opinatus*, Lat.) one who holds an opinion. "What kind of *opinators*." HALE.

To OPI'NE, *v. n.* (*opinor*, Lat. *opiner*, Fr.) to be of opinion; to guess, or form a judgement on slight proofs.

OPI'NIATIVE, *adj.* obstinate in a notion or opinion already received. Imagined, but not proved.

OPINIA'TOR, S. (*opiniatre*, Fr.) one fond of his own notions. One that adheres inflexibly to his own opinion.

OPINIA'TRE, *adj.* (Fr.) obstinate; stubborn; inflexibly adhering to his own opinion. "Opiniatre in discourse." LOCK.

OPIN'

OPINIA'TRETY, OP'NIATRY, S. (*opiniatreté*, Fr.) obstinacy in adhering to an opinion, notwithstanding strong reasons to the contrary. Johnson observes, that this word, is neither yet received nor adopted.

OPINION, S. (Fr. *opinio*, Lat.) a persuasion of the mind without proof or certain knowledge. An assent of the mind whereby it admits or receives any proposition as true, upon arguments or proofs, that are found to persuade us to receive it as true, without certain knowledge that it is so. A favourable judgment.

To **OPINION, v. a.** to imagine, or think. "It is *opinioned* that the earth rests." GLANVIL. Not in use.

OPINIONATIVE, adj. fond of notions already espoused or assented to. Fond of one's own notions. Not to be convinced of the falsehood of our sentiments by any reasons.

OPINIONATIVELY, adv. in a stubborn, or conceited manner.

OPINIONATIVENESS, S. the quality of adhering inflexibly to preconceived notions.

OPINIONIST, S. (*opinioniste*, Fr.) a person fond, or conceited, of his own notions. "Every conceited *opinionist*." GLANVIL.

OP'PIUM, S. (Lat.) a juice, produced from incisions made in the white poppy, partly of a resinous gummy kind: Its colour is a dark, brownish yellow, its smell dead, faint, unpleasant, and its taste very bitter and acrid. A moderate dose, makes the patient cheerful, as if he had drank wine, removes melancholy, and dissipates all sense of danger; but an immoderate dose brings on a kind of drunkenness, cheerfulness, and loud laughter, which terminate in other terrible symptoms, the forerunners of death.

OP'PLE-TREE, S. a sort of tree.

OPOBA'LSAMUM, S. (Lat.) beam of gilead.

OPO'PONAX, S. a gum resin of a tolerably firm texture, of a strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid, and extremely bitter taste.

To **OPPI'GENERATE, v. a.** (*oppigneratus*, Lat. from *oppignero*, Lat.) to pledge, pawn, or give as a security.

OPPI'LAT'ION, S. (Fr.) obstruction: Matter heaped together.

OPPI'LAT'IVE, adj. (Fr.) obstructive.

OPPO'NENT, S. (*opponens*, Lat.) one that opposes or resists another: In the schools, one who raises objections to the opinions or doctrines of another.

OPPO'RTUNE, adj. (Fr. *opportunus*, Lat.) seasonable; fit. At a time proper for performance, or putting in practice.

OPPO'RTUNELY, adv. in such a manner as was most proper for the performing of a thing or rendering it successful.

OPPO'RTU'NITY, S. the proper season for doing a thing or rendering it successful.

To **OPPO'SE, v. a.** (*oppositus*, Lat.) to act against; to endeavour to hinder or resist. To put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival. To place as an obstacle. To place in front. To raise objections, in disputations. Neuterly, to act in opposition to, used with *against*. To object, applied to disputations.

OPPO'SER, S. one who endeavours to frustrate the designs of another; an antagonist, or rival. One that raises objections in a dispute.

O'PPPOSITE, adj. (Fr. *oppositus*, Lat.) placed in front. Facing each other. Contrary: Of a different kind; inconsistent with, or repugnant.

O'PPPOSITE, S. one who endeavours to frustrate the views of another; an antagonist or enemy.

O'PPOSITELY, adv. in such a position as to front or face each other. From contrary parts or directions.

O'PPOSITENESS, S. the quality of facing or fronting. The quality of being contrary.

O'PPOSITION, S. (Fr. *oppositio*, Lat.) situation of facing or fronting another. Resistance, or an endeavour to frustrate the views of another. Contrariety, applied to affection, interest, measure, or meaning. Competition or rivalry.

To **OPPRE'SS, v. a.** (*oppressus*, Lat. from *opprimo*, Lat.) to crush or overcome by hardship. To over-power or subdue.

OPPRE'SSION, S. (Fr. *oppressio*, Lat.) the act of crushing, subduing, or overcoming by cruelty; severity, or arbitrary exertion of power. The state of being oppressed or overcome by the cruelty and severity of another. Hardship and calamity. Dulness of spirits, or fatigue of body.

OPPRE'SSIVE, adj. subduing or overcoming by acts of cruelty, tyranny, or severity. Heavy, or overcoming.

N^o. LI.

OPPRE'SSOR, OPPRE'SSOR, S. (*oppreffeur*, Fr.) one that harasses or afflicts another by unreasonable burthens and severity.

OPPRO'BRIOUS, adj. (from *opprobrium*, Lat.) reproachful; scurrilous; causing infamy.

OPPRO'BRIOUSLY, adv. in a reproachful or scurrilous manner.

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS, S. the quality of using scurrilous or reproachful language. That which causes infamy or disgrace.

To **OPPU'GN, v. a.** (pronounced by some *oppung*, from *oppugno*, Lat.) to oppose, resist, or attack.

OPPU'GNANCY, S. opposition.

OPPU'GNER, S. one that opposes or attacks any opinion.

O'PTATIVE, adj. (*optativus*, Lat.) wishing. In grammar, applied to that mood which expresses wishing or desire.

O'PTIC, adj. (*optique*, Fr. see *optical*) used in seeing; producing sight; relating to the science of optics.

O'PTICAL, adj. (*οπτικός*, *optikos*, Gr.) relating to the science of optics.

O'PTIC, S. any instrument of sight; the eye or organ of sight. In the plural, applied to the science which explains the laws according to which vision or seeing is performed.

O'PTICIAN, S. one that is skilled in the nature and laws of vision, or one that makes instruments to assist the sight, or to explain the doctrine of vision.

O'PTIMACY, S. (*optimates*, Lat.) nobility; the body of nobles.

O'PTIMISM, S. (*optimisme*, Fr. from *optimus*, Lat. the best) the doctrine that the present system of things or created beings is the best that God could make.

O'PTIMIST, S. (*optimiste*, Fr.) a person who holds the doctrine that the present system is absolutely best, and that a better could not possibly be.

O'PTIMITY, S. the state of being best.

O'PTION, S. (*optio*, Lat.) choice.

O'PULENCE, O'PULENCY, S. (Fr. *opulencia*, Lat.) a state abounding in all the conveniences and ornaments of life. Wealth; riches; affluence.

O'PULENT, adj. (Fr. *opulentus*, Lat.) rich; wealthy; abounding in every thing that can render life comfortable and splendid.

O'PULENTLY, adv. richly: Plentifully; splendidly.

O'R, conj. (*oththe*, *outher*, Sax. *oder*, Teut.) a particle used to signify distribution or opposition; sometimes it answers to *either*. "He must *either* fight or die." Before *else* it is redundant, or has no meaning. Or *ever*, implies before, from *or* and *ere*, Sax. "Dying or *ere*, they sicken." SHAK.

OR', S. (Fr.) in heraldry, gold, or gold colour.

O'RACH, S. a plant.

O'RACLE, S. (Fr. *oraculum*, Lat.) an answer supposed to be given to a votary by the ancient deities, when asked about the success of a future event. Something delivered by supernatural wisdom. The place where, or person of whom any determinations of heaven were given. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained. One so famed for wisdom, that his decisions will not admit of dispute.

To **O'RACLE, v. a.** to pronounce, utter, or deliver oracles. "By *oracling* abuse the gentiles." *Par. Reg.*

ORA'CULAR, ORA'CULOUS, adj. uttering oracles; like an oracle.

ORA'CULOUSLY, adv. in the manner of an oracle.

ORA'CULOUSNESS, S. the state or quality of resembling an oracle.

O'RAISON, S. (Fr. *oratio*, Lat. more frequently, but not so properly, written *orison*) a prayer.

O'RAL, adj. (Fr. from *os oris*, Lat. the mouth) delivered in words or by the mouth, opposed to written.

O'RALLY, adv. by mouth: Without writing.

O' RANGE, S. (Fr. *aurentia*, Lat.) a fruit and tree. A colour made of a yellow and red mixed together.

O'RANGERY, S. (*orangerie*, Fr.) a plantation of orange-trees.

O' RANGE-MUSK, S. a species of pears.

O' RANGE-WIFE, S. a woman that sells oranges.

ORA'TION, S. (Fr. *oratio*, Lat.) a speech made according to the laws of rhetoric.

ORATORICAL, adj. made according to the rules of rhetoric; becoming, or belonging to, an orator.

O'RATOUR, S. (*orateur*, Fr. *orator*, Lat.) a public speaker. A person who can express his sentiments eloquently. A petitioner; used in addresses made to the court of Chancery.

O'RATORY, S. (*oratoria*, Lat.) the art of speaking so as to clothe one's sentiments in a figurative diction, to

warm the passions, and to gain the assent of the auditours. The exercise of eloquence. In the Romish church, a place set apart purely for praying.

O'RB, *S.* (*orbe*, Fr. *orbis*, Lat.) any round or spherical body. A celestial body, or planet. Figuratively, a wheel, or rolling body. "The *orbs* of his fierce chariot." *Par. Lost*. A circle. A circular path described by any of the celestial bodies. A period, or revolution. A sphere of action. The eye, so called on account of its form, and its furnishing the body with light. "A drop serene hath quenched their *orbs*." *Par. Lost*.

O'RBED, *adj.* round; circular. Formed into a circle; rounded.

ORBI'CLAR, *adj.* (*orbiculaire*, Fr. *orbicularis*, Lat.) spherical, or of a round shape. Circular; in the form of a circle.

ORBI'CLARLY, *adv.* after the form of a circle. Spherically; circularly.

ORBI'CLARNESS, *S.* the state or quality of being circular.

OR'BIT, *S.* (*orbite*, Fr. *orbita*, Lat.) the line or path described by a planet in its revolution.

ORC', *S.* (*orca*, Lat. *ὀρυγα*, *oruga*, Gr.) a sort of sea-fish.

O'RCIAL, *S.* a stone of which a blue colour is made.

O'RCANET, *S.* an herb.

O'RCARD, *S.* (Skinner says it is corrupted either from *wortyard*, i. e. a yard where herbs grow, or from *hortyard*, from *hortus*, Lat. and yard, *aurtigards*, Goth. *ortgeard*, *wyrtgyrd*, Sax. *gard*, Brit. *vert*, *varta*, Slav. *kert*, Hung. *ogrod*, Pol. *ogorode*, Russ.) a garden or inclosure of fruit-trees.

O'RCHESTRA, **O'RCHESTRE**, *S.* (*ορχήστρα*, *orchestra*, Gr. from *ορχεομαι*, *orcheomai*, Gr. to dance, *orchestre*, Fr.) in the antient theatre, the lower part made in the form of a semicircle, and surrounded with seats, so called because, in the Grecian theatre, they held their balls in this place; in the modern theatre, the place where the musicians sit.

O'RD, *S.* in composition, implies sharpness, or an edge in Sax. and in Ill. a spear or dart; which sense it retains in compound words, as *ordhelm*, Sax. the edge of an helmet. In old English, it implied beginning, whence perhaps the proverbial expression. "Odds, *ords* and ends;" for scraps, offals, or remnants.

To ORDA'IN, *v. a.* (*ordino*, Lat. *ordiner*, Fr.) to appoint or decree by public authority. To establish or settle. To set in an office, followed by *over*. To commission to act as a clergyman.

ORDA'INER, *S.* one that appoints, decrees, or commissions another to assume an office.

O'RDEAL, *S.* (*ordael*, *ordale*, Sax. from *ord*, Sax. iron, and *dale*, Sax. a judgment) a method of proving the innocence of a person suspected of any crime, used in the time of Edward the Confessor, and since as low as the times of King John and Henry III. wherein the person accused was obliged to pass blindfold through a path crossed by red hot bars of iron, or else swallow a certain quantity of water, in allusion to the custom observed by the Jews.

O'RDER, *S.* (*ordre*, Fr. *ordo*, Lat.) a method, or regular disposition. The established manner of performing a thing. The proper state, applied to the mind or body. A command. A rule. Regular government. A class or division of the members of a state. A religious society. The office of a clergyman. A measure necessary or proper to effect any end; generally used with *in* before it, and *to* after it. "Of the greatest use *in order to* our eternal happiness." After *take*, *measures*, or *care*. In astronomy, direct progress, opposed to retrograde motion. In war, an arrangement of the parts of any force, either by sea or land; or the distance of one rank or file from another. In architecture, a system of the several members, ornaments and proportions of columns and pilasters; or a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, especially of a column; or a certain rule for the proportions of the columns or other parts of a building.

To O'RDER, *v. a.* to regulate or conduct. To manage or procure. To direct or command. To commission to act as a clergyman.

O'RDERER, *S.* one that regulates, reduces to method, or disposes in a regular manner.

O'RDERLESS, *adj.* without order; in a confused manner.

O'RDERLINESS, *S.* the state or quality of being disposed regularly, or without the least confusion.

O'RDERLY, *adv.* in a methodical, or regular manner.

O'RDERLY, *adj.* in a manner that is consistent with rule.

O'RDINABLE, *adj.* (*ordino*, Lat.) such as may be appointed.

O'RDINAL, *adj.* (Fr.) noting order.

O'RDINAL, *S.* a figure, noting order or place. A ritual.

O'RDINANCE, *S.* a law, rule or precept, according to which any thing should be done; the observance of a command. An appointment. A cannon; at present written *ordnance*.

O'RDINARILY, *adv.* (from *ordinary*) according to established or settled rules. Commonly.

O'RDINARY, *adj.* (pronounced *oruary*) established; usual, common. Mean, of low rank, or value. Ugly, or not handsome, applied to the features.

O'RDINARY, *S.* an established judge in ecclesiastic causes. A settled establishment. An actual and constant office. A regular price of a meal. A place of eating where a person pays a settled price for eating. One who officiates as a chaplain at prisons. "The *ordinary* of Newgate."

To O'RDINATE, *v. a.* (*ordinatus*, Lat.) to appoint.

O'RDINATE, *adj.* regular, methodical. *Ordinate* figures, are such as have all their sides and angles equal.

ORDINA'TION, *S.* (*ordinatio*, Lat.) an established order or tendency; used with *to*. "An *ordination* to happiness." *NORRIS*. The act of giving a person authority to act as a clergyman.

O'RDNANCE, *S.* (anciently written *ordnance*, but at present *ordnance*, for the sake of distinction) cannon or great guns.

ORDON'NANCE, *S.* (Fr.) the disposition of figures in a picture.

O'R'DURE, *S.* (*ordure*, Fr. from *ordres*, Lat. filth, according to Skinner) dung; excrements; filth.

O'RE, *S.* (*or*, *ore*, *ora*, Sax. *oor*, Belg. a mine) metals unrefined. Figuratively, metal.

O'REWEED, **O'REWOOD**, *S.* (*ora*, Sax. a haven or port, and *weed*) a weed growing upon the rocks at high water mark, or broken from the bottom of the sea by rough weather, and cast upon the next shore by the wind and surge.

O'RGAL, *S.* lees of wine.

O'RGAN, *S.* (*organe*, Fr. *ὄργανον*, *organon*, Gr.) any thing formed and designed for some certain use, action, or operation. In music, an instrument consisting of several pipes filled with wind by means of a pair of bellows, having stops, and played on by the fingers in the same manner as an harpsichord.

ORGA'NIC, **ORGA'NICAL**, *adj.* (*organique*, Fr. *organicus*, Lat.) consisting of various parts co-operating and communicating with each other. Instrumental; made or designed for some certain end.

ORGA'NICALY, *adv.* by means of organs or instruments; by an organical disposition of parts.

O'RGANISM, *S.* the structure of the several parts of any animal fabric or machine, so as to operate to a certain end.

O'RGANIST, *S.* (*organiste*, Fr.) one who plays on the organ.

ORGANIZA'TION, *S.* (from *organize*, Fr.) a construction in which the parts are so disposed as mutually to assist, to co-operate with, and be subservient to, each other.

To ORGANIZE, *v. a.* (*organiser*, Fr.) to construct the parts of an animal fabric, or machine, so that they shall be mutually subservient to, and co-operate with each other.

O'RGAN-LOFT, *S.* the loft where an organ stands and is played upon.

O'RGANY, *S.* (*organum*, Lat.) an herb.

ORGA'SM, *S.* (*orgasme*, Fr. *ὄργασμος*, *orgasmos*, Gr. violence or turgency, from *οργαω*, *orgo*, Gr. to swell) a sudden violence, impulse, or appetite.

O'RGEIS, *S.* a sea-fish, called likewise an *organling*, from a corruption of *orkenlyng*, because taken on the Orkney coast.

O'RGILLOUS, *adj.* (*orgilleux*, Fr.) proud; haughty. "The princes *orgillous*." *SHAK*. Not in use.

O'RGIES, *S.* (it has no singular. *Orgies*, Fr. *orgia*, Lat.) the mad rites performed at the feasts of Bacchus. Figuratively, any frantic revels.

O'RIENT, *adj.* (*oriens*, Lat. *orient*, Fr.) rising as the sun. Eastern. Bright, shining; glittering. From *or*, Fr. gold. "Morning light — more *orient* in yon western cloud." *Par. Lost*.

O'RIENT, *S.* (Fr.) the East, or part where the sun first appears.

ORIENTAL, *adj.* (Fr.) Eastern, placed in the East. Proceeding from the East.

ORIE'N-

ORIENTAL, *S.* an inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

ORIENTALISM, *S.* an expression or manner of speaking peculiar to those who live in the East.

ORIENTALITY, *S.* the state of rising or being in the East. "No power peculiar to his *orientality*." **BROWN**.

ORIFICE, *S.* (*orifice*, *Fr.* *orificium*, *Lat.*) any opening, or hole made by an instrument with a point.

ORIFLAMBE, *S.* (corrupted from *auriflamma*, *Lat.* or *flamme d'or*, *Fr.*) a golden standard. **AINSWORTH**.

ORIGAN, *S.* (*Fr.* *origanum*, *Lat.*) wild marjoram.

ORIGIN, **ORIGENAL**, *S.* (*origine*, *Fr.* *origo*, *originis*, *Lat.*) the beginning or first existence. A fountain, source, or that which gives beginning or existence. A first copy, or that from which any thing is transcribed, translated or imitated; in this sense *original* only is used. Derivation or descent.

ORIGINAL, *adj.* (*originel*, *Fr.* *originalis*, *Lat.*) primitive, or primary; first; pristine.

ORIGINALLY, *adv.* in its first state; primarily, or with regard to the first cause or right. At first. As the first authors.

ORIGINALNESS, *S.* the quality or state of being the first or original.

ORIGINARY, *adj.* productive, or causing existence; that which was the first state. Seldom used.

To **ORIGINATE**, *v. a.* to produce as a cause; to bring into existence.

ORIGINATION, *S.* (*originatio*, *Lat.*) the act of producing as a first cause, or of bringing into existence.

ORISONS, *S.* (not used in the singular, *oraison*, *Fr.* this word is accented by Milton and Crashaw on the first syllable; by Shakespeare both on the first and second, and by others on the second) prayers.

ORLOP, *S.* (*overloop*, *Belg.* from *over* and *loopen*, *Belg.* to pass or run) the middle deck of a ship.

ORNAMENT, *S.* (*ornamentum*, *Lat.* *ornement*, *Fr.*) an embellishment, or any thing used purely for show, or to set off a thing. Figuratively, honour, or that which confers a dignity.

ORNAMENTAL, *adj.* serving to set off a thing.

ORNAMENTALLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to embellish or set off.

ORNAMENTED, *adj.* embellished, adorned, or set off.

ORNATE, *adj.* (*ornatus*, *Lat.*) fine, adorned. "So be deck'd, *ornate*, and gay." **MILT.** *Agon*.

ORNATENESS, *S.* finery.

ORNATURE, *S.* decoration. **AINSWORTH**.

ORNISCOPIST, *S.* (from *ornis*, *ornis*, *Gr.* a bird, and *σκοπεω*, *skopeo*, *Gr.* to behold or look at) one who examines the flight of birds in order to foretell some future event.

ORNITHOLOGY, *S.* (from *ornis*, *ornis*, *Gr.* a bird, and *λογος*, *logos*, *Gr.* a discourse) a discourse on birds.

ORPHAN, *S.* (*ορφανος*, *orphanos*, *Gr.*) a child who has lost either one or both of his parents.

ORPHAN, *adj.* bereft or deprived either of one or both parents by death.

ORPHANAGE, **ORPHANISM**, *S.* (*orphelinage*, *Fr.*) the state of a person who has lost either one or both of his parents.

ORPIMENT, *S.* (*orpiment*, *Fr.* *auripigmentum*, *Lat.*) a foliaceous fossil, of a fine and pure texture, remarkably heavy, and of a bright and beautiful yellow, like gold; very tough; bending easily without breaking; melting readily, and soon burning away. It is used by painters for a gold colour.

ORPINE, *S.* (*orpin*, *Fr.*) liverer or rose-root, so called from the appearance of its flowers.

ORRERY, *S.* an instrument which represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies: First invented by Mr. Rowley, of Litchfield, and named from the earl of Orrery, that gentleman's patron. It is observed that almost every art has either been improved or encouraged by one or other of this noble family. Mr. Wright has made great improvements in the orrery lately; the many curious planetariums made by the ingenious Mr. B. Martin of Fleet-street, show how possible it is for knowledge to add to the acquisitions of our predecessors; and the orreries and globes of Mr. Neal in Leadenhall-street, afford abundant conviction, that new lights may be struck out in almost every science, and that machines may be still invented, which, though of inexpressible utility, may lay unknown till Providence shall introduce that person into the world, whom it intends to make the instrument of benevolence to the human species.

ORRIS, *S.* (*oris*, *Lat.*) a plant or flower. A kind of gold or silver lace, from *orris*, old *Fr.*

ORTS, *S.* (seldom used in the singular. Skinner derives it from *ort*, *Teut.* the fourth part of any thing; but Mr. Lye from *orda*, *Ir.* a fragment) refuse; scraps or meat left on a plate. Things left or thrown away.

ORTHODOX, *adj.* (*Fr.* from *ορθος*, *orthos*, *Gr.* right, and *δοκεω*, *dokeo*, *Gr.* to think) sound in opinion or doctrine; applied to religious principles.

ORTHODOXLY, *adj.* with a soundness of opinion or doctrine.

ORTHODOXY, *S.* (from *ορθος*, *orthos*, *Gr.* right or sound, and *δοξια*, *doxia*, *Gr.* an opinion) soundness of doctrine, or opinion, in matters of religion.

ORTHODROMICS, *S.* (from *ορθος*, *orthos*, *Gr.* right, and *δρομος*, *dromos*, *Gr.* a course) right sailing, or the art of sailing in the arch of some great circle, which is the shortest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.

ORTHOGRAPHER, *S.* (*ορθος*, *orthos*, *Gr.* right, and *γραφω*, *grapho*, *Gr.* to write) one who spells according to the rules of grammar, or the general practice of the best authors.

ORTHOGRAPHIC, **ORTHOGRAPHICAL**, *adj.* rightly spelled. Relating to the spelling. Delineated according to the elevation, not the ground plots. In geography, the *orthographic projection* of the sphere, is a representation of the several points of its surface on a plane, which cuts it in the middle, the eye being supposed to be placed at an infinite distance, vertical to one of its hemispheres.

ORTHOGRAPHY, *S.* that part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelt. The art or practice of spelling. In architecture, the elevation of a building. In geometry, the art of expressing or drawing the fore-sight plan, or side of any object. In fortification, the profile or plan of any work.

ORTHOPONEA, *S.* (*orthopneë*, *Fr.* *ορθος*, *orthos*, *Gr.* *πνοεα*, *pnoea*, *Gr.*) in medicine, a disorder in which a person cannot breathe, unless he continues in an upright or erect posture.

ORTIVE, *adj.* (*Fr.* *ortive*) relating to the rising of any planet or star.

ORTOLAN, *S.* (*Fr.*) a small bird, accounted very delicious food.

ORVAL, *S.* (*orvale*, *Fr.* *orvala*, *Lat.*) the herb clary.

ORVIETAN, *S.* (*orvietano*, *Ital.* so called from a mountebank of Orvieto in Italy) an antidote or medicine used to prevent the effects of poison.

OSCHEOCELE, *S.* (from *οσχον*, *oscheon*, *Gr.* the scrotum, and *κηλη*, *kele*, *Gr.* a swelling) a kind of hernia or rupture, wherein the intestines break into the scrotum.

OSCILLATION, *S.* (*oscillum*, *Lat.*) the act of moving backwards and forwards.

OSCILLATORY, *adj.* (*oscillum*, *Lat.*) moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

OSKITANCY, *S.* (*oskitantia*, *Lat.*) the act of yawning. Unusual sleepiness: Carelessness.

OSKITANT, *adj.* (*oskitans*, *Lat.*) yawning. Unusually sleepy. Sluggish. Careless.

OSCITATION, *S.* (from *oscito*, *Lat.* to yawn) the act of yawning. Figuratively, carelessness.

OSIER, *S.* (*Fr.*) a tree of the willow kind, growing by the water, of which the twigs are used in making baskets.

OSMUND, *S.* a plant.

OSPRAY, *S.* (from *os*, *Lat.* a bone, and *prey*) the sea eagle, of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the air, all the fish in the water turn up their bellies, and lie still for him to choose which he pleases. **HANMER**.

OSSELET, *S.* (a diminutive of *os*, a bone) a little hard substance arising on the inside of an horse's knee, among the small bones.

OSICLE, *S.* (*ossiculum*, *Lat.* a diminutive of *os*, *Lat.* a bone) a small bone.

OSSFIC, *adj.* (from *os*, *Lat.* a bone, and *ficio*, *Lat.* to make) having the power of turning into bone.

OSSIFICATION, *S.* the act of changing the fleshy parts into bones. The state of a membranous part changed into bone.

OSSFORAGE, *S.* (*ossifrage*, *Fr.* *ossifraga*, *Lat.*) a kind of eagle, so called because it breaks the bones of animals in order to come at the marrow.

To **OSSFIFY**, *v. a.* (from *os*, *Lat.* a bone, and *fit*, *Lat.* to become) to change into a bone.

OSSIVORANT, *adj.* (from *os*, *Lat.* a bone, and *voro*, *Lat.* to devour) devouring bones.

OSSUARY, *S.* (*ossuarium*, *Lat.*) a charnel house; a place where the bones of the dead are kept.

OST, **OUST**, *S.* a vessel upon which hops or malt is dried.

OSTENSIVE, *adj.* (*ostentif*, Fr. *ostensus*, Lat.) showing.

OSTENT, *S.* (*ostentum*, Lat.) an appearance, air, or mien.
 "In a sad *ostent*." SHAK. Show, or token. "Such fair
ostents of love." SHAK. A portent, or prodigy; ac-
 cented on the last syllable. "Frighted with this dire
ostent." DRYD. The two first senses are peculiar to
 Shakespear.

OSTENTA'TION, *S.* (Fr. *ostentatio*, Lat.) meer outward
 show or appearance. A display of any thing, including
 variety, or ambition. A show or spectacle. "Some de-
 lightful *ostentation*." SHAK. The second sense is the
 most proper or common.

OSTENTA'TIOUS, *adj.* fond of showing any thing which
 may give the public an advantageous opinion of one's
 wealth or abilities.

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY, *adv.* showing or displaying in such
 a manner as declares ambition or vanity.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS, *S.* the act of displaying with
 vanity or ambition.

OSTENTA'TOUR, *S.* (*ostentateur*, Fr.) one that displays
 any advantage through ambition or vanity.

OSTEO'COLLA, *S.* (*osteocolle*, Fr. from *οστέον*, *osteon*, Gr.
 a bone, and *κόλλω*, *kollao*, Gr. to glue together) a spar,
 generally coarse, concreted with earthy and stony matter,
 precipitated by water, and incruited upon sticks, stones,
 &c. famous for bringing on callus in bones, but seldom
 mentioned in modern practice.

OSTEO'LOGY, *S.* (*οστέον*, *osteon*, Gr. a bone, and *λόγος*,
logos, Gr. a discourse) a discourse or description of bones.

O'STIARY, *S.* (*ostium*, Lat.) the mouth or opening at which
 a river discharges itself into the sea.

O'STLER, *S.* (*hospeliere*, Fr. from *hotel*, a stable; *ostlar*,
 Slav. and Boh. *ostlars*, Pol. one that keeps asses, from *offel*,
 an ass) the man who takes care of horses, or stables at an
 inn.

O'STLERY, *S.* (*hospellerie*, Fr.) the place belonging to an
 ostler.

O'STRACISM, *S.* (*ostracisme*, Fr. *οστρακισμός*, *ostrakismos*,
 Gr. from *οστράκον*, *ostrakon*, Gr. a shell, on which the per-
 sons names was written, who was to be banished) a method
 taken by the Athenians to banish such persons in their state
 whose great power, abilities or merit, rendered them capa-
 ble of attempting any thing which might endanger the
 constitution. Figuratively, banishment, or public cen-
 sure.

OSTRACI'TES, *S.* the common oyster in its fossil state: A
 petrified oyster.

O'STRICH, *S.* (*austruche*, *ostruce*, Fr. *abestrucz*, *austrucz*,
 Span. *struzzuo*, Ital. *strausz*, Teut. *struthio*, Lat.) a very
 large bird; its wings are short, and its neck about four or
 five spans. The feathers of its wings are in great esteem
 as ornaments. They are hunted by way of course, for
 they never fly, but use their wings to assist them in run-
 ning. They swallow bits of iron in the same manner as
 other birds do gravel or stones, to assist in digesting their
 food. They lay their eggs on the ground, hide them un-
 der the sand, and leave them to be hatched by the sun.
 The stupidity of this bird is remarkable on two accounts,
 first, in covering its head with reeds, and thinking, that
 notwithstanding its body is all that time exposed, it cannot
 be seen. Secondly, the manner in which they are caught;
 they that go in pursuit of them draw the skin of an ostrich's
 neck on one hand, which proves a sufficient lure to take
 them with the other. It is observable that they have so
 little brain, that Heliogabalus had the brains of 600 heads
 one night for his supper.

OTACOU'STIC, *S.* (from *οτα*, *ota*, Gr. the ears, and
ακουω, *akouo*, Gr. to hear) a medicine to cure deafness.
 An instrument used by the deaf to make them hear bet-
 ter.

O'THER, *pron.* (*other*, *auther*, *authre*, Sax. *autre*, Fr.
altro, Ital. *alter*, Lat.) applied to things, different; opposed
 to *this*. Applied to persons, not ones self but some body
 else. Used with *side*, not the one or this; the contrary.
 Used with *each*, it implies reciprocation, something be-
 sides, or more. The next. After *next*, it implies the
 third, joined with *day*. Sometimes it used elliptically;
 for, an *other thing*, or something different.

O'THERGUISE, *adj.* (sometimes written and pronounced
otherguesi) of an other or different kind.

O'I'HERWHERE, *adj.* in another or different place.

O'THERWHILE, *adv.* (*otherwhile* Sax.) at other times.

O'THERWISE, *adv.* in a different manner. By other
 means or causes. In other respects.

O'TTER, *S.* (*oter*, *otyr*, Sax. *otter*, Belg. and Teut. *ooder*,
 Dan. *loutre*, Fr. *lutra*, Lat.) an amphibious animal that
 preys upon fish, the toes of its hinder feet are joined by a

membrane like those of a goose or a duck, but the fore
 feet have none; its teeth resemble those of a dog, and its
 tail, which is long and taper, that of a cat. It harbours
 in burrows, which it makes near the water side, and is
 sometimes tamed and used to drive fish into a net.

O'VAL, *adj.* (*ovale*, Fr. *ovum*, Lat.) oblong; resembling
 an egg when cut into two the long ways.

O'VAL, *S.* a roundish figure, whose length is greater than
 its breadth, and resembles an egg.

OVA'RIOUS, *adj.* (from *ovum*, Lat.) consisting of eggs.

O'VARY, *S.* (*ovaire*, Fr. *ovarium*, Lat.) the part of the
 body of an animal, wherein the eggs are lodged and im-
 pregnation is performed.

OVA'TION, *S.* (Fr. *ovatio*, Lat.) a lesser triumph among
 the Romans, allowed to those that defeated an enemy
 without much blood shed or conquered one less formidable.

OU'BAT, **OU'BUST**, *S.* (from *ouwe*, Belg. *corve*, Sax.
 a sheep, and *butte*, Sax. a vessel, on account of its resem-
 bling the wool on a sheep) a hairy caterpillar.

OU'CH, *S.* a spangle, or glittering ornament made of small
 plates of gold and silver, or of jewels. Obsolete. The
ouch of a boar; is the blow given by the tusk of a boar,
 from *ocher*, F. to cut.

O'VEN, *S.* (*ofen*, *ofue*, Sax. from *ofa*, Sax. a heath; *oven*,
 Belg. *ofen*, Teut. *owen*, Dan. *oweno*, Russ. *ogne*, Russ.
ogein, Slav. Croat. and Dalm. *ogien*, Pol. *wożen*, Luth.
ohen, Boh. fire) an arched cavity heated with fagots, and
 used in baking.

O'VER, in the names of places has two different significa-
 tions; if the place be situated on the banks or near a river,
 it comes from the Sax. *ofre*, a bank, but if there be another
 place of the same name in the neighbourhood, which
 is distinguished by the word *nether*, then *over* comes from
ufar, Goth. above, or upper.

O'VER, *prep.* (*ufar*, Goth. *ober*, *ofer*, *ofre*, *ouer*, Sax. *ar*,
 Brit. *ar*, *ouer*, and *ouera*, Arm. *abar*, Perf. *upro*, Precop.
ob, *ober*, *uber*, Teut. *over*, Belg. *offeer*, Dan.) superiour
 to, or above, applied to excellence, dignity, authority, or
 place. Across, or from one side to the other. "He
 leaped *over* the brook." Thorough. "All the world
over." HANMER. Some period before, joined with *night*.

O'VER, *adv.* above the top. More than a quantity assigned.
 From side to side. From one to another. From a coun-
 try beyond the sea. On the surface. Past. After read,
 throughout. *Oer* and *oer*, denotes repetition. To excess.
Over and *above*, implies besides, or more than what was
 at first supposed, or immediately intended. *Over-against*,
 opposite; or facing in front. In composition its signifi-
 cations are various, but it generally implies excess, more
 than enough, or too much.

To **O'VER-ABOUND**, *v. a.* to abound more than enough.

To **O'VER-ACT**, *v. a.* to carry any character too far: To
 act more than enough.

To **O'VER-ARCH**, *v. a.* to cover with an arch.

To **O'VER-AWE**, *v. a.* to keep in awe.

To **O'VER-BALANCE**, *v. a.* to weigh down or prepon-
 derate.

O'VER-BALANCE, *S.* something more than an equivalent.

O'VER-BATTLE, *adj.* (Johnson says, he knows not the
 derivation of this word; but adds that *batten* is to grow
 fat, and that *battle*, in Oxford, implies to eat at a college
 on trust) too fruitful. "In *over-battle* grounds." HOOKER.

To **O'VER-BEAR**, *v. a.* to bear down; to repress, or
 overwhelm.

To **O'VER BID**, *v. a.* to offer more for a thing than it is
 worth.

To **O'VER-BLOW**, *v. a.* to drive away the clouds before
 the wind. Neuterly, to be past its violence.

O'VER-BOARD, *adv.* off, or out of a ship.

To **O'VER-BULK**, *v. a.* to oppress by bulk. "To *over-*
bulk us all." SHAK.

To **O'VER-BURDEN**, *v. a.* to load with too great a
 weight.

To **O'VER-BUY**, *v. a.* to buy too dear.

To **O'VER-CARRY**, *v. a.* to carry too far.

To **O'VER-CAST**, *v. a.* to cloud, or darken. To cover,
 used by sempstresses for that kind of work, with which
 they cover button holes. To rate too high.

To **O'VER-CHARGE**, *v. a.* to oppress, cloy, or surcharge
 with too much food. To load or crowd to excess. To
 rate too high. To fill too full. To load with too great a
 charge.

To **O'VER-CLOUD**, *v. a.* to cover with clouds.

To **O'VER-CLOY**, *v. a.* to fill with too much food.

To **O'VERCOME**, *v. a.* (preter, *I overcame*, part. pass. *over-*
come, formerly *overcomen*, from *overcomen*, Belg. *ofersumen*, Sax.)

to subdue, conquer, or vanquish in battle or by calamity. To overflow. To come over or upon. "Overcome us like a summer's cloud." SHAK. The last sense is not in use. Neuterly, to get the better, to gain the victory.

O'VERCOMER, S. one that conquers an enemy or any difficulty.

To O'VERCOVER, *v. a.* to cover over, or in such a manner as to leave no part exposed.

To O'VERCROW, *v. a.* to crow as if conqueror.

To O'VERDO, *v. a.* to do any thing to excess.

To O'VERDRESS, *v. a.* to adorn too much.

To O'VERDRIVE, *v. a.* to drive too hard.

To O'VEREYE, *v. a.* to superintend, observe, or remark.

To O'VEREMPTY, *v. a.* to make too empty.

O'VERFAL, S. a cataract or fall of water.

To O'VERFLOW, *v. n.* to be too full to be contained within the brim. To abound to excess. Actively, to fill beyond the brim. To deluge, drown, or cover with water. Figuratively, to overpower.

O'VERFLOW, S. the state of a vessel which has more liquor poured in it than is sufficient to fill it. Such a quantity as flows over. Too great an abundance.

O'VERFLOWING, S. the act of exceeding limits, applied to water. Too great a plenty or abundance.

O'VERFLOWINGLY, *adj.* in such a manner as to exceed any limits.

To O'VERFLY, *v. a.* to pass over in flight.

O'VERFORWARDNESS, S. too great a quickness or forwardness.

To O'VERFREIGHT, *v. a.* (preter *overfreighted*, part. *overfreighted*) to load too heavily.

To O'VERGET, *v. a.* to reach or come up with. Not in use.

To O'VERGLANCE, *v. a.* to look slightly and quickly over.

To O'VERGO, *adj.* to surpass, exceed, or excel.

To O'VERGORGE, *v. a.* to eat or swallow too much.

O'VERGREAT, *adj.* too great: Too much.

To O'VERGROW, *v. a.* (preter *overgrew*, part. *overgrown*) to cover by growth. To rise higher above. Neuterly, to grow beyond the usual standard or natural size.

O'VERGROWTH, S. excessive growth.

To O'VERHALE *v. a.* to spread over. To examine a second time.

To O'VERHANG *v. a.* to jut or hang over.

To O'VERHARDEN *v. a.* to make too hard.

O'VERHEAD *adv.* aloft, above. In the ceiling; over a person's head.

To O'VERHEAR *v. a.* to hear those who do not intend to be heard.

To O'VERHEAT *v. a.* to heat to excess.

To O'VERJOY *v. a.* to transport; to affect with too much joy.

O'VERJOY, S. excess of joy.

To O'VERLABOUR, *v. a.* to take too much pains in doing any thing. To make a person labour too much.

To O'VERLADE, *v. a.* to oppress with too heavy a burden.

O'VERLARGE, *adj.* too large.

O'VERLASHINGLY, *adv.* hyperbolically. Not in use.

To O'VERLAY, *v. a.* to oppress by too much weight or power. To smother with too much or too close covering.

To cover the surface of a thing. To join by something laid over.

To O'VERLEAP, *v. a.* to leap over or across.

O'VERLEATHER, S. the upper leather, or that part of a shoe which covers the foot. "My toes look through the *overleather*." SHAK.

O'VERLIGHT, S. too strong a light.

To O'VERLIVE, *v. a.* to live too long.

O'VERLIVER, S. one that lives longer than another.

To O'VERLOAD, *v. a.* to burthen with too great a load.

O'VERLONG, *adj.* too long.

To O'VERLOOK, *v. a.* to view from a higher place. To peruse. To superintend. To review. To neglect; to flight, as if it had never affected the sight or mind.

O'VERLOOKER, S. one that sees over any thing below: One that passes by a thing without observing it.

O'VERLOOP, S. see ORLOP.

O'VERMASTED, *adj.* having too much mast.

To O'VERMASTER, *v. a.* to subdue; to keep in servile subjection.

To O'VERMATCH, *v. a.* to be too powerful for. To conquer.

O'VERMATCH, S. one of superiour power.

O'VERMEASURE, S. something more than measure.

To O'VERMIX, *v. a.* to mix with too much.

O'VERMOST, *adj.* highest, or superiour to others in authority.

O'VERMUCH, *adj.* too much; more than enough.

O'VERMUCH, *adv.* in too great a degree.

O'VERMUCHNESS, S. excess. Too great abundance.

O'VERNIGHT, S. (this word is used only as a compound noun by Shakespeare; but by Addison as a noun, and a preposition) the night before.

To O'VERNAME, *v. a.* to read the names in a list.

To O'VEROFFICE, *v. a.* to tyrannize.

OVEROFFICIOUS, *adj.* too busy; too fond of assisting; too importunate.

To O'VERPASS, *v. a.* to pass over or cross. To overlook or slight. To omit in a reckoning. To omit without receiving.

O'VERPAST, *part. adj.* gone: Past.

To O'VERPAY, *v. a.* to pay too much.

To O'VERPERCH, *v. a.* to fly over.

To O'VERPEER, *v. a.* to look or hover over. Not in use.

O'VERPLUS, S. that which remains above what is sufficient.

To O'VER-POISE, *v. a.* to outweigh.

O'VERPOISE, S. any weight which is heavier than, or outbalances, another.

To O'VERPOWER, *v. a.* to conquer, or oppress by greater power.

To O'VERPRESS, *v. a.* to crush, or bear upon with irresistible force.

To O'VERPRIZE, *v. a.* to value at too high a rate.

O'VER-RANK, *adj.* too high a rank.

To O'VER-RATE, *v. a.* to rate or value too high.

To O'VER-REACH, *v. a.* to rise above: To deceive or impose upon by superiour cunning. Neuterly, to bring the hinder feet too far forwards, and strike the toes against the fore shoes, applied to a horse.

To O'VER-READ, *v. a.* to read over, or peruse. Not in use.

To O'VER-RED, *v. a.* to cover with red.

To O'VER-RIPEN, *v. a.* to make too ripe.

To O'VER-ROAST, *v. a.* to roast too much.

To O'VER-RULE, *v. a.* to influence, or force to a compliance by superiour authority. To govern with excess of authority. In law, to supersede, or reject as incompetent. "To *over-rule* a plea."

To O'VER-RUN, *v. a.* to wander through a country by force of arms. To exceed in running. To overspread or cover all over. To pester, or harass by numbers. In printing, to be obliged to change the disposition of the lines in corrections, because the insertions cannot be contained within the former compass. Neuterly, to flow over; to be more than full.

To O'VERSEE, *v. a.* to superintend. To pass by without taking notice of. To omit.

O'VERSEEN, *part.* mistaken or deceived.

OVERSEER, S. one who is employed to see that others perform their duty. An officer employed to collect and take care of the money collected for the poor of a parish.

To O'VERSETE, *v. a.* to turn the bottom of a vessel upwards. Figuratively, to be hurried away by any impetuous passion. Neuterly, to fall off its basis.

To O'VERSHADE, *v. a.* to make dark.

To O'VERSHADOW, *v. a.* to cast a shadow over any thing: To shelter or protect.

To O'VERSHOOT, *v. n.* to fly beyond the mark. Actively, to shoot beyond the mark. Used with a reciprocal pronoun, to venture too far, to go beyond one's abilities.

O'VERSIGHT, S. the office of a person employed to see that others perform their duty. A mistake or error owing to inadvertence.

To O'VERSIZE, *v. a.* to exceed in bulk. To plaster over with size.

To O'VERSKIP, *v. a.* to pass by leaping. To pass over. Figuratively, to escape.

To O'VERSLEEP, *v. a.* (preter. and part. *overslept*) to sleep too long.

To O'VERSLIP, *v. a.* to pass without doing or taking notice of.

To O'VER-SNOW, *v. a.* to cover with snow.

O'VERSOLD, *part.* sold at too high a price.

O'VERSOON, *adv.* too soon.

O'VERSPENT, *part.* wearied or fatigued by too much labour.

To O'VERSPREAD, *v. a.* to cover, spread, or scatter over.

O U G

To O'VERSTAND, *v. a.* to stand too obstinately upon conditions.
 To O'VERSTARE, *v. n.* to stare too wildly.
 To O'VERSTOCK, *v. a.* to crowd, or fill too full.
 To O'VERSTORE, *v. a.* to store with too much.
 To O'VERSTRAIN, *v. n.* to strain any part by making too violent efforts. Actively, to stretch too far.
 To O'VERSWAY, *v. a.* to force to compliance by superiour authority.
 To O'VERSWELL, *v. a.* to swell over, or rise above.
 O'VERT, *adj.* (*ouvert*, Fr.) open; public; apparent.
 O'VERTLY, *adv.* openly.
 To O'VERTAKE, *v. a.* to catch in pursuit. To come up to something going before. To surprize, followed by *in*.
 To O'VERTASK, *v. a.* to exact too great burthens or duties.
 To O'VERTAX, *v. a.* to tax too highly.
 To O'VERTHROW, *v. a.* (*preter. overthrow*, part. *overthrown*) to turn upside down. To throw down, or demolish. To destroy: To conquer or defeat, applied to an army.
 O'VERTHROW, *S.* the state of being thrown down, or tumbled upside down. Ruin; destruction. Degradation. A defeat.
 O'VERTHROWER, *S.* one that beats down, ruins or defeats.
 O'VERTHWART, *adv.* opposite or over against. Crossing any thing. Perverse, applied to humour.
 OVERTHWARTNESS, *S.* perverseness.
 O'VERTOOK, *preter. and part. passive* of OVERTAKE.
 To O'VERTOP, *v. a.* to rise above the top. Figuratively, to excel or surpass. To make of less importance by superiour excellence.
 To O'VERTrip, *v. a.* to trip or walk light and nimbly over.
 O'VERTURE, *S.* (*ouverture*, Fr.) an opening, or disclosure. A proposal. A piece of music, usually ending with a fugue.
 To O'VERTURN, *v. a.* to throw down; to ruin; to subvert. Figuratively to over-power, surmount, or conquer.
 O'VERTURNER, *S.* one that subverts.
 To O'VERVALUE, *v. a.* to rate at too high a price.
 To O'VERVEIL, *v. a.* to cover.
 To O'VERVOTE, *v. a.* to produce a greater number of voters on one's side, than the other can boast.
 To O'VERWATCH, *v. n.* to overcome with too long want of rest.
 O'VERWATCHED, *adj.* tired with too long watching.
 O'VERWEAK, *adj.* too weak or feeble.
 To O'VERWEARY, *v. a.* to weary or fatigue too much.
 To O'VERWEATHER, *v. a.* to batter by violence of weather.
 To O'VERWEEN, *v. n.* to think too highly of ones self.
 O'VERWEENINGLY, *adv.* with too much arrogance, or too good an opinion of one's self.
 To O'VERWEIGH, *v. a.* to weigh down; to weigh more. To be of more importance.
 O'VERWEIGHT, *S.* the state of a thing which is heavier than another.
 To O'VERWHELM, *v. a.* to crush under something violent or heavy. To look gloomy. To beat down by force of water.
 O'VERWHELMINGLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to beat down and overcome; applied primarily to water, and figuratively, to calamity or the passions.
 O'VERWISE, *adj.* affectedly wise: Conceited: Wise, to affectation.
 O'VERWROUGHT, *adj.* laboured too much. Wrought all over. To acquire by over reaching. "The villain is *overwrought* of all my money." SHAK. Johnson imagines it to be misprinted for *overwrought*.
 O'VERWORN, *part.* worn out or subdued by labour and time.
 O'VERZEALOUS, *adj.* zealous too much.
 OUGHT, *S.* (*owibt*, *owuht*, Sax. Johnson, who derives it from *owibt*, Sax. without mentioning *owibt*, says it should on account of its etymology be spelt *ought*; but if it is derived from *owibt*, Sax. as it undoubtedly is, then according to its etymology, it should be spelt *ought*) any thing.
 OUGHT, *verb. imperf.* (Johnson observes, that though etymologists make this verb the preter of *owe*, yet in some senses it cannot be so, especially when it has a present signification) was bound to pay, or indebted. To be obliged by duty. To be fit or necessary.

O U T

O'VIFORM, *adj.* (from *ovum*, Lat. an egg, and *forma*, Lat. a shape) having the shape of an egg.
 OVI'PAROUS, *adj.* (from *ovum*, Lat. an egg, and *pario*, Lat. to bring forth) bringing forth eggs.
 OU'NCE, *S.* (*once*, Fr. *uncia*, Lat.) a weight, the twelfth part of a pound, containing twenty penny weights in troy-weight: In avoirdupoise weight, the sixteenth part of a pound. In natural history, a lynx, or panther; from *once*, Fr. *onza*, Span.
 OU'PH, *S.* (see ELF) a fairy; or imaginary being, called a goblin.
 OU'R, *pron. possessive* (*ure*, Sax. *unfar*, Gr. *wor*, Teut. and Isl. *ocktar*, Isl. in the dual) pertaining or belonging to us. Of the same country with us. When the substantive goes before, we write *ours*. "Edmund, you shall be *ours*." SHAK.
 OU'RSELVES, *reciprocal pron.* (the plural of *myself*) we, exclusive of others. *Ourself* is used in the singular by kings.
 OU'SE, *S.* (*oost*, Teut.) tanner's bark.
 OU'SEL, *S.* (*osse*, Sax.) a blackbird. "The *ousel* cock so black of hue." SHAK.
 To OU'ST, *v. a.* (pronounced *out*; *ouster*, *ôter*, Fr.) in law; to put out, or deprive of. "Ousted of his possession." 3 Cro. 349.
 OU'T, *adv.* (*ut* us, Goth. *u*, Sax. *ut*, *uz*, *o*, Isl. *uut*, *uyt*, Belg. *au/z*, Teut. *ote*, *oot*, *ot*, *oz*, *ez*, Russ. *ot*, *od*, *uff*, *oz*, *ez*, Pol. Boh. and Slav. *o*, Brit. *u*, Ir. *az*, Perf. *at* Arm.) not in a place, generally opposed to *in*. In a state of disclosure. "The leaves are *out*." BAC. Absent from a place or home. From an inner to a more public part. In a state of extinction, after *go*: Exhausted, applied to liquor. Discarded by the court. To the end, after *bear* or *see*. Loudly, or so as to be heard, after the verbs *speak*, *read*, *laugh*, &c. Let to another, applied to lands. In an error, applied to the judgment. At a loss, applied to the understanding. *Out at elbows*, signifies turn or worn in holes, applied to dress, or in a state of poverty, applied to condition. This word is used emphatically before *alas*, and after verbs signifying discovery.
 OU'T, *interj.* an expression of abhorrence, and signifying, be gone immediately.
 OU'T of, *prep.* (Johnson observes, that *of* seems to be the preposition, and *out* only to modify the sense of *of*) from, applied to produce. Not in, or excluded from, applied to state or place. Beyond, applied to power. Not in, applied to season. From, applied to the thing or materials of which any thing is made. Not in, applied to rescue, exorbitance, or irregularity. From, or discharge, applied to duty. Inconsistent with, applied to character. Past, without, applied to hope. By means of, applied to cause. In consequence of. *Out of hand*, implies immediately, or without delay.
 To OU'T, *v. a.* (see OUST) to expel; to deprive.
 OU'T, in composition, generally implies comparison, and signifies something beyond another, or more than usual.
 To OUTA'CT, *v. a.* to act any part to excess.
 To OUTBA'R, *v. a.* to shut out by fortification.
 To OUTBID, *v. a.* to bid or offer more than another.
 OUTBIDDER, *S.* one that bids or offers more than another.
 OUTBLOWED, *adj.* swollen out with wind.
 OUTBO'RN, *adj.* born in a foreign country.
 OUTBO'UND, *adj.* bound to fail to some foreign country.
 To OUTBRA'VE, *v. a.* to bear down or disgrace by superiour courage, insolence, or show.
 To OUTBRA'ZEN, *v. a.* to get the better of by impudence.
 OUTBRE'AK, *S.* that which bursts outwards; an eruption.
 To OUTBRE'ATHE, *v. a.* to weary by having longer or better breath. To expire, or breathe out.
 OU'TCAST, *part.* (the noun and participle are indifferently accented, either on the first or last syllable; and Johnson recommends it as most consistent with analogy, to accent the participle on the *last*, and the noun on the first syllable) thrown away as a refuse; banished.
 OU'TCAST, *S.* one rejected or expelled.
 To OUTCRA'FT, *v. a.* to excel in cunning.
 OU'TCRY, *S.* any loud noise made as a sign of distress, or a clamour made in detestation.
 To OUTDA'RE, *v. a.* to venture beyond.
 To OUTDA'TE, *v. a.* to antiquate.
 To OUTDO', *v. a.* to excel, surpass, or perform beyond another.
 To OUTDWE'LL, *v. a.* to stay beyond.
 OU'TER, *adj.* that which is without, opposed to inner.
 OU'TERLY,

OUT

OUTERLY, *adv.* towards the outside.
 OUTERMOST, *adj.* (superlative of *outer*) that which is at the greatest distance from the middle.
 To OUTFA'CE, *v. a.* to brave, or bear down by a shew of magnanimity or impudence. To stare down.
 To OUTFA'WN, *v. a.* to exceed in fawning.
 To OUTFLY', *v. a.* to leave behind, to go beyond, in flight.
 OUTFORM, *S.* external appearance.
 To OUTFRO'WN, *v. a.* to overbear by frowns. To frown down.
 OUTGA'TE, *S.* a passage outwards.
 To OUTGIVE, *v. a.* to exceed in giving.
 To OUTGO', *v. a.* (preter *outwent*, participle *outgone*) to surpass or excel. To go beyond or leave behind. To over-reach.
 To OUTGRO'W, *v. a.* to surpass in growth, or to grow too great or too large for any thing.
 OUTGUARD, *S.* one posted at a distance from the main body as a defence.
 To OUTJE'ST, *v. a.* to surpass in jesting.
 To OUTKNA'VE, *v. a.* to surpass in knavery.
 OUTLA'NDISH, *adj.* belonging to a foreign country.
 To OUTLA'ST, *v. a.* to exceed in duration.
 OUTLAW, *S.* (*utlaga*, Sax.) one excluded from the benefit of the law.
 To OUTLAW, *v. a.* to deprive of the benefits of the law.
 OUTLA'WRY, *S.* a decree by which any person is deprived of the protection of the laws, and cut off from the community.
 To OUTLE'AP, *v. a.* to pass in leaping: To start beyond.
 OUTLE'AP, *S.* a fall; flight, or escape.
 OUTLET, *S.* a passage outwards: A passage by which any thing may go out.
 OUTLINE, *S.* the contour, or line with which any figure is bounded; an extremity.
 To OUTLIVE, *v. a.* to live longer. To survive.
 OUTLIVER, *v. a.* a survivor, or one that lives longer than another.
 To OUTLO'OK, *v. a.* to face down. To browbeat.
 To OUTLU'STRE, *v. a.* to surpass in lustre or brightness.
 OUTLY'ING, *participial, adj.* not in the common course; removed from something else.
 To OUTMA'RCH, *v. a.* to leave behind in a march.
 OUTMOST, *adj.* at the greatest distance from the middle.
 To OUTNUMBER, *v. a.* to exceed in number.
 OUTPARISH, *S.* a parish lying without the walls.
 OUTPART, *S.* a part remote from the center or main body.
 To OUTPA'W, *v. a.* to leave behind in walking or riding.
 To OUTPO'UR, *v. a.* to send out.
 To OUTPRIZE, *v. a.* to exceed in the value set upon it.
 To OUTRAGE, *v. a.* (*outrager*, Fr.) to injure in a violent, contumelious, rough, or inhuman manner. Neuterly, to be guilty of excesses of turbulence and inhumanity.
 OUTRAGE, *S.* an open violence; or mischief committed in a tumult. A commotion.
 OUTRAGIOUS, *adj.* (*outrageux*, Fr. whence it seems most properly written *outrageous*, though custom is to the contrary) violent; furious; exceeding reason or decency. Enormous, or atrocious.
 OUTRAGIOUSLY, *adv.* in a violent, furious, or boisterous manner.
 OUTRAGIOUSNESS, *S.* fury; violence; raging disorder and inhumanity.
 To OUTRE'ACH, *v. a.* to reach beyond.
 To OUTRIDE, *v. a.* to pass in riding.
 OUTRIGHT, *adv.* immediately or without delay. Entirely; completely.
 To OUTTRO'DE, *S.* an excursion.
 To OUTROO'T, *v. a.* to root out.
 To OUTRU'N, *v. a.* to leave behind in running. Figuratively, to exceed.
 To OUTSA'IL, *v. a.* to leave behind in sailing.
 To OUTSCO'RN, *v. a.* to bear down with scorn: To despise or slight.
 To OUTSEL', *v. a.* to sell for more than another: To gain more than the true value.
 To OUTSHINE, *v. a.* to emit lustre. To excel in lustre.
 To OUTSHOOT, *v. a.* to exceed in shooting. To shoot beyond.

OWN

OUTSIDE, *S.* the surface, or that part which is exposed to fight. The extreme part, or that which is farthest from the middle. The utmost. Person, or external appearance. The part not within or inclosed, opposed to *inside*.
 To OUTSIT', *v. a.* to sit beyond the time of any thing.
 To OUTSLEEP, *v. a.* to sleep beyond.
 To OUTSPE'AK, *v. a.* to speak somewhat beyond. To exceed.
 To OUTSPORT, *v. a.* to sport beyond.
 To OUTSPRE'AD, *v. a.* to extend, or spread out.
 To OUTSTA'ND, *v. a.* to support or resist. To stand beyond the proper time.
 To OUTSTA'RE, *v. a.* to vanquish or exceed in staring.
 OUTSTREE'T, *S.* a street in the extremities of a town.
 To OUTSTRE'TCH, *v. a.* to extend or spread out.
 To OUTSTRIP, *v. a.* (derived by Skinner from *out*, and *spritzen*, Teut. to spout; but Johnson suggests that it might have been originally *out-trip*, the *s* being afterwards inserted) to go faster or beyond another.
 To OUTSWEE'TEN, *v. a.* to excel in sweetness.
 To OUTSWEA'R, *v. a.* to overpower by swearing.
 To OUT-TONGUE, *v. a.* to bear down by noise.
 To OUT-TA'LK, *v. a.* to exceed in talking.
 To OUTVA'LUe, *v. a.* to surpass in value.
 To OUTVE'NOM, *v. a.* to exceed in poison.
 To OUTVIE, *v. a.* to exceed or surpass.
 To OUTVILLAIN, *v. a.* to exceed in villainy.
 To OUTVOICE, *v. a.* to exceed in strength of voice or clamour.
 To OUTVO'TE, *v. a.* to exceed in number of voters.
 To OUTWA'LK, *v. a.* to walk faster than another.
 OUTWALL, *S.* the outward part or wall of a building; external appearance. "I am much more — than my *outwall*." SHAK.
 OUTWARD, *adj.* (*utward*, Sax.) on the surface; exposed to the fight, opposed to inward. Foreign, opposed to intestine. Tending to the out parts. In theology, carnal, coporeal, opposed to inward or spiritual.
 OUTWARD, *S.* external form or appearance.
 OUTWARD, *adv.* to foreign parts. "Outward bound." To the outer parts.
 OUTWARDLY, *adv.* externally, evidently, opposed to inwardly. In appearance only, opposed to sincerely.
 OUTWARDS, *adv.* towards the surface, or outer parts.
 To OUTWEAR, *v. a.* to pass tediously, applied to time.
 To OUTWEIGH, *v. a.* to exceed in weight, value, or importance.
 To OUTWIT, *v. a.* to cheat or deceive with superiour cunning.
 OUTWORK, *S.* that part of a fortification which is nearest the enemy.
 OUTWORN, *part.* consumed or destroyed by use.
 OUTWROUGHT, *part.* exceeded in efficacy or art.
 To OUTWORTH, *v. a.* to exceed in value.
 To OWE, *v. a.* (*eg aa*, Isl. I owe or I ought) to be indebted, or obliged to pay. To be obliged to as a cause or benefactor. To drive from a cause. To possess or be right owner of. "The name thou *ow'st*." SHAK. In the last sense it is obsolete, and changed for *own*.
 OWING, *part.* Johnson observes that writers have long used this active participle in a passive sense, for *owed* or *due*; that Bolingbroke was aware of this impropriety, and having no quick sense of the force of English words, has used *due* in the sense of consequence or imputation, which by other writers is only applied to debt; for we say, "The money is *due* to me;" and Bolingbroke, "The effect is *due* to the cause." Following as a consequence; due as a debt or duty. Imputable to as the agent.
 OW'L, *S.* (*ule*, Sax. *ugle*, Dan. *uul*, Belg. *cul*, Teut. *bulste*, Fr. and Scot. from *ulula*, Lat.) a bird with a round head; large eyes, remarkable for hiding itself all day, appearing at night, and catching mice.
 OW'LET, *S.* (a diminutive of *owl*) a young owl.
 OW'N, *S.* (*agen*, Sax. *eggen*, Belg. *ain*, Scot.) this word is generally added to the pronouns possessive, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *our*, *your*, *their*, and implies property. Sometimes it implies action, to distinguish it from that of any other, and sometimes is used by way of opposition, for something peculiar to a person. Johnson observes that, though it seems to be a substantive, as *my own*; yet it is in reality the participle passive of the verb *owe*, which makes *owen* or *own*, and that *my own* signifies the thing owned by me; but this remark is more nice than true.
 To OW'N, *v. a.* to acknowledge; to confess to be one's property or performed by one. To possess, claim, or hold by right. To confess, opposed to deny.

OWNER,

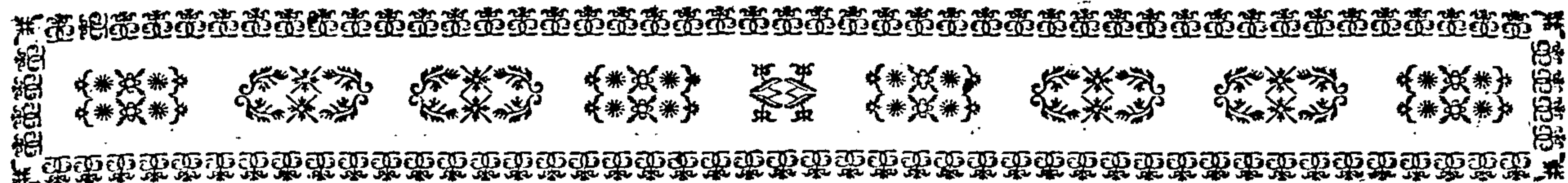
O X Y

OW'NER, S. one to whom any thing belongs.
 OW'NERSHIP, S. property ; lawful possession.
 OW'RE, S. (*urus*, Lat.) a beast named a buffalo.
 OX', S. (formerly written *oxe*, plural *oxen*; *oxa*, Sax. *oxe*, Dan. and Isl. *ych*, Brit. *ox*, Belg. *ochx*, *ox*, Teut. *okox*, Turk. *oker*, *eukner*, Hung. *ochse*, Boh.) the general name for black cattle ; properly a castrated bull.
 O'XBANE, S. a plant.
 O'XEYE, S. a plant.
 O'XGANG, S. (from *ox*, and *gang*, a walk) twenty acres. AINSWORTH.
 O'XFLY, S. a fly, so called from its troubling oxen.
 O'XLIP, S. a flower, called likewise a cowslip.
 O'XSTALL, S. a stand for oxen.
 OXTONGUE, S. a plant.
 O'XYCRATE, (from *oxus*, *oxus*, Gr. four, and *κράω*, *kerao*, Gr. to mix) a mixture of water and vinegar.

O Y S

O'XYMEL, S. (from *oxus*, *oxus*, Gr. four, and *μέλι*, *meli*, Gr. honey) a mixture of vinegar and honey.
 OXYMO'RON, S. (Gr.) a figure in rhetoric, in which an epithet of a contrary signification is added to a word ; as in " *Painful pleasure !* "
 OY'ER, S. (*oyer*, old Fr. to hear) in law, heard ; thus, a court of *oyer* and *terminer*, is a place where causes are heard and determined.
 OY'ES, S. (*oyes*, Fr. hear ye) a word used and repeated three times by a public crier in a court of justice, and in delivering a proclamation, to demand silence.
 OY'LET-HOLE, S. (*oeillet*, Fr.) see EYELET.
 OY'STER, S. (*oestre*, Belg. *buitre*, Fr.) a shell fish having two shells.
 OY'STERWENCH, OY'STERWOMAN, S. a woman who sells oysters. Figuratively, a low, mean, and vulgar woman.





P.

P A C

P, a consonant; the fifteenth letter of the English alphabet; sounded by a slight compression of the fore part of the lips: By the Germans and Welch it is confounded with *b*, and according to Quintilian seems to have been no less confused by the Romans. When it comes before an *b* it is pronounced like *f*, before *t* it is sometimes mute, or not sounded, as in *account* and *receipt*, and is on that account omitted by modern authors. If we trace its form, it seems either to have been borrowed from the Hebrew פ, written forwards after the European manner, or else from the Greek Π, written with the last leg short, as may be seen on some Roman monuments, which in course of time was formed round; the Gothic character strongly confirms this conjecture. The Saxon capital is the same with that which we use at present. Used as a numeral letter it stood for 100, but with a dash on the top thus P̄ for 400,000. Among medical writers it stands for *pugil*, or the eighth part of a handful. In Italian music it stands for *piano* or soft, and shows that the force of the voice or instrument it to be lessened. P P implies *piu piano*, more soft, and P P P *pianissimo*, the softest possible. P. M. in astronomy, stands for *post meridiem*, or afternoon.

PA'BULAR, *adj.* (*pabulum*, Lat.) affording aliment or food.

PA'BULOUS, *adj.* (*pabulum*, Lat.) affording aliment.

PA'CE, S. (*pas*, Fr. *passo*, Ital. *passus*, Lat.) a step or single motion of the foot in walking. The gait or manner of walking. Degree of quickness; hence to *keep pace with*, is to equal a person in slowness either in walking, or riding; or to keep up with. A measure of five feet. A particular motion of a horse, made by lifting the legs on the same side together.

PA'CE, *v. n.* to move on slowly. To move. Applied to horses, to move by raising the feet on the same side together. Actively, to measure by steps. To direct or go.

PA'CE, *adj.* having a particular gait or manner of walking.

PA'CER, S. a horse that raises the two legs on the same side together.

PACIFICA'TION, S. (Fr.) the act of making peace. The act of appeasing.

PACIFICA'TOUR, S. (*pacificateur*, Fr.) a peace maker.

PACIFICA'TORY, *adj.* tending to make peace.

PACIFIC, *adj.* (*pacifique*, Fr. *pacificus*, Lat.) mild; making peace; gentle.

PA'CIFIER, S. one who appeases or reconciles.

To PA'CIFY, *v. a.* (*pacifier*, Fr. *pacifio*, Lat.) to reconcile, appease, or quiet an angry person. To assuage, applied to pain.

PA'CK, S. (Belg. and Teut.) a large bundle of any thing prepared for carriage. A burden or load. A certain number of cards, generally 52. A number of hounds hunting together. A number of persons united in some bad design. A great number or quantity.

To PA'CK, *v. a.* to bind up or put together for carriage. To sort cards so that a person is sure of winning upon a deal. To send in a hurry. To unite some chosen persons in some unjust design. Neuterly, to bundle or tie up goods. To go off in a hurry; used with *away*. To confederate with persons who concert bad measures.

PA'CKCLOATH, S. (*packleed*, Belg.) a cloth in which goods are bundled or tied up.

PA'CKER, S. one that binds up goods for carriage.

PA'CKET, S. (*paquet*, Fr. *pacchetto*, Ital.) a small pack, bundle, or mail of letters. Elliptically used for a vessel that carries a mail.

To PA'CKET, *v. a.* to bind up in parcels.

PA'CKHORSE, S. a horse employed in carrying burdens of goods.

PA'CKSADDLE, S. a saddle on which burthens are laid

PA'CKTHREAD, S. strong thread used in packing or tying up parcels.

P A I

PA'CKWAX, S. the strong aponeurosis on the sides of the neck.

PA'CT, S. (Fr. *paetum*, Lat.) a contract, bargain, or covenant.

PA'CTION, S. (Fr. *paetio*, Lat.) a bargain or covenant.

PA'D, S. (*paad*, Sax. whence *paath*, Sax. a path, *paadab*, Per. the feet) the road; a foot path. An easily paced horse. A robber that infests the road on foot. A low soft saddle, probably a saddle or bolster stuffed with straw, from *pajado*, Span. of *paja*, Span. *palia*, Lat. straw. A kind of bolster made use of by crooked people to conceal their deformity.

To PA'D, *v. n.* to travel gently. To rob on foot. To beat a way smooth and level. Actively, to conceal any deformity with a kind of a bolster.

PA'DAR, S. grouts or coarse flour.

PA'DDER, S. one that robs on foot.

To PA'DDLE, *v. n.* (*patouiller*, Fr.) to row; to beat the water as with oars; to play with or in the water. To finger.

PA'DDLE, S. (*patal*) a short oar used by a single rower in a boat. Any thing broad like an oar.

PA'DDLER, S. one that plays with water.

PA'DDOCK, S. (*pada*, Sax. *paddie*, Belg.) a great frog or toad. A small inclosure for deer, corrupted from *park*, *parrack*, *paddock*.

PASDELION, S. (*pas de lion*, Fr. lion's foot) an herb.

PA'DLOCK, S. (from *padde*, Belg.) a lock hung on a staple to fasten a door or box by means of a link.

To PA'DOCK, *v. a.* to fasten with a padlock.

PA'DOWPIPE, S. an herb. AINSWORTH.

PÆ'AN, S. (from the songs sung to Pæan or Apollo, beginning with *Io Pæan*) a song of triumph.

PA'GAN, *adj.* (*paganisc*, Sax. *paganus*, Lat. from *pagus*, Lat. a village, the villages continuing heathens after the cities were Christians) idolatrous; heathenish.

PA'GAN, S. an idolater.

PA'GANISM, (Fr.) the religion of idolaters or heathens.

PA'GE, S. (Fr. *pagina*, Lat.) one side of the leaf of a book. A young boy attending on a great person, generally used as a train-bearer.

To PA'GE, *v. a.* to mark the pages of a book with figures. To attend as a page.

PA'GEANT, S. (Johnson imagines it derived from *pagen*, *geant*, Fr. a Pagan giant, a representation of triumph used at the return from holy wars; of which the Saracen's head seems to be a relique) a statue in a public show. Any show or spectacle of entertainment.

PA'GEANT, *adj.* showy; pompous; gaudy.

To PA'GEANT, *v. a.* to exhibit in show, to represent.

PA'GEANTRY, S. pomp; show. Ostentatious and gaudy splendour.

PA'GINAL, *adj.* (*pagina*, Lat.) consisting of pages.

PA'GOD, S. (Port. perhaps from the Indian) an Indian idol, or temple of an idol.

PA'ID, *preter*, and *participle passive* of PAY.

PA'IGLES, S. (*pale*, Sax. a die, from its various colours) flowers called cowslips.

PA'IL, S. (*paila*, Span.) a wooden vessel in which milk or water is carried.

PA'IL-MAIL, S. see PEL-MELL.

PA'IN, S. (*peine*, Fr. *pin*, Sax. *pein*, Teut. from *pæna*, Lat. or *pinian*, Sax. to punish) a punishment threatened. A sensation of uneasiness. After *take*, it is used in the plural for labour, care, or toil. Uneasiness, applied to the mind. The throws and agonies attending child-birth.

To PA'IN, *v. a.* to make uneasy. Used with the reciprocal pronoun, to labour hard, or to hurt in making an effort.

PA'INFUL, *adj.* miserable; afflictive; causing an uneasy sensation; difficult, or requiring great labour. Industrious, applied to persons.

PAINFULLY, *adv.* with great pain, affliction, labour, or diligence.

PAINFULNESS, *S.* the quality of exciting an uneasy sensation. Grief. Industry, or a state of incessant labour.

PAINIM, *S.* (*payen*, Fr.) an infidel, pagan, or idolater.

PAINIM, *adj.* idolatrous; heathenish.

PAINLESS, *adj.* without an uneasy sensation or trouble.

PAINSTA'KER, *S.* a laborious person.

PAINSTA'KING, *adj.* labouring hardly and diligently.

To PAINT, *v. a.* (*peint*, Fr. from *peindre*, Fr. *pingo*, Lat.) to represent in colours. To cover with colours. Figuratively, to describe, to colour, or diversify. To deck or adorn with artificial colours. Neuterly, to lay colours on the face.

PAINT, *S.* colours made use of in representing likenesses. Colours laid on the face or other substances.

PAINTER, *S.* (*peintre*, Fr.) one who represents things in colours.

PAINTING, *S.* the art of representing things in colours. A picture; or resemblance formed with paint. Colours laid on.

PAINTURE, *S.* (*peinture*, Fr.) the art of painting. "Painture near adjoining." *DRYD.*

PAIR, *S.* (*paire*, Fr. *par*, Lat.) two thing suiting one another. "A pair of gloves." A man and wife. Two of a sort; two similar parts joined together, and composing one thing. "A pair of bellows."

To PAIR, *v. n.* to unite in couples. To suit, or resemble. Actively, to join in couples. To unite, as answering each other.

PALACE, *S.* (*palais*, Fr. *palatium*, Lat.) a house in which a king or some great person resides. A splendid house.

PALACIOUS, *adj.* like a palace. Not in use.

PALANQUIN, *S.* a kind of a covered carriage, used by persons of distinction, and supported on the shoulders of slaves in the East.

PALATE, *S.* (*palatum*, Lat.) the flesh that composes the upper part of the roof of the mouth. The organ of taste, applied to the mind.

PALATIC, *adj.* belonging to the palate or roof of the mouth.

PALATINE, *S.* (*palatin*, Fr. *palatinus*, Lat.) one invested with royal rights and privileges.

PALATINE, *adj.* possessing royal privileges.

PALE, *adj.* (Fr. *pallidus*, Lat.) of a white colour: Deprived of its colour; of a faint lustre; dim.

To PALE, *v. a.* to make whitish or pale.

PALE, *S.* (*palus*, Lat.) a narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a cross beam, to inclose grounds. Any inclosure, or district. In heraldry, a stake placed upright from the top of the chief to the point.

To PALE, *v. a.* to inclose with pales. To encompass.

PALED, *adj.* in botany, applied to such flowers as have leaves surrounding a head or thum; as the marigold.

PALE-EYED, *adj.* having dim eyes.

PALE-FACED, *adj.* having the face whitish or without any colour.

PALELY, *adv.* wanly, or without ruddiness.

PALENESS, *S.* want of colour, or red in the face. Want of lustre.

PALENDER, *S.* a coasting vessel.

PALEOUS, *adj.* (*palea*, Lat.) husky, chaffy. "Paleous bodies." *BROWN.*

PALETTE, *S.* (Fr.) a light board with a hole, through which the thumb passes, used by a limner to place his colours on.

PALFREY, *S.* (*palefroy*, Fr. *palafrero*, Ital. *pallfrai*, Brit.) a small horse, used by ladies.

PALINDROME, *S.* (from *παλιν*, *palin*. Gr. again, and *δρομω*, *dromeo*, Gr. to run) a word or sentence that reads the same backwards, or forwards, as *madam*.

PALINODE, **PALINODY**, *S.* (*παλινωδια*, *palinodia*, Gr.) a recantation.

PALISADE, **PALISADO**, *S.* (*palisade*, Fr. *palisado*, Span.) pales set by way of inclosure or defence.

PALISH, *adj.* something pale or wan.

PALL, *S.* (*pallium*, Lat. *palla*, Lat.) a cloak or mantle of state. A pontifical ornament, made of white wool, shorn from two lambs, offered by the nuns of St. Agnes, on the day of her feast. A covering of black velvet, sometimes edged with white silk, thrown over a coffin, when carried to the place of interment.

To PALL, *v. a.* to cover, hide, or conceal.

To PALL, *v. n.* (*pallu*, Brit. or from *pale*) to grow vapid, or tasteless. Actively, to make insipid. To damp, or dispirit. To impair or weaken. To cloy.

PALLET, *S.* (*paillet* in Chaucer, from *paille*, Fr. primarily

straw, and secondarily a bed) a small or mean bed. A measure formerly used by surgeons, from *palette*, Fr.

PALL-MALL, *S.* (from *pila*, Lat. a ball, and *malleus*, Lat. a mallet; *pale maille*, Fr. See **MALL**, and **MELL**) a play in which a ball is struck through an iron ring with a mallet.

PALLIAMENT, *S.* (*pallium*, Lat.) a dress or robe. "This palliament of white." *SHAK.* Obsolete.

To PALLIATE, *v. a.* (*palliatus*, from *pallio*, of *pallium*, Lat. a cloak) to cloak, cover, or extenuate any crime by excuses or favourable representations. To cure imperfectly.

PALLIATION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of covering or extenuating a crime. An imperfect and temporary cure.

PALLIATIVE, *adj.* (*palliatis*, Fr.) extenuating by excuses and favourable representations; curing imperfectly.

PALLIATIVE, *S.* something that extenuates a crime or alleviates pain.

PALM, *S.* (*palma*, Lat. *palmier*, Fr.) a tree whose branches are worn in token of victory. Figuratively, victory or triumph, from *palme*, Fr. The hand spread out, or the inside of the hand. In measure, three inches.

To PALM, *v. a.* to conceal in the palm. To impose on, used with *upon*. To handle. To stroak with the hand.

PALMER, *S.* a pilgrim, so called from the custom of bearing branches of palm, by those who had visited the holy land. A crown encircling a deer's head.

PALMER-WORM, *S.* a worm covered with hair, so called from its resembling a palmer or pilgrim in wandering.

PALMETTO, *S.* a kind of palm-tree, with the leaves of which womens hats are made.

PALMPEDE, *adj.* (from *palma*, and *pes*, Lat.) well-footed; having the toes joined by a membrane.

PALMISTER, *S.* (see **PALMISTRY**) one who professes palmistry.

PALMISTRY, *S.* (*palma*, Lat.) the art of telling fortunes by the lines of the palm. Figuratively, juggling.

PALMY, *adj.* bearing palms.

PALPABILITY, *S.* (*palpable*) the quality of being perceivable by the touch.

PALPABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *palpor*, Lat.) to be perceived by the touch. Gross; coarse; easily detected; plain or easily perceived; almost to be felt.

PALPABLENESS, *S.* the quality of being perceived by the touch. Figuratively, grossness, plainness. The quality of being so plain, as almost to be felt.

PALPABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to be perceived by the touch. So gross or plain, as almost to be felt.

To PALPITATE, *v. a.* (*palpitatus*, from *palpito*, Lat.) to beat like the heart; to flutter, applied to the increased motion of the heart.

PALPITATION, *S.* (Fr.) the increased and sensible motion of the heart occasioned by fright or disorder.

PALSGRAVE, *S.* (*palsgrave*, Belg. *palsgraff*, Teut.) a count or earl who has the superintendence of a prince's palace.

PALSICAL, *adj.* (*palsy*) afflicted with the palsy.

PALSIED, *adj.* (*palsy*) afflicted with the palsy.

PALSY, *S.* (*paralysis*, Lat. from whence *paralyfy*, *palsfy*, and *palsy*) a disease, wherein the body or some of its parts lose their motion, and sometimes their sensation.

To PALTER, *v. n.* (from *poltron*) to shift, dodge, or play tricks. Actively, to squander, used with *away*. *AINSWORTH.*

PALTERER, *S.* an insincere dealer or shifter.

PALTRINESS, *S.* the state of being of no value; meanness.

PALTRY, *adj.* (*poltron*, Fr. a scoundrel, *paltrocca*, Ital. a mean prostitute, *paltone*, Ital. a cheat) forry; worthless; contemptible; mean.

PALY, *adj.* of a whitish hue, deprived of redness. Used only in poetry.

PAM, *S.* (perhaps from *palma*, Lat. victory, as *trump* is from *triumph*) the knave of clubs.

To PAMPER, *v. a.* (*pamberare*, Ital.) to fill with food, or feed luxuriously.

PAMPHLET, *S.* (written by Caxton *paunflet*, from *par un filet*, Fr. by a thread) a small book not stitched.

To PAMPHLET, *v. a.* to write small books or pamphlets.

PAN, *S.* (*ponne*, *panne*, Sax. *panne*, Dan. *paune*, Belg. *psann*, Teut.) an earthen vessel broad and hollow. The part of a gun lock that holds the powder. Any hollow or cavity. "The brain *pan*."

PANCAKE, *S.* a kind of cake made in a frying-pan.

PANADO, *S.* (*panade*, Fr. *panada*, Ital. from *panis*, Lat. bread) food made by boiling bread till it is in a manner dissolved in water.

P A P

PANCRATICAL, *adj.* (*παν, pan*, Gr. all, and *κρατος, kra-*
tas, Gr. strength) very strong, or excelling in all the
gymnastic exercises.

PANCREAS, *S.* (from *παν, pan*, Gr. all, and *κρεας, kreas*,
Gr. flesh) the part called the sweet-bread; a conglome-
rate gland, situated between the bottom of the stomach,
and the vertebrae of the loins, and affording a juice of
great service in assisting digestion.

PANCREATIC, *adj.* belonging to the pancreas.

PAN'CY, or **PA'NSY**, *S.* (perhaps corrupted from *panacea*,
Lat.) a flower of the violet kind.

PANDECT, *S.* (*παν, pan*, Gr. all, and *δεχομαι, dekomai*, Gr.
to receive) a treatise that comprehends the whole of any
science. A digest of the civil law.

PANDER, *S.* (from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of
Troilus and *Cressida*, and should therefore be written *Pan-*
dar) a pimp, or man that procures prostitutes for ano-
ther.

To **PANDER**, *v. a.* to pimp. Figuratively, to be subser-
vient to lust or passion.

PANDERLY, *adj.* pimping; resembling pimps; mean.

PANDICULATION, *S.* (*pandiculans*, Lat.) the restlessness,
stretching and uneasiness, usually attending the cold fits
of an intermittent fever.

PANE, *S.* (*paneau*, Fr.) a square piece of glass.

PANEGYRIC, *S.* (*panegyrique*, Fr. *πανηγυρις, paneguris*,
Gr.) an elogy, or piece wrote in praise of a person or
thing.

PANEGYRIC, **PANEGYRICAL**, *adj.* praising; in the
nature of a panegyric.

PANEGYRIST, *S.* (*panegyriste*, Fr.) one that writes praise.

PANEL, *S.* (a diminutive of *paneau*, Fr.) a square, or
piece of any matter inserted among others. A square
piece in a wainscot. In law, a schedule or roll contain-
ing the names of such jurors as are provided by the sheriff
to pass judgment upon a trial, from *panne*, Fr. a piece or
pane. See **IMPANNEL**.

PANG, *S.* (from *pein*, Fr. pain, or *bang*, Belg.) excessive
pain: A sudden and vehement pain or torture.

To **PANG**, *v. a.* to torment cruelly.

PANIC, *adj.* (from *Pan*, who is supposed to occasion
groundless fear) violent without reason, applied to fears.

PANNADE, *S.* the curvet of a horse. *Ains.*

PANNEL, *S.* (*panneel*, Belg. *panneau*, Fr.) a kind of clumsy
saddle. The stomach of a hawk. *Ains.*

PANNIC, **PANNICLE**, *S.* a plant of the millet kind.

PANNIER, *S.* (*panier*, Fr.) a basket, or wicker vessel hung
on the side of a horse.

PANOPLY, *S.* (*πανοπλια, panoplia*, Gr.) complete armour.

To **PANT**, *v. n.* (*panteler*, old Fr.) to fetch the breath
short, when frightened, or out of breath. To play with
intermission; applied to the wind. To wish or long
for.

PANT, *S.* the motion of the heart.

PANTALOON, *S.* (*pantalon*, Fr.) a man's garment, in
which the breeches and stockings are all of a piece.
HANMER.

PANTESS, *S.* difficulty of breathing in a hawk.

PANTHER, *S.* (*πανθηρ, panther*, Gr. *panthera*, Lat. *pan-*
thera, Fr.) a large spotted wild beast, scarce ever tamed.

PANTILE, *S.* a gutter tile.

PANTINGLY, *adv.* with palpitation; breathing short.

PANTLER, *S.* (*panetier*, Fr.) a person, who keeps the
bread in a great family.

PANTOFLE, *S.* (*pantoufle*, Sax. *pantofula*, Ital.) a slip-
per.

PANTOMIME, *S.* (from *παι, pas*, Gr. all, and *μιμος, mi-*
mos, Gr. a mimic) one who can express his meaning by actions.
A farce, which consists entirely in gesture and dumb
show.

PANTON, *S.* a shoe made to recover a narrow and hide-
bound heel.

PANTRY, *S.* (*paneterie*, Fr.) the room in which victuals
or pans are kept.

PAP, *S.* (*papa*, Ital. *pappe*, Belg. *pappilla*, Lat.) the nip-
ple of a breast. Food made for infants of bread boiled in
milk or water. The pulp of fruit.

PAPA, *S.* (*παππαι, pappas*, Gr. *papa*, Lat.) a name of fond-
ness used by a child to his father.

PAPACY, *S.* (*papat*, Fr. from *papa*, Lat. a pope) the office
or dignity of a pope.

PAPAL, *adj.* (Fr.) belonging to the pope.

PAPER, *S.* (*papier*, Fr. *papyrus*, Lat. the reed of the
Nile on which they wrote before the invention of paper)
a substance on which we write or print, made of linen
rags ground, macerated in water, and formed into thin
sheets by means of a sieve. A piece of paper. A single

P A R

sheet printed or written, usually applied to journals, or
essays published in single sheets.

PAPER, *adj.* anything slight or thin; made of paper.

To **PAPER**, *v. a.* to cover or wrap in paper. To re-
gister.

PAPESCENT, *adj.* tending towards, or resembling pap.

PAPILIO, *S.* (Lat. *papilion*, Ft.) a moth of various colours;
by some called a butterfly.

PAPILIONACEOUS, *adj.* in botany, applied to such
flowers as represent a butterfly, with its wings expan-
ded: Their petals are always of different forms, four
in number, and joined at the extremities; one of them
being larger than the rest, and erected in the middle of the
flower; as may be seen in the flower of vetches, pease,
&c.

PAPILLARY, **PAPILLOUS**, *adj.* (*papilla*, Lat.) having
emulgent vessels resembling paps.

PAPIST, *S.* (*papiste*, Fr.) one that adheres to the com-
munion of the Pope and the church of Rome.

PAPISTICAL, *adj.* popish: Adhering to the Pope.

PAPISTRY, *S.* popery: The doctrine of the church of
Rome.

PAPPOUS, *adj.* (*papposus*, Lat.) in botany, covered with
a light thin down.

PAPPY, *adj.* soft; juicy: Easily divided.

PAR, *S.* (Lat.) the state of equality or equal value.

PARABLE, *adj.* (*parabilis*, Lat.) easily procured. Ob-
solete.

PARABLE, *S.* (*parabola*, Lat. *παραβολή, parabole*, Gr.) a fable
or story made use of to convey some important truth, and
originally borrowed from the hieroglyphic characters.

PARABOLA, *S.* (Lat) in geometry, a conic section arising
from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its
sides.

PARABOLIC, **PARABOLICAL**, *adj.* (*parabolique*, Fr.)
expressed in parables or by a similitude. In geometry,
having the form or properties of a parabola.

PARABOLICALLY, *adv.* by way of parable; or simili-
tude. In the form of a parabola.

PARACE'NTRIC, **PARACE'NTRICAL**, *adj.* (*παρά,*
para, Gr. and *κέντρον, kentron*, Gr.) deviating from the
center.

PARADE, *S.* (Fr.) an ostentations show or display. mili-
tary order. A place where troops are drawn up in battle
array. A guard, or a posture of defence.

PARADIGM, *S.* (Gr.) an example, or table.

PARADISIA'CAL, *adj.* (*paradise*) suiting, resembling, or
forming paradise.

PARADISE, *S.* (*παράδεισος, paradeisos*, Gr.) the garden of bliss
in which our first parents were placed. Any place which
affords exquisite pleasure or happiness.

PARADOX, (*παράδοξος, paradoxos*, Gr.) a tenet contrary to
a received opinion, and which at first appears absurd.

PARADOXICAL, *adj.* of the nature of a paradox.

PARADOXICALLY, *adv.* after the manner of a paradox.

PARAGO'GE, *S.* (Fr. *παράγωγη, paragege*, Gr.) a figure
whereby a syllable or letter is added to the end of a word.

PARAGON, *S.* (Fr. from *parage*, old Ft. *paragone*, Ital.)
a model; something superlatively excellent.

To **PARAGON**, *v. a.* to compare; to equal.

PARAGRAPH, *S.* (Fr.) a distinct part of a discourse. In
printing a mark, used to signify the beginning of some
other subject, and formed thus ¶.

PARAGRA'PHICALLY, *adv.* with distinct breaks or sen-
tences.

PARALLA'CTIC, **PARALLA'CTICAL**, *adj.* belonging to
a parallax.

PARALLAX, *S.* (*παραλλαξις, paralaxis*, Gr.) the distance
between the true and apparent place of the sun, or any
star viewed from the surface of the earth.

PARALLEL, *adj.* (*παράλληλος, parallellos*, Gr.) extended in
the same direction, observing always the same distance.
Having the same tendency, continuing the resemblance
through several particulars: Like.

PARALLELS, *S.* lines continuing their course, and equally
distant from each other. Lines on the globe, which dis-
tinguish the latitude. Direction conformable to that of
another line. Resemblance; likeness. A comparison.
Anything resembling another.

To **PARALLEL**, *v. a.* to place so as to keep the same di-
rection with; or be at the same distance from another line.
To correspond to. To compare. To bear resemblance
to.

PARALLELISM, *S.* the state of being parallel.

PARALELLOGRAM, *S.* (Fr.) in geometry, a right-lined
quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and
equal.

PARAL-

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PARALLELOPIPED, S. a solid figure contained under six parallelograms, whose opposite sides are equal and parallel.

PARA'LOGISM, S. (Fr. *παρalogισμος*, *paralogismos*, Gr.) a false argument.

PARA'LOGY, S. false reasoning.

PARALY'SIS, S. (*παρалуσις*, *paralufis*, Gr.) the palsy.

PARALY'TIC, **PARALY'TICAL**, *adj.* affected with the palsy.

PARA'METER, S. a constant right line in each of the three conic sections, called likewise the *latus rectum*.

PARAMOUNT, *adj.* (*paramont*, old Fr. or of *para* and *montar*, Span.) having the chief or highest authority. Eminent or of the highest order.

PARAMOUNT, S. the chief.

PARAMOUR, S. (from *par*, Fr. by, and *amour*, Fr. love) a lover. A mistress. Not in use.

PARANY'MPHE, S. (*paranymphe*, Fr. *παρὰ*, *para*, Gr. and *νυμφη*, *nymphē*, Gr.) a bridegroom. One that countenances or supports another.

PARAPE'GM, S. (*παρὰπνευμα*, *parapegma*, Gr.) a brazen table fixed to a pillar on which laws and proclamations, the rising and setting of stars, and other astronomical observations were formerly engraven or delineated.

PARAPET, S. (Fr. *parapetto*, Ital. from *parer*, Fr. *parare*, Ital. to defend, and *petto*, Ital. the breast) a wall in a fortification breast high.

PARAPHIMO'SIS, S. (*παρὰφίμωσις*, *paraphimosis*, Gr.) a disease wherein the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

PAMPHERNA'LIA, S. (Lat.) goods in the wives disposal.

PARAPHRASE, S. (Fr. *παρὰφρασις*, *paraphrasis*, Gr.) a loose interpretation, wherein regard is had only to an author's meaning, not to his words.

To **PARAPHRASE**, *v. a.* to translate in a free manner so as only to give the sense of a passage, but not the literal meaning of every word.

PARAPHRAST, S. one who interprets an author, so as to convey his meaning in general, but not the sense of every word.

PARAPHRA'STIC, **PARAPHRA'STICAL**, *adj.* explained in a free or loose manner.

PARASA'NG, S. a Persian measure of length.

PARASI'TIC, **PARASI'TICAL**, *adj.* (*paraftique*, Fr.) flattering or wheedling.

PARASOL, S. (Fr.) a small canopy or umbrella used to defend the head from rain or the heat of the sun.

To **PARBOIL**, *v. a.* (*pourbouiller*, Fr. or from *part-boil*) to half boil.

PARCEL, S. (*parcelle*, Fr.) a small bundle. A part taken separately. A quantity or mass. A number of persons or things, used in contempt.

To **PARCEL**, *v. a.* to divide into separate portions, followed by *without*. To make up into a sum.

PARCENER, S. in law, applied to a man's sisters or daughters who become possessed, as joint tenants or co-heirs of a man's estate, by his dying without issue male.

To **PARCH**, *v. a.* (derived by Junius from *περκαω*, *perikaio*, Gr. by Skinner from *percoquo*, Lat. but by Johnson, either from *perustus*, Lat. burnt; thus, *perust*, to parch; or from *parchment*) to search, or burn slightly. To dry up. Neuterly, to be scorched or dried.

PARCHMENT, S. (*parchemin*, Fr. *pergamena*, Lat. because invented by Eumenes at Pergamus) sheep skins dressed and fit for writing.

PAR'D, **PAR'DALE**, S. (*pardus*, Lat. *pardalis*, Lat.) the leopard; in poetry, any spotted beast.

To **PAR'DON**, *v. a.* (*pardonner*, Fr. *pardonare*, Ital.) to excuse an offender, forgive a crime, or remit a penalty. *Pardon me* is a phrase of civil denial or slight apology.

PAR'DON, S. (Fr.) the act of forgiving an offender or crime, or of remitting a penalty.

PAR'DONABLE, *adj.* capable of being forgiven.

PAR'DONABLENESS, S. the quality of being possible to be forgiven.

PAR'DONABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as may be forgiven.

PAR'DONER, S. one who forgives another.

To **PAR'E**, *v. a.* (*poridan*, Pers. to cut. Skinner who knew not this word, and Johnson, derive it from *parer les ongles*, Lat. applied to dressing the hoofs of a horse) to cut off the outward coat or surface: To cut off extremities by little and little.

PARENT, S. (Fr. *parents*, Lat.) a father or mother.

PARENTAGE, S. extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of ones parents.

PARENTAL, *adj.* becoming, or belonging to, parents.

P A R

PARENTHESIS, S. (Gr.) in grammar, a sentence, which may be left out without spoiling the sense of the period; in printing marked (thus.)

PARGET, S. plaster laid on the roofs or ceiling of a room.

To **PARGET**, *v. a.* to cover with plaster.

PARHELION, S. (from *παρὰ*, *para*, Gr. and *ηλιος*, *elios*, Gr.) a mock sun.

PARI'ETAL, *adj.* (from *paries*, Lat. a wall) constituting the sides or walls.

PARI'ETARY, S. (*parietaire*, Fr.) an herb. AINS.

PARING, S. the rind, or that which is pared off any thing.

PARIS, S. an herb.

PARISH, S. (*paroisse*, Lat.) a district belonging to the same church, and under the care of the same priest.

PARISH, *adj.* belonging to, or having the care of, the parish; maintained by the parish.

PARITOR, S. (*apparitor*) a beadle, or one that summons to attend in the court belonging to the civil law.

PARI'TY, S. (*parité*, Fr. *paritas*, Lat.) equality; likeness; resemblance.

PARK, S. (*parroc*, *pcarruc*, Sax. *pacrck*, *phirc*, Teut. *parc*, Fr.) a piece of ground inclosed and stored with deer or beasts of chase.

To **PARK**, *v. a.* to inclose, as in a park.

PARKLEAVES, S. an herb.

PARLE, S. (*parler*, Fr.) conversation. The act of treating by words of mouth.

To **PARLEY**, *v. a.* to treat by word of mouth; generally used in war of the treaties carried on by enemies during a suspension of arms for that purpose.

PARLEY, S. a treaty carried on by word of mouth.

PARLIAMENT, S. (*parlement*, Fr.) the assembly of the lords spiritual and temporal for debating of matters touching the common wealth and the making or correcting of laws.

PARLIAMEN'TARY, *adj.* enacted by, suiting, belonging to, or performed by the parliament.

PARLOUR, S. (*parloir*, Fr. *parlatorio*, Ital.) in monasteries, a room where the religious receive those that come to see them. In houses, a room elegantly furnished for reception and entertainment.

PARLOUS, *adj.* (perhaps from *parler*, to speak, but Junius derives it from *perilous*, used in the same sense as the Latin *improbis*) keen; sprightly; waggish. "A parlous wit." DRYD.

PARLOUSNESS, S. quickness; keenness of wit.

PARO'CHIAL, *adj.* (*parochialis*, Lat.) belonging to a parish.

PARODY, S. (*parodie*, Fr. *παρωδια*, *parodia*, Gr.) a kind of writing wherein the words of an author are applied to another subject; generally applied to the turning something serious into burlesque.

To **PARODY**, *v. a.* to apply the words of an author to a different subject, generally in order to cause pleasantry.

PAROLE, S. (Fr.) a word given by way of assurance. A promise given by a prisoner not to go away.

PARONOMA'SIA, S. (Gr.) in rhetoric, a figure wherein words alike in sound, but of a different sense, are affectedly used. A pun.

PAROQUET, S. (*parroquet*, *perroquet*, Fr.) a small kind of parrot.

PAROTID, *adj.* (*παρὰ*, *para*, Gr. near, and *ωτα*, *ota*, Gr. the ears) salival, so named because near the ears.

PAROXISM, S. (from *παρὰ*, Gr. more, and *ὄξυς*, *oxus*, Gr. sharp) a severe fit of a disease in which it grows more violent and dangerous.

PARRICIDE, S. (Fr. *parricide*, Lat.) one who destroys a father; figuratively, one who invades his country, or one whom he ought particularly to reverence. The murder of a father, or one to whom reverence is due, from *parricidium*, Lat.

PARRICIDIAL, **PARRICIDIOUS**, *adj.* relating to, or committing, parricide.

PARRROT, (*perroquet*, Fr.) a parti-coloured bird of the hook-bill species, remarkable for its imitating the human voice.

To **PARRY**, *v. n.* (*parer*, Fr.) to put by thrusts in fencing.

To **PARSE**, *v. a.* (*pars*, Lat.) in grammar, to resolve a sentence into its different parts of speech.

PARSIMONIOUS, *adj.* (*parsimony*, Lat.) frugal. Spending to excess.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, *adv.* in a frugal, sparing, or covetous manner.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, *S.* a disposition of sparing or saving. Used sometimes in a bad sense.

PARSIMONY, *S.* (*parsimonia*, Lat.) the act of saving money; sometimes used in an ill sense.

PARSLEY, *S.* (*persili*, Brit. *persil*, Fr.) a herb, whose leaves are divided into wings, generally cut into segments, and growing on a branched rib.

PARSNIP, *S.* a root, of a light yellow colour, resembling a carrot.

PARSON, *S.* (derived either from *persona*, Lat. because he personates the parish, or from *parochianus*, Lat. a parish priest) a clergyman; a parish priest; or teacher.

PARSONAGE, *S.* a benefice of a parish priest.

PART, *S.* (*pars*, Lat.) something taken from and less than the whole; a portion; a number. A share, or concern. A side or party. Something respecting or relating to. "For my part." A character in a play. Business, duty, action, or conduct. Preceded by *in*, *good* or *ill*, it implies done. In the plural, qualities, powers, or faculties, applied to the mind. Accomplishments.

PART, *adv.* partly; in some measure.

To **PART**, *v. a.* (*partior*, Lat.) to divide, or distribute in shares. To separate. To break into pieces. To keep asunder. To separate combatants. To screen. Neuterly, to be separated. To quit each other. To take leave of. To have a share. To go away, or set out. From *partir*, Fr. Followed by *with*. To quit, resign or loose.

PARTABLE, *adj.* capable of having its parts separated.

PARTAGE, *S.* (Fr.) division; the act of sharing. A word merely French.

To **PARTAKE**, *v. n.* (*preter. I partook*, part passive, *partaken*) to have a share of any thing. To share. To have something of the property, nature, claim or right. To be admitted to; opposed to exclude, sometimes followed by *in*. To combine or enter into any design; an unusual sense. Actively, to share or have a part in. To admit to a part.

PARTAKER, *S.* a sharer in any thing. An accomplice. Used sometimes with *in*, before the thing partaken.

PARTER, *S.* one that separates or divides.

PARTIAL, *adj.* (Fr.) inclined to favour one side more than another without reason. Affecting only a part, opposed to general or universal.

PARTIALITY, *S.* (*partialité*, Fr.) the act of favouring one party more than another without just reason.

To **PARTIALIZE**, *v. a.* to make a person unreasonably favour one side more than another.

PARTIALLY, *adv.* with unjust or unreasonable favour or dislike. In part, opposed to *totally*.

PARTIBILITY, *S.* (from *partible*) possibility of being divided.

PARTIBLE, *adj.* (from *part*) possible to be divided or separated.

PARTICIPABLE, *adj.* (from *participate*) such as may be shared among several.

PARTICIPANT, *adj.* (Fr.) sharing; having a share or part.

To **PARTICIPATE**, *v. n.* (*participatus* of *participo*, Lat.) to enjoy in common with others. To have a part of more things than one; used with *of* or *in*. Actively, to receive part or share.

PARTICIPATION, *S.* (Fr.) the state of sharing or enjoying something in common with others. Distribution or division in shares.

PARTICIPIAL, *adj.* (*participialis*, Lat.) having the nature of a participle.

PARTICIPIALLY, *adv.* after the manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE, *S.* (*participium*, Lat.) a word which partakes of the nature both of a verb and an adjective, signifying time and action like the verb, and being declined with cases like an adjective.

PARTICLE, *S.* (*particule*, Fr. *particula*, Lat.) any small part or portion of a greater substance. In grammar, a word unvaried with cases, whereby the mind signifies the connections it gives to the several affirmations and negations, that it unites in one continued reasoning or negation. The whole difficulty as well as elegance of languages consisting in these words, it will be found that this dictionary has had a particular regard to them, and placed them in a more clear and advantageous light, than any that have preceded it.

PARTICULAR, *adj.* (*particular*, Fr.) single or relating a single person, opposed to general. Any thing peculiar to, or which distinguishes a person or thing. After *be*, minute, or dwelling on every single circumstance or incident. Odd, or having something that distinguishes a person or thing from others; used in contempt.

PARTICULAR, *S.* a single instance or point. An individual or single person. After *own*, private or personal interest. Private, personal, or single character. A minute detail of things enumerated distinctly. Distinct recital, opposed to general.

PARTICULARITY, *S.* (*particular*) the quality which distinguishes a person or thing from others, sometimes including the idea of affectation. A distinct notice of particular circumstances. Singleness. Something belonging to single persons.

To **PARTICULARIZE**, *v. n.* (*particulariser*, Fr.) to mention distinctly or minutely.

PARTICULARLY, *adv.* distinctly; singly, opposed to universally. Above all others; in an extraordinary manner or degree.

PARTISAN, *S.* (*partisan*, Fr.) a kind of pike or halberd. One who adheres or belongs to a faction, from *parti*, Fr.

PARTITION, *S.* (Fr. *partitio*, Lat.) the act of dividing; the state of being divided. Séparation; division; distinction. A part divided from the rest. That by which different parts or chambers are separated. The place or part where separation is made.

To **PARTITION**, *v. a.* to divide into distinct parts.

PARTLET, *S.* (an old word for a ruff or *herchef* worn round the neck) a name given to a hen.

PARTLY, *adv.* in part, in some measure or degree.

PARTNER, one that partakes or enjoys any thing in common with another. One who is joined in trade with another. One who dances with another.

To **PARTNER**, *v. a.* to join as a companion or associate. Not in use.

PARTNERSHIP, *S.* joint interest or property. The union of two or more in the same trade.

PARTOOK, *preter* of **PARTAKE**.

PARTRIDGE, *S.* (*pertris*, Brit. *perdrix*, Fr. *perdix*, Lat.) a bird of game.

PARTURITION, *S.* (*parturio*, Lat.) the state of being about to bring forth.

PARTY, *S.* a number of persons united in one common design, used in a good or bad sense, according to the object of the association. One of two adversaries. An accomplice or one concerned in an affair. A particular person. In war, a detachment of soldiers.

PARTY-COLOURED, *adj.* having different colours.

PARTY-JURY, *S.* a jury consisting of half foreigners and half natives.

PARTY-MAN, *S.* a factious person, or one joined in a faction.

PARTY-WALL, *S.* a wall that separates one house from another.

PARVIS, *S.* (Fr.) a church or church-porch; applied to the mootings in the inns of court, or the disputations in Oxford, where the students are placed opposite each other.

PARVITUDE, *S.* (*parvus*, Lat.) the quality of being small or little.

PARVITY, *S.* (*parvus*, Lat.) littleness.

PAS, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *pas*) precedence, or the right of going foremost. A step, whence we have adopted *faux pas*; a false step, slip, or something done amiss.

PASCAL, (Blaise) the son of Stephen Pascal, president of the Exchequer, was born at Clermont in France, anno 1623. His father having no other child, undertook his tuition himself in such a manner as deserves both praise and imitation; his maxim being to render his studies a pleasure: Which he followed by setting him about nothing but what he was convinced would be easy to him. On this account, he delayed teaching him Latin till he was twelve years old. About this age, our authour was inflamed with so great an ardour for the mathematics, that he applied himself to them of his own accord, unknown to his father, who surprised him, as he was working the 32 proposition of Euclid, with no small joy and admiration at so remarkable progress. At the age of 16, he composed a treatise of conic sections, which his modesty would not suffer him to publish, notwithstanding the importunate solicitations of his friends, who looked on it as a prodigy of genius. At 19 he composed an arithmetical machine, by which a person might work any question without knowing any rule of that science. After this he applied himself to natural philosophy, and by experiments on the different pressure of the air contributed to explode the *sûga vacui*, and to explain the operation of pumps in raising water. After this he applied himself to religious studies, and his **THOUGHTS** shew that his knowledge in such subjects was very great, and worthy of the praise of the most celebrated divines. After this he published a piece on account of a dispute that

P A R

PARALLELOPIPED, S. a solid figure contained under six parallelograms, whose opposite sides are equal and parallel.

PARA'LOGISM, S. (Fr. *παρολογισμος*, *paralogismos*, Gr.) a false argument.

PA'RALOGY, S. false reasoning.

PARALY'SIS, S. (*παρалуσις*, *paralysis*, Gr.) the palsy.

PARALY'TIC, PARALY'TICAL, *adj.* affected with the palsy.

PARA'METER, S. a constant right line in each of the three conic sections, called likewise the *latus rectum*.

PARAMOUNT, *adj.* (*paramont*, old Fr. or of *para* and *montar*, Span.) having the chief or highest authority. Eminent or of the highest order.

PARAMOUNT, S. the chief.

PARAMOUR, S. (from *par*, Fr. by, and *amour*, Fr. love) a lover. A mistress. Not in use.

PARANY'MPHE, S. (*paranymphe*, Fr. *παρὰ*, *para*, Gr. and *νύμφη*, *nymphē*, Gr.) a bridegroom. One that countenances or supports another.

PARAPE'GM, S. (*παραπειγμα*, *parapegma*, Gr.) a brazen table fixed to a pillar on which laws and proclamations, the rising and setting of stars, and other astronomical observations were formerly engraven or delineated.

PARAPET, S. (Fr. *parapetto*, Ital. from *parer*, Fr. *parare*, Ital. to defend, and *petto*, Ital. the breast) a wall in a fortification breast high.

PARAPHIMO'SIS, S. (*παρὰφίμωσις*, *paraphimosis*, Gr.) a disease wherein the preputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

PAMPERNA'LIA, S. (Lat.) goods in the wives disposal.

PARAPHRASE, S. (Fr. *παράφρασις*, *paraphrasis*, Gr.) a loose interpretation, wherein regard is had only to an author's meaning, not to his words.

To PARAPHRASE, *v. a.* to translate in a free manner so as only to give the sense of a passage, but not the literal meaning of every word.

PARAPHRAST, S. one who interprets an author, so as to convey his meaning in general, but not the sense of every word.

PARAPHRASTIC, PARAPHRASTICAL, *adj.* explained in a free or loose manner.

PARAS'NG, S. a Persian measure of length.

PARASITIC, PARASITICAL, *adj.* (*parasitique*, Fr.) flattering or wheedling.

PARASOL, S. (Fr.) a small canopy or umbrella used to defend the head from rain or the heat of the sun.

To PARBOIL, *v. a.* (*pourbouiller*, Fr. or from *part-boil*) to half boil.

PARCEL, S. (*parcelle*, Fr.) a small bundle. A part taken separately. A quantity or mass. A number of persons or things, used in contempt.

To PARCEL, *v. a.* to divide into separate portions, followed by *without*. To make up into a sum.

PARCENER, S. in law, applied to a man's sisters or daughters who become possessed, as joint tenants or co-heirs of a man's estate, by his dying without issue male.

To PARCH, *v. a.* (derived by Junius from *περικαιω*, *perikaio*, Gr. by Skinner from *percoquo*, Lat. but by Johnson, either from *perustus*, Lat. burnt; thus, *perust*, to parch; or from *parchment*) to sear, or burn slightly. To dry up. Neuterly, to be scorched or dried.

PARCHMENT, S. (*parchemin*, Fr. *pergamena*, Lat. because invented by Eumenes at Pergamus) sheeps skins dressed and fit for writing.

PAR'D, PAR'DALE, S. (*pardus*, Lat. *pardalis*, Lat.) the leopard; in poetry, any spotted beast.

To PAR'DON, *v. a.* (*pardonne*, Fr. *pardonare*, Ital.) to excuse an offender, forgive a crime, or remit a penalty. *Pardon me* is a phrase of civil denial or slight apology.

PAR'DON, S. (Fr.) the act of forgiving an offender or crime; or of remitting a penalty.

PAR'DONABLE, *adj.* capable of being forgiven.

PAR'DONABLENESS, S. the quality of being possible to be forgiven.

PAR'DONABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as may be forgiven.

PAR'DONER, S. one who forgives another.

To PAR'E, *v. a.* (*poridan*, Pers. to cut. Skinner who knew not this word, and Johnson, derive it from *parer les ongles*, Lat. applied to dressing the hoofs of a horse) to cut off the outward coat or surface: To cut off extremities by little and little.

PARENT, S. (Fr. *parens*, Lat.) a father or mother.

PARENTAGE, S. extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of ones parents.

PARENTAL, *adj.* becoming, or belonging to, parents.

P A R

PARENTHESIS, S. (Gr.) in grammar, a sentence, which may be left out without spoiling the sense of the period; in printing marked (thus.)

PAR'GET, S. plaster laid on the roofs or ceiling of a room.

To PAR'GET, *v. a.* to cover with plaster.

PARHELION, S. (from *παρὰ*, *para*, Gr. and *ἥλιος*, *elios*, Gr.) a mock sun.

PARI'ETAL, *adj.* (from *paries*, Lat. a wall) constituting the sides or walls.

PARI'ETARY, S. (*parietaire*, Fr.) an herb. Ains.

PARING, S. the rind, or that which is pared off any thing.

PARIS, S. an herb.

PARISH, S. (*paroisse*, Lat.) a district belonging to the same church, and under the care of the same priest.

PARISH, *adj.* belonging to, or having the care of, the parish; maintained by the parish.

PARITOR, S. (*apparitor*) a beadle, or one that summons to attend in the court belonging to the civil law.

PARITY, S. (*parité*, Fr. *paritas*, Lat.) equality; likeness; resemblance.

PAR'K, S. (*parroc*, *pearruc*, Sax. *paerck*, *phirc*, Teut. *parc*, Fr.) a piece of ground inclosed and stored with deer or beasts of chase.

To PAR'K, *v. a.* to inclose, as in a park.

PAR'KLEAVES, S. an herb.

PAR'LE, S. (*parler*, Fr.) conversation. The act of treating by words of mouth.

To PARLEY, *v. a.* to treat by word of mouth; generally used in war of the treaties carried on by enemies during a suspension of arms for that purpose.

PARLEY, S. a treaty carried on by word of mouth.

PARLIAMENT, S. (*parlement*, Fr.) the assembly of the lords spiritual and temporal for debating of matters touching the common wealth and the making or correcting of laws.

PARLIAM'ENTARY, *adj.* enacted by, suiting, belonging to, or performed by the parliament.

PARLOUR, S. (*parloir*, Fr. *parlatorio*, Ital.) in monasteries, a room where the religious receive those that come to see them. In houses, a room elegantly furnished for reception and entertainment.

PARLOUS, *adj.* (perhaps from *parler*, to speak, but Junius derives it from *perilous*, used in the same sense as the Latin *improbus*) keen; sprightly; waggish. "A parlous wit."

DRYD.

PARLOUSNESS, S. quickness; keenness of wit.

PARO'CHIAL, *adj.* (*parochialis*, Lat.) belonging to a parish.

PARODY, S. (*parodie*, Fr. *παρωδια*, *parodia*, Gr.) a kind of writing wherein the words of an author are applied to another subject; generally applied to the turning something serious into burlesque.

To PARODY, *v. a.* to apply the words of an author to a different subject, generally in order to cause pleantry.

PAROLE, S. (Fr.) a word given by way of assurance. A promise given by a prisoner not to go away.

PARONOMA'SIA, S. (Gr.) in rhetoric, a figure wherein words alike in sound, but of a different sense, are affectedly used. A pun.

PAROQUET, S. (*parroquet*, *perroquet*, Fr.) a small kind of parrot.

PARO'TID, *adj.* (*παρὰ*, *para*, Gr. near, and *ωτα*, *ota*, Gr. the ears) salival, so named because near the ears.

PAROXISM, S. (from *παρὰ*, Gr. more, and *ὄξυς*, *oxus* Gr. sharp) a severe fit of a disease in which it grows more violent and dangerous.

PAR'RICIDE, S. (Fr. *parricide*, Lat.) one who destroys a father; figuratively, one who invades his country, or one whom he ought particularly to reverence. The murder of a father, or one to whom reverence is due, from *parricidium*, Lat.

PARRICIDIAL, PARRICIDIOUS, *adj.* relating to, or committing, parricide.

PARROT, (*perroquet*, Fr.) a parti-coloured bird of the hook-bill species, remarkable for its imitating the human voice.

To PARRY, *v. n.* (*parer*, Fr.) to put by threats in fencing.

To PARSE, *v. a.* (*pars*, Lat.) in grammar, to resolve a sentence into its different parts of speech.

PARSIMONIOUS, *adj.* (*parsimony*, Lat.) frugal. Spending to excess.

PARSIMONIOUSLY, *adv.* in a frugal, sparing, or covetous manner.

PARS

P A R

PARSIMONIOUSNESS, *S.* a disposition of sparing or saving. Used sometimes in a bad sense.

PARSIMONY, *S.* (*parfimonia*, Lat.) the act of saving money; sometimes used in an ill sense.

PARSLEY, *S.* (*persli*, Brit. *persil*, Fr.) a herb, whose leaves are divided into wings, generally cut into segments, and growing on a branched rib.

PARSNIP, *S.* a root, of a light yellow colour, resembling a carrot.

PARSON, *S.* (derived either from *persona*, Lat. because he personates the parish, or from *parochianus*, Lat. a parish priest) a clergyman; a parish priest; or teacher.

PARSONAGE, *S.* a benefice of a parish priest.

PART, *S.* (*pars*, Lat.) something taken from and less than the whole; a portion; a number. A share, or concern. A side or party. Something respecting or relating to. "For my *part*." A character in a play. Business, duty, action, or conduct. Preceded by *in*, *good* or *ill*, it implies done. In the plural, qualities, powers, or faculties, applied to the mind. Accomplishments.

PART, *adv.* partly; in some measure.

To **PART**, *v. a.* (*partior*, Lat.) to divide, or distribute in shares. To separate. To break into pieces. To keep asunder. To separate combatants. To screen. Neuterly, to be separated. To quit each other. To take leave of. To have a share. To go away, or set out. From *partir*, Fr. Followed by *with*. To quit, resign or loose.

PARTABLE, *adj.* capable of having its parts separated.

PARTAGE, *S.* (Fr.) division; the act of sharing. A word merely French.

To **PARTAKE**, *v. n.* (preter. *I partook*, part passive, *partaken*) to have a share of any thing. To share. To have something of the property, nature, claim or right. To be admitted to; opposed to exclude, sometimes followed by *in*. To combine or enter into any design; an unusual sense. Actively, to share or have a part in. To admit to a part.

PARTAKER, *S.* a sharer in any thing. An accomplice. Used sometimes with *in*, before the thing partaken.

PARTER, *S.* one that separates or divides.

PARTIAL, *adj.* (Fr.) inclined to favour one side more than another without reason. Affecting only a part, opposed to general or universal.

PARTIALITY, *S.* (*partialité*, Fr.) the act of favouring one party more than another without just reason.

To **PARTIALIZE**, *v. a.* to make a person unreasonably favour one side more than another.

PARTIALLY, *adv.* with unjust or unreasonable favour or dislike. In part, opposed to *totally*.

PARTIBILITY, *S.* (from *partible*) possibility of being divided.

PARTIBLE, *adj.* (from *part*) possible to be divided or separated.

PARTICIPABLE, *adj.* (from *participate*) such as may be shared among several.

PARTICIPANT, *adj.* (Fr.) sharing; having a share or part.

To **PARTICIPATE**, *v. n.* (*participatus* of *participo*, Lat.) to enjoy in common with others. To have a part of more things than one; used with *of* or *in*. Actively, to receive part or share.

PARTICIPATION, *S.* (Fr.) the state of sharing or enjoying something in common with others. Distribution or division in shares.

PARTICIPIAL, *adj.* (*participialis*, Lat.) having the nature of a participle.

PARTICIPIALLY, *adv.* after the manner of a participle.

PARTICIPLE, *S.* (*participium*, Lat.) a word which partakes of the nature both of a verb and an adjective, signifying time and action like the verb, and being declined with cases like an adjective.

PARTICLE, *S.* (*particule*, Fr. *particula*, Lat.) any small part or portion of a greater substance. In grammar, a word unvaried with cases, whereby the mind signifies the connections it gives to the several affirmations and negations, that it unites in one continued reasoning or negation. The whole difficulty as well as elegance of languages consisting in these words, it will be found that this dictionary has had a particular regard to them, and placed them in a more clear and advantageous light, than any that have preceded it.

PARTICULAR, *adj.* (*particular*, Fr.) single or relating a single person, opposed to general. Any thing peculiar to, or which distinguishes a person or thing. After *be*, minute, or dwelling on every single circumstance or incident. Odd, or having something that distinguishes a person or thing from others; used in contempt.

P A S

PARTICULAR, *S.* a single instance or point. An individual or single person. After *own*, private or personal interest. Private, personal, or single character. A minute detail of things enumerated distinctly. Distinct recital, opposed to general.

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PARTY-JURY, *S.* a jury consisting of half foreigners and half natives.

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PARTY-WALL, *S.* a wall that separates one house from another.

P'RVIS, *S.* (Fr.) a church or church-porch; applied to the mootings in the inns of court, or the disputations in Oxford, where the students are placed opposite each other.

P'RVITUDE, *S.* (*parvus*, Lat.) the quality of being small or little.

P'RVITY, *S.* (*parvus*, Lat.) littleness.

P'AS, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *parw*) precedence, or the right of going foremost. A step, whence we have adopted *faux pas*; a false step, slip, or something done amiss.

P'ASCAL, (Blaise) the son of Stéphen Pascal, president of the Exchequer, was born at Clermont in France, anno 1623. His father having no other child, undertook his tuition himself in such a manner as deserves both praise and imitation; his maxim being to render his studies a pleasure: Which he followed by setting him about nothing but what he was convinced would be easy to him. On this account, he delayed teaching him Latin till he was twelve years old. About this age, our authour was inflamed with so great an ardour for the mathematics, that he applied himself to them of his own accord, unknown to his father, who surprised him, as he was working the 32 proposition of Euclid, with no small joy and admiration at so remarkable progress. At the age of 16, he composed a treatise of conic sections, which his modesty would not suffer him to publish, notwithstanding the importunate solicitations of his friends, who looked on it as a prodigy of genius. At 19 he composed an arithmetical machine, by which a person might work any question without knowing any rule of that science. After this he applied himself to natural philosophy, and by experiments on the different pressure of the air contributed to explode the *suga vacui*, and to explain the operation of pumps in raising water. After this he applied himself to religious studies, and his **THOUGHTS** shew that his knowledge in such subjects was very great, and worthy of the praise of the most celebrated divines. After this he published a piece on account of a dispute that

that happened in the *Sorbonne*, which has been much admired and translated into almost all the European languages. His life was no less amiable, nor less admirable than his writings; every part of it from his youth to his death, breathing nothing but charity, simplicity, and piety. The pleasures of youth had no allurements for him, and the four last years of his life, which were passed in sickness, have not a little illustrated and recommended his patience. Being unable to swallow any liquor, unless heated, and poured into his mouth drop by drop, he notwithstanding took the medicines which were prescribed him every other day, without expressing the least impatience. If we look into his works we may easily discover what he might have been if Providence had lent him longer to the world, and cannot but wish that he had lived more than 39 years.

PA'SCHAL, *adj.* (*pascal*, Fr. *paschalis*, Lat.) relating to the passover or Easter.

PA'SQUE, S. a flower resembling an anemone.

PA'SQUIL, PA'SQUIN, PASQUINA'DE, S. (from *Pasquino*, a statue at Rome to which they affix any satyr or lampoon they would have publicly known) a lampoon or writing in which a person is exposed to ridicule.

To PA'SS, *v. n.* (*passer*, Fr. from *pas*, Fr. *passus*, Lat. a step) to grow or move from one step to another. To make way through; used with *through*. To make a transition from one thing to another; used with *from*. To vanish or be lost. To be spent or intervene, applied to time. To be at an end or over. To die. To be subject to, used with *under*. To be enacted, applied to laws. To gain reception, notwithstanding resistance. To become current, applied to money. To occur or be transacted; used with *in* or *within*. To heed or regard. To judge or determine finally, used with *upon*. In fencing, to thrust or make a push; in gaming, to refuse playing or taking the lead. Used with *away*; to be lost, glide off or vanish. Actively, to go beyond, over, or through. To spend, applied to time. To move or convey, followed by *from* and answered by *to*. To transfer property. To vent, let out, or give, applied to censure or sentence. To transmit or transport, used with *over*. To put an end to. To admit or allow, followed by *account*. To excel, used as a contraction of *surpass*. To transgress or go beyond any limits. To enact, applied to laws. To put off for something else, used with *on* before the person, and *for* before the thing instead of which it is substituted. To practice, applied to frauds. To send from one place to another, or to send to his proper parish. Used with *away*; to spend or waste. Used with *by*; to decline punishing, to excuse or forgive. To neglect or disregard. Used with *over*, to omit or to refuse to regard.

PASS, S. in war, a narrow entrance or defile. A passage or road. A permission to go or come any where. An order by which vagrants are sent to their proper parish. In fencing, a push or thrust. State or condition.

PA'SSABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) that which may be passed or travelled; capable of being admitted or received. Indifferent, though not perfect.

PASSA'DO, S. (Ital.) in fencing, a push or thrust.

PA'SSAGE, (Fr.) the act or state of a person travelling. A road. Liberty of going in or coming out. Entrance or admission to the mind. An occurrence. A single sentence or paragraph in a book.

PA'SSED, *preter* and *participle passive* of *pass*.

PA'SSENGER, S. a person who is travelling in any vehicle either by land or water. A traveller.

PA'SSENGER *Falcon*, S. a wandering hawk. AINS.

PA'SSER, S. one that is upon the road, or goes by another.

PASSIBILITY, S. (*passibilité*, Fr.) the quality of receiving impressions from external objects.

PA'SSIBLE, *adj.* (Fr. *passibilis*, Lat.) susceptible of impressions from external objects.

PA'SSIBLENESS, S. the quality of receiving impressions from external objects.

PA'SSING, *participle*, supreme, or surpassing others. Exceedingly.

PA'SSING-BELL, S. the bell which rings at the departure of a person.

PASSION, S. (Fr. *passio*, Lat.) any effect caused by an external agent. The receiving any action. A commotion of the soul arising from the manner in which it considers things either as amiable or hateful. Anger, in a popular and vulgar sense. Zeal, or ardour. Love. Eager desire or fondness. In scripture, applied to the last agonies and sufferings, which closed the life of our blessed SAVIOUR.

To PA'SSION, *v. n.* to be extremely agitated. Obsolete.

PA'SSION-FLOWER, S. a flower so called from an imagi-

nary resemblance it bears to the crown of thorns and other instruments of the passion of our blessed SAVIOUR.

PA'SSION-WEEK, S. the week immediately preceding Easter, set apart by the church to meditate on the sufferings and crucifixion of our blessed SAVIOUR.

PA'SSIONATE, *adj.* (*passionné*, Fr.) moved by, or expressive of, passion. Easily moved to anger.

To PA'SSIONATE, *v. a.* to affect with passion. To express any passion.

PA'SSIONATELY, *adv.* with great affection, commotion of the mind, or anger. In an angry manner.

PA'SSIONATENESS, S. the state of being subject to passion. Vehemence or commotion of mind.

PA'SSIVE, *adj.* (*passif*, Fr. *passivus*, Lat.) receiving impressions; suffering, opposed to active; unresisting. In grammar, applied to such verbs as signify passion or the effect of some action.

PA'SSIVELY, *adv.* in such a manner as to make no resistance.

PA'SSIVENESS, S. the quality of bearing or suffering without resistance.

PASSIVITY, S. the quality of suffering, opposed to acting. A new word.

PA'SSOVER, S. a feast instituted among the Jews in commemoration of the slaughter of the first-born of the Egyptians, when the destroying angel *passed over* the house of the Israelites. The sacrifice killed at the feast of the Passover.

PA'SSPORT, S. (Fr.) a permission to pass.

PA'ST, *part. preter* (of *pass*; *pas*, *pist*, Perf. *pusta*, Russ.) something which has been. Spent or expired.

PA'ST, *prep.* beyond, applied to time or place. Out of the reach of, applied to state. Above, applied to measure.

PA'STE, S. (*paste*) any thing mixed so as to be moist and viscous; flour and water boiled together, so as to form a cement. An artificial mixture made to represent precious stones.

To PA'STE, *v. a.* to fasten with paste.

PA'STEBOARD, S. a thick paper formed either of several sheets pasted together, by paper macerated in water and cast in moulds, or by old cordage pounded and cast into forms. Adjectively, any thing made of pasteboard.

PA'STEL, S. an herb.

PA'STERN, S. (*pasturon*, Fr. from *pas*, Fr. a step; *paidah*, Perf. the feet) the knee of a horse. The legs of a human creature; in contempt.

PA'STILL, S. (*pastillus*, Lat. *pastille*, Fr.) a roll of paste.

PA'STIME, S. (*passetemps*, Fr.) a sport, diversion, or amusement.

PA'STOR, PA'STOUR, S. (*pastor*, Lat. *pastor*, Fr.) a shepherd. Figuratively, a clergyman.

PA'STORAL, *adj.* (Fr. *pastoralis*, Lat.) rural; resembling shepherds. Figuratively, relating to a clergyman, or the care of souls.

PA'STORAL, S. a poem which contains some scene in the country, and in whose personages are people that live in those parts.

PA'STRY, S. (*pastisserie*, Fr.) the art of making pies. Pies, or baked paste. The place where pastry is made.

PA'STRY-COOK, S. a person whose trade is to make and sell pies or tarts.

PA'STURABLE, *adj.* fit for pasture.

PA'STURAGE, S. (Fr.) the business of feeding cattle; lands grazed by cattle; the use of pasture.

PA'STURE, S. (Fr. *pastus*, Lat.) food, or the act of feeding. Ground on which grass grows, and cattle are fed. Figuratively, education.

To PA'STURE, *v. a.* to place in a pasture. Neuterly, to graze on the ground.

PA'STY, S. (*paste*, Fr.) a pie made of raised crust without a dish.

PA'T, *adj.* (*pas*, Belg.) fit, proper, or exactly suitable, applied either to time or place. A low word.

PA'T, S. (*fat*, Brit. *pad*, Pol. a blow. Johnson, who seems not to have known this derivation, derives it from *pate*, Fr. a foot, adding that thence *pat* may be a blow with the foot) a light quick blow, or tap. A small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.

To PA'T, *v. a.* to strike slightly; to give a slight blow or tap.

PA'TACHE, S. a small slip. AINS.

PATACCOON, S. (Span.) a Spanish coin worth 4 shillings and 6d. English.

To PA'TCH, *v. a.* (*pudzer*, Belg. *pezzare*, Ital.) to cover by sewing on a piece. To mend in a clumsy manner. To make up with shreds of different sorts, sometimes used with *up*.

PA'TCH,

PA'TCH, S. (*pezzo*, Ital.) a piece sewed on to cover a hole. A piece laid in, in mosaic work, or in work consisting of pieces of different colours. A small piece of black silk worn by ladies on their faces as an ornament. A small particle. A parcel of land. A paltry person, supposed to be a patch in the creation. "Thou scurvy patch." SHAK. The last sense is obsolete.

PA'TCH-WORK, S. work made of different colours.

PA'TE, S. (from *tete*, Fr. by corruption; or from *patina*, Lat. a pan, in which sense we call the skull the *brain-pan*) the head.

PA'TED, *adj.* headed; used in composition, as *long-pated*.

PA'TEN, S. (*patina*, Lat.) a plate. "Patens of bright gold." SHAK.

PA'TENT, S. (Fr. *patens*, Lat.) a writ by which a person enjoys a right or privilege exclusive of others.

PA'TENT, *adj.* containing a patent, or exclusive privilege. Any thing appropriated by letters patent.

PATENTEE, S. the person who has a letter patent.

PA'TER-NOSTER, S. (Lat. our father) the Lord's Prayer, or religious ceremonies.

PATERNAL, *adj.* (*paternel*, Fr. *paternus*, Lat.) having the relation or affection of a father. Received by descent from ones father.

PATERNITY, S. (*paternité*, Fr.) the relation of a father.

PA'TH, S. (*path*, *paat*, Sax. *put*, Russ. *puut*, Dalm. *pad*, *pat*, Belg.) a road usually travelled on foot. A track worn by frequent walking. A track or passage.

PATHE'TIC, PATHE'TICAL, *adj.* (*pathétique*, Fr.) affecting the passions; affection.

PATHE'TICALLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to affect the passions.

PATHE'TICALNESS, S. the quality of affecting the passions.

PA'THLESS, *adj.* untrodden. Without tracks or paths.

PA'THWAY, S. a narrow way to be passed on foot.

PA'TIENCE, S. (Fr. *patientia*, Lat.) the virtue of bearing injuries or affronts without revenge, misery without complaint, and tortures without outcry. Sufferance or permission. In botany, an herb, a species of dock.

PA'TIENT, *adj.* (Fr. *patients*, Lat.) enduring pain without outcry, misery without complaint, reproach without railing, or injuries and affronts without revenge.

PA'TIENT, S. that which receives impressions from external objects. A person, who is visited by a physician, apothecary, or surgeon.

To PA'TIENT, *v. a.* to exercise patience, or compose one's self. Obsolete.

PA'TIENTLY, *adj.* in such a manner as to return no railing to reproaches, no revenge to affronts, and no complaints amidst pains, distress, or tortures.

PA'TIN, S. (*patina*, Lat.) the cover of a chalice.

PA'TLY, *adv.* in a convenient and opportune manner.

PA'TRIARCH, S. (*patriarche*, Fr. *patriarcha*, Lat.) one who governs by right of paternity. A father and ruler of of a family. A bishop, superiour to archbishops.

PATRIARCHAL, *adj.* (Fr.) belonging to, or enjoyed by, patriarchs.

PATRIARCHATE, PA'TRIARCHSHIP, S. (*patriarchat*, Fr.) the office or dignity of a patriarch.

PATRIARCHY, S. the jurisdiction of a patriarch.

PATRICIAN, *adj.* (*patricien*, Fr. *patricius*, Lat.) noble, opposed to common.

PATRICIAN, S. a nobleman.

PATRIMONIAL, *adj.* (Fr.) possessed by inheritance.

PA'TRIMONY, S. (*patrimonium*, Lat.) an estate possessed by inheritance.

PA'TRIOT, S. one that makes the good of his country the constant motive of his actions or measures.

PA'TRIOTISM, S. a constant and unbiassed love for one's country.

PATRO'L, S. (*patrouille*, *patouille*, old Fr.) the act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that the centinels perform their duty. The persons who go the rounds in a garrison or camp.

To PATRO'L, *v. a.* to go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

PA'TRON, S. (Fr. *patronus*, Lat.) one who countenances, supports, or protects, generally applied to one who encourages an author. A guardian saint. An advocate or defender. One who has the gift of an ecclesiastical benefice.

To PA'TRONAGE, *v. a.* to defend or patronize. Not in use.

PA'TRONESS, S. a female who defends, protects, encourages or supports; a female guardian saint.

To PA'TRONIZE, *v. a.* to encourage, protect, or support.

PATRONYMIC, *adj.* (*patronymique*, Fr. *πατρωνυμικός*, *patronymikos*, Gr.) a name given to a person expressing that of his father; as *Tydidēs*, applied to the Son of Tydeus.

PA'TTEN, S. applied to a pillar, its base. A wooden shoe with an iron-ring at its bottom, worn under the common shoe by women to keep them out of the dirt and wet, from *patin*, Fr.

To PA'TTER, *v. n.* (*patte*, Fr. a foot, or from the sound) to make a noise like the quick steps of many feet, or that of falling hail.

PA'TTERN, S. (Fr. *patroon*, Belg.) an original proposed to be imitated or copied. A specimen or part shown as a sample of the rest. An instance. Any thing cut out in paper for a model.

To PA'TTERN, *v. a.* to make in imitation or copy. To serve as an example to be followed. Seldom used.

PA'VAN, PA'VIN, S. a kind of light, tripping dance. AINSWORTH.

PAU'CITY, S. (*paucitas*, from *paucus*, Lat. a few) fewness or smallness of number or quantity.

To PA'VE, *v. a.* (*paver*, Fr. *pavio*, Lat.) to lay or floor with brick or stone. Figuratively, to make way for, or make a passage easy; used with *for*.

PA'VEMENT, S. a stone floor; stones or bricks laid for a floor.

PA'VEY, PA'VIER, S. one who lays a road with stones.

PAVILION, S. (*pavillon*, Fr.) a tent.

To PAVILION, *v. a.* to furnish with tents. To be sheltered by a tent.

PAU'NCH, S. (*panse*, Fr. *pança*, Span. *pantex*, Lat.) the belly or region of the guts.

To PAU'NCH, *v. a.* to rip up the belly or take out the entrails.

PAU'PER, S. (Lat. genitive, *pauperis*, Lat.) in law, a poor man.

PAU'SE, S. (Fr.) a stop or cessation from action or motion. After *stand*, a doubt. A break or separation between the words of a discourse. A place marked in writing for suspending the voice: A stop or intermission in music.

To PAU'SE, *v. n.* to stop or cease from action for a time. Used with *upon*; to suspend the assent, or deliberate upon. To be intermitted, applied to music.

PA'W, S. (*parwen*, Brit. *pas*, *patte*, Fr. *pa*, *pay*, *pah*, Perf.) the fore-foot of a beast. Figuratively, and in contempt, the hand of a human creature.

To PA'W, *v. n.* to draw the fore-foot along the ground. Actively, to stroke with the fore-foot. Figuratively, to handle roughly. To fawn or flatter.

PA'WED, *adj.* having paws. Broad-footed.

PA'WN, S. (*pand*, Belg. *pau*, Fr. *payandany*, Perf.) something given as a security for money borrowed. The state of being a pledge. A common man at chess.

To PA'WN, *v. a.* to give any thing as a security for money lent.

PA'WNBROKER, S. one that lends money upon goods.

To PA'Y, *v. a.* (*paier*, Fr. *apager*, Span. *paco*, Lat.) to discharge a debt. Used with *for*, to atone or make amends for by suffering. To recompence. To give the worth in money for any thing bought. To strike. To smear the sides or hull of a vessel with pitch or tar, from *παιω*, *paid*, Gr. to beat or strike.

PA'Y, S. wages or money given for service.

PA'YABLE, *adj.* (*paiable*, Fr.) due or to be paid. Possible to be paid.

PA'YDAY, S. a day on which debts are discharged or wages are paid.

PA'YMASTER, S. one who is to pay; one from whom wages or money for goods sold is to be received.

PA'YMENT, S. the act of discharging a debt or promise. Figuratively a sound beating.

PE'A, S. (*pisum*, Lat. *pisa*, Sax. *pois*, Fr.) a roundish seed growing in a pod.

PE'ACE, S. (*paix*, Fr. *pax*, Lat.) a state wherein nations are in friendship with each other. A respite from war. Rest from any commotion or disturbance. After *make*, reconciliation. Silence.

PE'ACE, *interject.* a word commanding silence.

PE'ACE-OFFERING, S. among the Jews, a sacrifice offered for atonement, and to make reconciliation for a crime.

PE'ACEABLE, *adj.* free from war, tumult, or disturbance. Not inclined to be quarrelsome or turbulent.

PE'ACEABLENESS, S. the quality of being quiet, or disposed to peace.

PE'ACEABLY, *adv.* without war, tumult, or disturbance.

PE'ACEFUL, *adj.* quiet, or not at war. Inclined to peace. Mild, applied to the mind. Undisturbed.

PE'ACEFULLY, *adv.* without disturbance. In a mild or gentle manner.

PE'ACE-

PE'ACE-MAKER, S. one who reconciles persons at variance.
 PE'ACE-PARTED, *adj.* departed from this world in peace.
 PE'ACH, S. (*pesche*, Fr. *malum persicum*, Lat.) a roundish fleshy fruit covered with a downy coat, inclosing a rough or rugged stone.
 To PE'ACH, *v. a.* (corrupted from *impeach*) to accuse a person as an accomplice in a crime.
 PE'ACHICK, S. the chicken or young of a peacock.
 PE'ACOCK, S. (*pava*, Sax. *parvo*, Lat. Johnson supposes it may be derived from *peak-cock*, from the tuft of feathers on its head, the woman's *peak* somewhat resembling it; or rather a corruption of *beancoq*, Fr. from the striking lustre of its spangled train) a fowl remarkable for the beauty of its feathers, and especially those of its starry tail.
 PE'AHEN, S. the female of the peacock.
 PE'AK, S. (*peac*, Sax. *pic*, *pique*, Fr.) the top of a hill or eminence. Any thing having a sharp end or point. The rising or projecting part of a head-dress, or cap.
 To PE'AK, *v. n.* (*pequeno*, Span. little) to look sickly, meagre, or sneaking.
 PE'AL, S. (*pellere tympana*, Lat.) a succession of loud sounds, such as the reports of a cannon, or the ringing of bells.
 To PE'AL, *v. a.* to ring a peal. To play solemnly and loud. Actively, to assail with noise; to stir; hence to *peal* the pot, is to stir it with a ladle when it boils. AINS.
 PE'AR, S. (*poire*, Fr. *pyrum*, Lat.) a fleshy fruit, more produced towards the footstalk than the apple, and hollowed at the extremity like a navel.
 PE'ARL, S. (*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Span. supposed to come from *spherula*) a kind of a gem found in Indian berbes, or oysters, whose value increases in proportion to its roundness, and size. In medicine, a round speck or film growing on the eye.
 PE'ARL-GRASS, PE'ARL-PLANT, PE'ARL-WORT, S. a plant.
 PE'ARLY, *adj.* abounding with, or containing pearls. Resembling pearls.
 PE'ARMAIN, S. a kind of apple.
 PE'ASANT, S. (*paisant*, Fr.) one who works at husbandry.
 PE'ASANTRY, S. rustics, or country people.
 PE'ASCOD, PE'ASHEL, S. the cod or shell in which pease grow.
 PE'ASE, S. (*pois*, Fr. when mentioned as a single body or grain we use *pea*, whose plural is *peas*, but used collectively for food, or as a species, we use *pease*, from *peason*, Sax. *piso*, Ital. *pisum*, Lat.) food of peas.
 PE'AT, S. a kind of turf used for fire. A little fondling or darling; now written *pet*, from *petit*, Fr.
 PE'BBLE, PEBBLE-STONE, S. a stone growing in one homogeneous mass. Popularly, a small stone.
 PE'BBLED, *adj.* abounding with pebbles.
 PECCABI'LITY, S. (from *peccable*) the state of being subject to sin.
 PE'CCABLE, S. (*pecco*, Lat.) subject to sin.
 PECCADI'LLO, S. (Span. *peccadille*, Fr.) a slight fault, crime, or offence.
 PE'CCANCY, S. (*peccans*, Lat.) a bad quality.
 PE'CCANT, *adj.* (*peccans*, Lat.) guilty. Criminal. In medicine, injurious to health. In law, wrong, or contrary to form.
 PE'CK, S. (*pocca*, Sax. *poke*, Ill. a bag) the fourth part of a bushel. A great deal; in low language.
 To PE'CK, *v. a.* (*becquer*, Fr. *picken*, Belg.) to strike with the beak. To pick up with the beak. To strike with any pointed instrument. To quarrel and endeavour to expose, used with *at*.
 PE'CKER, S. a kind of bird, called likewise a wood-pecker.
 PE'CTINAL, *adj.* (*pecten*, Lat. a comb) made like a comb.
 PE'CTINATED, *adj.* inserted into one another in the same manner as combs are by their teeth.
 PE'CTORAL, *adj.* (*pectoralis*, Lat.) belonging to the breast.
 PE'CTORAL, S. (Fr. *pectorale*, Lat.) a breast plate.
 PE'CULATE, PECULA'TION, S. (*peculat*, Fr. *peculatus*, Lat.) robbery of the public money.
 PECU'LIAR, *adj.* (*peculiaris*, Lat.) belonging to one, exclusive of others. Particular; not found in others.
 PECU'LIAR, S. an exclusive property. Something exempted from the ordinary jurisdiction.
 PECULIA'RITY, S. the quality which distinguishes one person or thing from another.
 PECU'LIARLY, *adv.* in a manner not common to others.
 PECUNIARY, *adj.* (*pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, Lat. money) relating to, or consisting of, money.

PED', S. (see PAD) a small pack-saddle; much less than a pannel. A hamper. A basket.
 PE'DAGOGUE, S. (from *παις*, *pais*, Gr. a boy, and *αγω*, *ago*, Gr. to lead) one that teaches boys.
 To PE'DAGOGUE, *v. a.* to instruct in a haughty manner.
 PE'DALS, S. (*pedales*, Fr. *pedalis*, Lat.) the large pipes of an organ; so called, because play'd on by the foot.
 PE'DANT, S. (Fr.) a school-master. A person vain and ostentatious of his learning.
 PEDA'NTIC, PEDA'TICAL, *adj.* vainly ostentatious of learning.
 PEDA'NTICALLY, *adv.* with awkward and vain ostentation of learning.
 PE'DANTRY, S. vain and awkward ostentation of learning.
 To PE'DDLE, *v. n.* (commonly written *piddle*) to be busy about trifles.
 PEDERE'RO, S. (*pedrero*, Span. from *piedra*, Span. a stone with which they were formerly loaden) a small cannon managed by a swivel, at present written *pateraro*.
 PE'DESTAL, S. (*piedestal*, Fr.) the lower member of a pillar or basis of a statue.
 PE'DICLE, S. (*pedicule*, Fr. *pedis*, Lat.) in botany, the footstalk, or stalk by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to a tree.
 PE'DIGREE, S. (from *pere* and *degré*, Fr. by Skinner) account of descent.
 PE'DIMENT, S. (*pes*, *pedis*, Lat.) in architecture, a low pinnacle, usually in the form of a triangle; used to crown an ordinance, finish a frontispiece, and placed over gates, doors, windows, &c.
 PE'DLER, S. (a contraction from a *petty-dealer*) one who travels the country with small commodities.
 PE'DLERY, S. wares sold by pedlers.
 PE'DDLING, *adj.* petty dealing.
 To PE'EL, *v. a.* (*peler*, Fr. from *pellis*, Lat. a skin) to take off the peel or skin from fruit. To flay. To plunder, from *piller*, Fr. to rob.
 PE'EL, S. (*pelure*, Fr. *pellis*, Lat.) the skin or thin rind. A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to draw their bread, or to put it into the oven, from *paelle*, Fr.
 To PE'EP, *v. n.* (Skinner derives this word from *ophossen*, Belg. to lift up. *Caufabon*, from *οπισμολη*, *opipeuter*, Gr. a spy, and Johnson suggests that it may come from *pip*, *pipio*, Lat. to cry like a young bird; chickens when they broke the egg or shell, cried, and were said to *pip* or *peep*, and the word which expressed the act of crying, was at length applied to the act of appearing, which was at the same time) to make the first appearance. To look through a crevice or hole slyly, so as not to be perceived. To look closely and curiously; used with *into*.
 PE'EP, S. the first appearance. A sly look through a crevice or hole.
 PE'EP-HOLE, PE'EPING-HOLE, S. a hole through which a person may see without being seen.
 PE'ER, S. (*pair*, Fr.) one of the same rank, or equal in excellence or endowments. A nobleman. A champion, or fellow.
 To PE'ER, *v. n.* (contracted from *appear*) to come just in sight. To look narrowly into.
 PE'ERAGE, S. (*pairie*, Fr.) the dignity of a nobleman or peer. The body of peers.
 PE'ERESS, S. a female of quality.
 PE'ERLESS, *adj.* without an equal.
 PE'ERLESSNESS, S. the state of being unequalled.
 PE'EVISH, *adj.* (supposed by Junius, to be corrupted from *per-verse*; but by Skinner derived from *beeish*, in the same manner as we say *waspyish*) easily offended or made angry. Offended at trifles.
 PE'EVISHLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to be easily made angry.
 PE'EVISHNESS, S. the quality of being easily made angry or uneasy.
 PE'G, S. (*pegghe*, Teut.) a piece of wood driven into a hole instead of a nail. The pins of a musical instrument by which its strings are strained. To *take a peg lower*, signifies to depress, or sink.
 To PE'G, *v. a.* to fasten with a pointed piece of wood.
 PE'LF, S. (*peuse*, Norman, frippery, *felfa*, Sax. abundance of riches) money or riches.
 PE'LICAN, S. (*pelican*, Fr. *pelicanus*, Lat.) a bird, of which one species lives upon fish; and the other on serpents and other reptiles; its tenderness for its young is remarkable even to a proverb.
 PE'LLET, S. (*pelote*, Fr. *pila*, Lat.) a little ball. A bullet or ball; a charge made of chewed paper, which is shot out of a pop-gun. PEL-

PELLETED, *adj.* consisting of balls or bullets.
 PELLICLE, *S.* (*pellicula*, a diminutive of *pellis*, Lat.) a thin skin. A thin film which gathers upon liquours.
 PELLETORY, *S.* an herb.
 PELL-MELL, *S.* (*peste melle*, Fr.) confusedly; in a confused manner.
 PELLIS, *S.* (*pellis*, Lat.) in law, applied to an officer belonging to the Exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, and makes another roll called *pellis exituum*, or an account of disbursements. BAILEY.
 PELLUCID, *adj.* (*pellucidus*, Lat.) clear from dregs; to be seen through.
 PELLUCIDITY, PELLUCIDNESS, *S.* the quality of a body which renders it fit to be seen through, and free from dregs.
 PEL'LT, *S.* (*pellis*, Lat.) a skin or hide. The quarry of an hawk torn.
 To PEL'T, *v. a.* (from *poltern*, Teut. according to Skinner, but according to Mr. Lye contracted from *pellet*) to strike by throwing. To throw at.
 PELTING, *adj.* used by Shakespeare to signify mean, or paltry.
 PELVIS, *S.* (Lat.) in anatomy, the lower part of the belly.
 PEN, *S.* (*penna*, Lat.) an instrument made of a quill, split to a certain height, and cut in a peculiar shape, used in writing. A quill or feather. A small inclosure, or coop, from *pennan*, Sax.
 To PEN, *v. a.* (*pennan*, Sax.) to coop, or shut up in a small inclosure. To write.
 PENAL, *adj.* (Fr. *pena*, Lat. a punishment) denouncing or enacting punishment. Used for punishment.
 PENALTY, PENA'LITY, *S.* (*penalité*, Fr.) punishment. A forfeiture.
 PENCE, the plural of *penny*, formed by contraction from *pennies*, now obsolete.
 PENCIL, *S.* (*penicillum*, Lat.) a small brush of hairs used by painters. A kind of pen made of black lead. Any instrument used in writing without ink.
 To PENCIL, *v. a.* to paint.
 PENDANT, *S.* (Fr.) a jewel hanging loose from the ear. Any thing suspended by way of ornament. A small flag in ships.
 PENDENCE, *S.* flopeness.
 PENDENCY, *S.* a state of suspense, or delay in a suit.
 PENDENT, *adj.* (*pendens*, Fr. wrote by some *pendant* from the French) hanging. Jetting over. Supported above ground.
 PENDING, *adj.* (*pendente*, Fr.) during a suit that is not determined.
 PENDULOUS, *adj.* (*pendulus*, Lat.) hanging.
 PENDULUM, *S.* (*pendule*, Fr. *pendulus*, Lat.) any weight hung so, as it may be easily swung backwards and forwards.
 PENETRABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *penetrabilis*, Lat.) such as may be pierced. Such as may admit or be affected by moral and intellectual motives.
 PENETRABILITY, *S.* the quality of being capable to be pierced, applied to body; the quality of being affected by motives, applied to the mind.
 PENETRANCY, *S.* (*penetrant*, Fr.) the power of entering or piercing.
 PENETRANT, *adj.* (Fr.) having the power to pierce. Sharp, or subtle.
 To PENETRATE, *v. a.* (*penetratus*, Lat. of *penetro*, Lat.) to pierce, or enter beyond the surface. To affect the mind. To reach the meaning. Neuterly, to make way.
 PENETRATION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of piercing or entering into a body. Entrance or comprehension of any difficulty, applied to the understanding. Acuteness, or sagacity.
 PENETRATIVE, *adj.* piercing, sharp, subtle, acute, or discerning. Having the power to affect the mind.
 PENGUIN, *S.* (from *pen*, Brit. a head, and *gwin*, Brit. white, though Grew gives it another original) a fowl with a white head, called according to Grew *penguin*, of *pinguis*, Lat. *fat*, from its extraordinary fatness, for though it be no higher than a large goose, yet it weighs, sometimes 16 lb. its wings are extremely short and little, unfit for flight, but of great use in making it swim fast. In botany, a fruit growing in the West Indies, whose juice is acid and often used in punch.
 PENINSULA, *S.* (from *pene*, Fr. almost, and *insula*, Lat. an island) a piece of land surrounded by water, excepting in one part, by which it is joined to the continent.
 PENITENCE, *S.* (Fr. *penitentia*, Fr.) sorrow for sin attended with amendment of life, and change of the affections.

PENITENT, *adj.* (Fr. *penitens*, Lat.) sorrowful for past sins, and resolutely bent on amending life.
 PENITENT, *S.* one sorrowful for past transgressions and resolute to abstain from them for the future. One under censures of the church, and admitted to penance.
 PENITENTIAL, *adj.* expressing sorrow for past sins. Admitted to penance.
 PENITENTIAL, *S.* (*penitentiel*, Ft.) a book directing the the degrees of penance.
 PENITENTIARY, *S.* one who prescribes the rules and measures of penance. One who does penance. The place where penance is enjoined.
 PENITENTLY, *adv.* with repentance or sorrow for sin, and amendment of life.
 PENKNIFE, *S.* a knife used in making pens.
 PENMAN, *S.* one who professes the art of writing. An authour, or writer.
 PENNACHED, *adj.* (*pennaché*, Fr.) in botany, applied to flowers, the ground of whose leaves are naturally radiated and diversified, without confusion.
 PENNANT, *S.* (*pennon*, Fr.) a small flag in a ship. Tackle used in hoisting things on board a vessel. Ains.
 PENNATED, *S.* (*pennatus*, Lat.) winged; in botany, applied to those leaves which grow exactly opposite to each other, on the same stalk.
 PENNER, *S.* an authour or writer. In Scotland, a pen-case.
 PENNILESS, *adj.* without money.
 PENNON, *S.* (Fr.) a small flag of colours.
 PENNY, *S.* (plural *pence*, from *penig*, Sax. *penninck*, Teut. *pending*, Dan. *penning*, Swed.) a small coin in value four farthings, or the twelfth part of a shilling. Proverbially, a small sum. Money; hence *ready penny* for ready money, from *rede penge*, Dan.
 PENNYROYAL, *S.* an herb of a fragrant smell, used in medicine.
 PENNY-WEIGHT, *S.* a weight containing 24 grains in troy weight.
 PENNYWISE, *adj.* saving small sums at the hazard of greater.
 PENNYWORTH, *S.* as much as can be bought for a penny. A purchase. Some thing bought for less than it is worth. A small quantity.
 PEN'SILE, *adj.* (*penilis*, Lat.) hanging, suspended, or supported above ground.
 PEN'SION, *S.* (Fr.) a yearly allowance given to a person by the court.
 To PEN'SION, *v. a.* to support by an annual allowance.
 PEN'SIONARY, *adj.* (*pensionnaire*, Fr.) maintained by pensions or a stated allowance.
 PEN'SIONER, *S.* one supported by voluntary allowance from another.
 PEN'SIVE, *adj.* (*penfif*, Fr. *penfivo*, Ital. *πενθος*, *penthos*, Gr. sorrow) sorrowful; mournfully serious and thoughtful; properly applied to persons. Expressing sorrow, applied to things.
 PEN'SIVELY, *adv.* in a mournful and thoughtful manner.
 PEN'SIVENESS, *S.* the quality of being mournfully thoughtful.
 PEN'T, *part. pass.* of PEN.
 PENTACAPSULAR, *adj.* (*πεντε, pente*, Gr. five, and *capsula*, Lat.) having five cells or cavities.
 PENTACHORD, *S.* (Gr.) an instrument having five strings.
 PENTAGON, *S.* (Fr. from *πεντε, pente*, and *γωνία, gonia*, Gr.) a mathematical figure having five angles.
 PENTAGONAL, *adj.* having five angles.
 PENTAMETER, *S.* (Lat.) a Latin verse consisting of five feet.
 PENTATEUCH, *S.* (*πεντε, pente*, Gr. five, and *τευχος, teuchos*, Gr. a volume, or book) the five books of Moses, namely Gen. Exod. Levit. Numb. and Deut.
 PENTECOST, *S.* (Fr. *πεντηκοστή, pentecoste*, Gr. fifty) a feast of the Jews, so called from its being celebrated the fiftieth day after the sixteenth of Nisan; it is called by the Hebrews the feast of weeks, because kept seven weeks after the Passover: The first fruits were offered at this time, and it was instituted to oblige the Israelites to repair to the temple, to acknowledge the Lord's dominion, and to render thanks for the law which was given from mount Sinai the fiftieth day, after their coming out of Egypt. It corresponds with the Christians Whitsuntide, for which we sometimes use it.
 PENTHOUSE, *S.* (*pent* from *pente*, Fr. and *bouffe*) a shed hanging out aslope from the main wall.

PENTICE, *S.* (*appentir*, Fr. *pendice*, Ital. commonly supposed to be a corruption of *penthouse*; though as Johnson observes, it is rather an original word) a sloping roof.

PENTILE, *S.* a tile made for covering the sloping part of a roof.

PENU/LTIME, *S.* (Lat.) the last syllable but one.

PENUMBRE, *S.* (*pene*, almost, and *umbra*, Lat. a shadow) an imperfect shadow.

PENURIOUS, *adj.* (*penuria*, Lat.) sparing in expence from a groundless fear of poverty. Scanty.

PENURIOUSLY, *adv.* in a niggardly, sparing, and scanty manner.

PENURIOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of being sparing in expences from an immoderate and groundless apprehension of poverty.

PE'NURY, *S.* (*penuria*, Lat.) want of money or necessities.

PE'ONY, *S.* (*pæonia*, Lat.) a plant which bears a red flower expanded in the form of a rose, which turns to an oblong fruit or head, containing many seeds.

PE'OPLE, *S.* (pronounced *people*, from *peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.) a nation or community. The vulgar or commonalty, opposed to nobles or rulers. Men, used in an indefinite manner.

To **PE'OPLE**, *v. a.* (*peupler*, Fr.) to fill with inhabitants.

PE'PPER, *S.* (*piper*, Lat.) a warm spice of which there are several species.

To **PE'PPER**, *v. a.* to sprinkle with pepper. Figuratively, to beat or mingle, either with blows or shot.

PE'PPER, *S.* a grain of pepper. Figuratively, any thing of low value.

PE'PPERMINT, *S.* mint remarkably hot.

PE'PPERWORT, *S.* a plant.

PERADVENTURE, *adv.* (*par adventure*, Fr.) perhaps by chance. Used substantively, doubt or question.

PERCE'IVABLE, *adj.* that which is properly an object of the sense or understanding, and may be discovered by either.

PERCE'IVABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to be discovered by the senses or mind.

To **PERCE'IVE**, *v. a.* (*percevoir*, Fr. *percipio*, Lat.) to discover by means of the senses or understanding. To know, observe, or be affected by.

PERCEPTI'ILITY, *S.* the state of being discovered by the mind or senses. The power of perceiving.

PERCE'PTIBLE, *S.* (Fr.) such as may be known, observed, or discovered by the mind or senses.

PERCE'PTIBLY, *adv.* in such a manner as may be perceived by the senses or mind.

PERCE'PTION, *S.* (Fr. *perceptio*, Lat.) the act, passion, or impression, whereby the mind becomes conscious of any thing. The act or power of perceiving. An idea or notion. The act of being affected with, or conscious of, the action of some object.

PERCE'PTIVE, *adj.* (*perceptus*, Lat.) having the power of perceiving.

PE'RCH, *S.* (*perca*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.) a fish of prey, with a hooked or hog back, armed with stiff bristles; its skin is covered with thick hard scales, it has two fins on its back, and carries its teeth in its mouth. A measure containing $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards, from *perche*, Fr. *pertica*, Lat. A stick on which birds support themselves when they roost, from *perche*, Fr.

To **PE'RCH**, *v. n.* (*perchen*, Fr.) to sit on a stick like a bird at roost. Actively, to place on a perch.

PERCHA'NCE, *adv.* perhaps; peradventure.

PE'RCHERS, *S.* candles used formerly, especially the large sort of wax candles set on the altars at churches. BAILEY.

PERCI'PIENT, *adj.* (*percipiens*, Lat.) conscious of the presence or impression of an object. Substantively, one that has the power of perceiving.

To **PE'RCOLATE**, *v. a.* (*percolatus*, from *percolo*, Lat.) to strain through.

PERCOLA'TION, *S.* the act of purifying by straining.

To **PERCU'SS**, *v. a.* (*percussus*, Lat.) to strike.

PERCU'SSION, *S.* (Fr. *percussio*, Lat.) the act of striking. A stroke.

PERDI'TION, *S.* (Fr. *perditio*, Lat.) destruction; death. Loss or ruin. In scripture, eternal death or destruction.

PE'RDUE, *adv.* (*perdue*, Fr. a forlorn hope, or advanced sentinel) close and undiscovered.

PERDU'RABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) lasting; long continued. Not in use.

PERDU'RABLY, *adv.* in a lasting manner.

PEREGRINA'TION, *S.* (*peregrinus*, Lat.) travel or abode in foreign countries.

PERE'MPTORILY, *adv.* (from *peremptory*) absolutely; so as to cut off further delay or debate.

PERE'MPTORINESS, *S.* (from *peremptory*) positiveness that will not admit of dispute or contradiction.

PERE'MPTORY, *adv.* (*peremptoire*, Fr. *peremptus*, Lat. skilled) positive, so as to admit of no delay, dispute, or contradiction.

PERE'NNIAL, *adj.* (*perennis*, Lat.) lasting through the year. Perpetual or unceasing.

PERE'NNITY, *S.* (*perennitas*, Lat.) the quality of lasting the year round.

PE'RFECT, *adj.* (*perfectus*, Lat.) free from defect with respect to parts, composition, skill, or abilities.

To **PE'RFECT**, *v. a.* (*perfectus*, from *perficio*, Lat.) to complete or finish any thing. To supply defects. To instruct completely.

PERFE'CTION, *S.* (Fr. *perfectio*, Lat.) the state of enjoying every thing that belongs to a thing free from redundancy or defect. A supreme excellence. An attribute, applied to the deity.

To **PERFE'CTIONATE**, *v. a.* to make perfect.

PERFE'CTIVE, *adj.* conducing to complete, or to remove all defects.

PERFE'CTIVELY, *adv.* in such a manner as to remove all defects.

PERFECTLY, *adv.* in a manner free from defects.

PERFECTNESS, *S.* the quality of enjoying every thing belonging to its state or nature.

PERFI'DIOUS, *adj.* (*perfidus*, Lat.) acting contrary to the faith or confidence reposed in one.

PERFI'DIOUSLY, *adv.* in a manner inconsistent with the confidence placed in one.

PERFI'DIOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of betraying a person who confides in us.

PE'RFIDY, *S.* (*perfidie*, Fr. *perfidia*, Lat.) breach of faith. The act of betraying those who confide in one.

To **PE'RFORATE**, *v. a.* (*perforatus*, Lat. from *perforo*, Lat.) to pierce or bore a hole with a tool.

PERFORA'TION, *S.* the act of piercing or boring. A hole made by boring.

PERFO'RCE, *adv.* by violence.

To **PERFO'RM**, *v. a.* (*performare*, Ital.) to execute, act, or do; to accomplish a design or undertaking. Neuterly, to succeed in an attempt. To act on the stage, or play a piece of music.

PERFO'RMANCE, *S.* the execution of a design. The completion of a promise. A work or composition. An action, or something done.

PERFO'RMER, *S.* one that executes or performs any thing, generally applied to an artist who gives a specimen of his skill in public.

PERFU'ME, *S.* (*parfume*, Fr.) an agreeable odour, composed by art and used to give other things a fragrant scent. Fragrance.

To **PERFU'ME**, *v. a.* to make a thing smell agreeably by art. To scent.

PERFU'MER, *S.* one who makes and sells artificial odours.

PERFU'NCTORILY, *adv.* (*perfunctorie*, Lat.) in a careless or negligent manner.

To **PERFU'SE**, *v. a.* (*perfusus*, Lat.) to overspread; to tincture or spread through.

PERICA'RDIIUM, *S.* (Lat. from *περι*, *peri*, Gr. about, and *καρδια*, *kardia*, Gr. the heart) a thin membrane resembling a purse, and containing the heart in its cavity; its use is to contain a quantity of clear water to keep the heart moist.

PERICA'RPIUM, *S.* (Lat.) in botany, a thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant.

PERICRA'NIUM, *S.* (Lat.) a thin and nervous membrane, of exquisite sense, which covers the cranium immediately and envelops all the bones in a human body.

PERIGEE', **PERIGE'UM**, *S.* (from *περι*, *peri*, Gr. about, and *γη*, *ge*, Gr. the earth) a point wherein a planet is at its nearest possible distance from the earth.

PERIHEL'IUM, *S.* (from *περι*, *peri*, Gr. near, and *ήλιος*, *elios*, Gr. the sun) that part of a planet's orbit wherein it is nearest to the sun.

PE'RIL, *S.* (Fr. *periglio*, Ital. *perikel*, Belg. *periculum*, Lat.) a state wherein a person is exposed to loss, disease, or death. A danger threatened.

PE'RILOUS, *adj.* (*perileux*, Fr.) exposed to a danger or calamity. Figuratively, smart or witty, applied to children, in allusion to the notion that those which are remarkably witty do not live long, and vulgarly spelt *parlous*.

PE'RILOUSLY, *adv.* in a dangerous manner.

PERI'METER, *S.* (*perimètre*, Fr.) the compass or sum of all the sides that bound any figure.

PERIOD, *S.* (*periode*, Fr. *περιόδος*, *periodos*, Gr.) a circuit. A space of time in which any revolution of the planets is performed, which begins again. A stated number of years, days or hours, in which things are performed and repeated. The end or conclusion. The state at which any thing terminates. Duration. In grammar, a complete sentence from one full stop to another. In printing, a pause or mark denoting a complete sentence.

To **PERIOD**, *v. a.* to put an end to. Used by Shakespeare, but a bad word.

PERIODIC, **PERIODICAL**, *adj.* (*periodique*, Fr.) making a circuit or revolution. Happening or returning at a stated time.

PERIODICALLY, *adv.* at stated times.

PERIOSTEUM, *S.* (*περι*, *peri*, Gr. about, and *οστέον*, *osteon*, Gr. a bone) a membrane of exquisite sense covering all the bones.

PERIPHERY, *S.* (*περι*, *peri*, Gr. and *φερω*, *phero*, Gr.) the circumference.

PERIPHRA'SIS, *S.* (Gr.) the act of expressing the sense of one word by many; as when we say, the loss of life, for death.

PERIPNEUMONY, *S.* (*περι*, *peri*, Gr. and *πνευμων*, *pneumon*, Gr.) an inflammation of the lungs.

To **PERISH**, *v. n.* (*perir*, Fr. *perio*, Lat.) to die; to be destroyed, or come to nothing. Actively, to destroy, decay, or impair.

PERISHABLE, *adj.* liable to perish or decay.

PERISTALTIC, *adj.* (*peristaltique*, Fr. *περισταλτικω*, *peristello*, Gr.) applied to the vermicular or waving motion of the guts by which the excrements are pressed downwards and voided.

PERISTE'RION, *S.* the herb vervain.

PERISTY'LE, *S.* (Fr.) a circular range of pillars.

PERISY'STOLE, *S.* (Gr.) the pause or interval between the two motions of the heart or pulse.

PERITONEUM, *S.* (Gr.) a thin, soft membrane, which incloses all the bowels in the lower belly.

PERJURE, *S.* (Fr. *perjurus*, Lat.) one that takes a false oath. Not in use.

To **PERJURE**, *v. a.* (*perjuro*, Lat.) to swear a thing a person knows to be false.

PERJURY, *S.* the act of swearing what a person knows to be false.

PERRIWIG, *S.* (*perruque*, Fr.) hair woven on thread sewed on a cawl, and worn by a person instead of his own hair.

To **PERRIWIG**, *v. a.* to dress in false hair.

PERIWINKLE, *S.* a small shell-fish, a kind of sea snail. In botany, a plant.

To **PERK**, *v. n.* (from *perch*) to hold up the head with an affected briskness. Actively, to dress or adorn.

PERMANENCE, **PERMANENCY**, *S.* (see **PERMANENT**) the quality of continuing long in the same state.

PERMANENT, *adj.* (from *permanens*, Lat.) remaining undecayed or in the same state.

PERMANENTLY, *adv.* in a durable manner.

PERMEABLE, *adj.* (from *permeo*, Lat.) such as may be passed through.

To **PERMEATE**, *v. a.* (*permeatus*, Lat.) to pass through.

PERMISSIBLE, *adj.* (from *permisceo*, Lat.) such as may be mixed.

PERMISSION, *S.* (Fr.) a grant; allowance. Leave to do any thing.

PERMISSIVE, *adj.* (*permissus*, Lat.) granting or giving leave; not hindering though not approving. Granted or suffered though not authorized or approved.

PERMISSIVELY, *adv.* by bare allowance, without hindrance or approbation.

To **PERMIT**, *v. a.* (*permitto*, Lat.) to allow, grant or suffer, without commanding, authorizing, or approving. To give up or resign.

PERMIT, *S.* a written warrant for sending goods from one place to another.

PERMITTANCE, *S.* allowance. Want or forbearance of opposition.

PERMUTATION, *S.* (Fr. *permutatio*, Lat.) the exchange of one thing for another.

To **PERMUTE**, *v. a.* (*permuto*, Lat.) to exchange.

PERNICIOUS, *adj.* (*pernicieux*, Fr. *pernicius*, Lat.) mischievous in the highest degree; destructive. Quick, from *pernix*, Lat. "Pernicious with one touch to fire." *Par. Lost*. The last sense is not to be imitated.

PERNICIOUSLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to destroy or ruin.

PERNICIOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of being destructive.

PERNICITY, *S.* (*pernix*, Lat.) swiftness. "Great swiftness or pernicity." *RAY*.

PERORATION, *S.* (*peroratio*, Lat.) the conclusion of an oration.

To **PERPEND**, *v. a.* (*perpendo*, Lat.) to ponder on or consider attentively.

PERPENDICULAR, *adj.* (*perpendiculaire*, Fr. *perpendicularis*, Lat.) crossing any thing at right angles. Strait or upright.

PERPENDICULAR, *S.* a line crossing the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULARLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to cut another line at right angles. In the direction of a strait line up and down.

PERPENDICULARITY, *S.* the state of being perpendicular.

To **PERPETRATE**, *v. a.* (*perpetratus*, Lat.) to commit any crime.

PERPETRATION, *S.* the act of committing any crime. Figuratively, a crime.

PERPETUAL, *adj.* (*perpetuel*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Lat.) never ceasing; continual. A *perpetual screw*, is that which acts against the teeth of a wheel, and always continues in motion.

PERPETUALLY, *adv.* without intermission or ceasing.

To **PERPETUATE**, *v. a.* (*perpetuatus*, from *perpetuo*, Lat.) to preserve the fame or memory of any person or thing. To continue without intermission.

PERPETUATION, *S.* the act of making immortal, or preserving from oblivion.

PERPETUITY, *S.* (*perpetuité*, Fr. *perpetuatus*, Lat.) duration to all futurity. Exemption from cessation or intermission. Something which has no end.

To **PERPLEX**, *v. a.* (*perplexus*, Lat.) to disturb with doubts, ambiguities, or difficulties. To make difficult. Figuratively, to torment or vex: An improper sense.

PERPLEXEDNESS, *S.* the quality which renders the judgment unable to determine. Intricacy; anxiety of mind.

PERQUISITE, *S.* (*perquisitus*, Lat.) something given to a person as a gratuity.

PERRY, *S.* (*poire*, Fr. a pear) cyder made of pears.

To **PERSECUTE**, *v. a.* (*persecuter*, Fr. *persecutus*, Lat.) to subject to pains, losses, or imprisonments on account of opinions: To pursue with malice. To trouble a person with incessant importunity.

PERSECUTION, *S.* the act of inflicting penalties, or subjecting to punishments for opinions. The state of being persecuted.

PERSECUTOR, **PERSECUTOR**, *S.* (*persecuteur*, Fr.) one that inflicts pains, penalties or losses on another on account of his opinions. One that harasses another with malice.

PERSEVERANCE, *S.* (Fr. formerly and properly accented on the second syllable) steadiness or continuance in any purpose, design, or opinion, notwithstanding opposition.

To **PERSEVERE**, *v. n.* (*perseverer*, Fr. *persevero*, Lat.) to persist in an attempt, notwithstanding opposition.

To **PERSIST**, *v. n.* (*persisto*, Lat. *persistere*, Fr.) to continue firm or resolute in an undertaking or opinion, notwithstanding opposition.

PERSON, *S.* (*personne*, Fr. *persona*, Lat.) a thinking intelligent being that has reason or reflection, and can consider itself as itself, *i. e.* the same thinking thing in different times or places. An individual or particular man or woman. A human being. A man or woman, opposed to things. After *in*, one's self, opposed to a deputy or representative. External appearance. A man or woman represented in a play or dialogue. Character. In grammar, the quality of the noun which modifies a verb.

PERSONABLE, *adj.* handsome or of good appearance. In law, one that may maintain any plea in a court of justice.

PERSONAGE, *S.* (Fr.) a man or woman of some rank or eminence. Air, stature, or external appearance. A character assumed or represented.

PERSONAL, *adj.* (*personel*, Fr. *personalis*, Lat.) belonging to men or women, opposed to things. Peculiar, proper to; relating to one's private character or action. Present, opposed to representative. Exterieur. In law, something moveable, or appendant to the person, opposed to real; as land. In grammar, applied to a verb which has the modifications of three persons in each number.

PERSONALITY, *S.* the existence or individuality of any one.

PERSONALLY, *adv.* in one's own person; particularly. With regard to individuality or personal existence.

To **PERSONATE**, *v. a.* (from *persona*, Lat.) to represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for another. To act or represent on the stage. To counterfeit. To resemble. To describe.

PER-

P E R

PERSONIFICATION, *S.* (from *personify*) the application of action to things, as in Milton. "Confusion heard his voice." *Par. Lost*.

TO PERSONIFY, *v. a.* to represent things and abstract ideas, as if they were persons.

PERSPECTIVE, *S.* (*perspectif*, *Fr.* *perspectus*, *Lat.*) a spying glass; a glass through which things are viewed. The science by which things are ranged in painting in their proper proportions. A view or vista.

PERSPECTIVE, *adj.* optic, or relating to the science of vision.

PERSPICACIOUS, *adj.* (*perspicax*,) quick in seeing or discovering.

PERSPICACIOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of perceiving or discovering quickly.

PERSPICUITY, *S.* (*perspicuité*, *Fr.*) applied to the mind, easiness to be understood or comprehended. The quality of being transparent.

PERSPICUOUS, *adj.* (*perspicuus*, *Lat.*) clear; transparent; such as may be seen through. Easy to be understood.

PERSPICUOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of being easily understood or seen through.

PERSPIRABLE, *adj.* (from *perspire*) such as may be forced through the pores of the skin.

PERSPIRATION, *S.* the act of emitting or forcing through the pores of the skin.

TO PERSPIRE, *v. n.* (*perspiro*, *Lat.*) to emit or force through the pores of the skin. To be excreted by the skin.

PERSUADABLE, *adj.* such as may be persuaded.

TO PERSUADE, *v. a.* (*persuader*, *Fr.* *persuadeo*, *Lat.*) to prevail upon, convince, or bring over to any opinion by arguments. To inculcate by arguments. Johnson observes, that *persuasion* seems rather applicable to the passions, and argument to the understanding, but, that they are used promiscuously.

PERSUADE, *S.* one that influences by arguments.

PERSUASIBLE, *adj.* (*Fr.* *persuasibilis*, *Lat.*) to be influenced by arguments.

PERSUASIBLENESS, *S.* the quality of being influenced by arguments.

PERSUASION, *S.* the act of influencing the passions by arguments. Any argument or motive that works upon the passions. The state of being persuaded.

PERSUASIVE, *adj.* having the power of influencing the passions.

PERSUASIVELY, *adv.* in such a manner, as to influence the passions.

PERSUASIVENESS, *S.* the quality of influencing the passions.

PERSUASORY, *adj.* (*persuasorius*, *Lat.*) having the power to influence the passions.

PERT, *adj.* (*Brit. and Belg.* *appert*, *Fr.*) lively or brisk. Saucy or petulant.

TO PERTAIN, *v. n.* (*pertineo*, *Lat.*) to belong, or relate to. Used with *to*.

PERTINACIOUS, *adj.* (*pertinax*, *Lat.*) obstinate; stubborn; not to be convinced or daunted.

PERTINACIOUSLY, *adv.* in such a manner as not to be convinced or daunted.

PERTINACIOUSNESS, **PERTINACITY**, *S.* obstinacy. Stubbornness. Resolution. Constancy.

PERTINACY, *S.* (*pertinax*, *Lat.*) obstinacy, steadiness, or constancy.

PERTINENCE, **PERTINENCY**, *S.* (*pertinens*, *Lat.*) appropiteness. Conformity or justness of relation to the matter in hand.

PERTINENT, *adj.* (*Fr.* *pertinens*, *Lat.*) related to the matter in hand; proper or suitable to the purpose. Relating or regarding. Used with *to* or *into*.

PERTINENTLY, *adv.* to the purpose.

PERTINENTNESS, *S.* the quality of suiting or being opposite to what it is applied to.

PERTLY, *adv.* in a brisk, lively, saucy, or petulant manner.

PERTNESS, *S.* spriteliness, without sense or modesty.

TO PERTURB, **PERTURBATE**, *v. a.* (*perturbatus*, *Lat.*) to disquiet, disorder, or put into confusion, applied to the mind.

PERTURBATION, *S.* (*Fr.* *perturbatio*, *Lat.*) any thing which destroys the tranquility of the mind, or raises a commotion of the passions. Disorder. Confusion.

PERTURBATOR, *S.* (*perturbator*, *Fr.* *perturbator*, *Lat.*) one that raises commotions.

PERTURSION, *S.* (*pertusio*, *Lat.*) the act of piercing or punching. An hole made by piercing.

TO PERVADE, *v. a.* (*pervado*, *Lat.*) to pass through any aperture. To extend throughout the universe.

P E T

PERVASION, *S.* the act of permeating or passing through.

PERVERSE, *adj.* (*pervers*, *Fr.* *perversus*, *Lat.*) distorted. Obstinate in the wrong. Petulant.

PERVERSELY, *adv.* with intent to vex. Spitefully. Crossly.

PERVERSENESS, *S.* the state or quality of obstinately opposing with an intent to vex.

PERVERSION, *S.* (*Fr.*) change from better to worse. The misapplication of the sense or words of an author.

PERVRSITY, *S.* the quality of doing any thing purely to vex or cross another.

TO PERVERT, *v. a.* (*perverto*, *Lat.* *pervertir*, *Fr.*) to misapply, or distort wilfully from the true end, meaning or purpose. To turn from right to wrong.

PERVERTER, *S.* one that changes any thing from good to bad, or wilfully distorts an author's meaning.

PERVICACIOUS, *adj.* (*pervicax*, *Lat.*) spitefully or perversely obstinate.

PERVIOUS, *adj.* (*pervius*, *Lat.*) admitting passage; capable of being passed through.

PERVIOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of permitting passage through.

PERUKE, *S.* (*peruque*, *Fr.*) a wig, or false hair worn either as an ornament or to conceal baldness.

PERUSAL, *S.* (of *peruse*) the act of reading.

TO PERUSE, *v. a.* (from *per*, and *use*, *Lat.*) to read. Figuratively, to observe or examine.

PERUSER, *S.* one that reads or examines.

PESADE, *S.* (*Fr.*) a motion made by a horse in raising and lifting up his fore quarters, and keeping his hind legs upon the ground, without stirring.

PESSARY, *S.* (*peffaire*, *Fr.*) a medicine of an oblong form made to thrust up the uterus, &c.

PEST, *S.* (*peste*, *Fr.* *peffis*, *Lat.*) a plague: Any thing mischievous or destructive.

TO PESTER, *v. a.* (*Fr.*) to disturb, perplex or harass with numbers or violence. To encumber.

PESTHOUSE, *S.* an hospital for persons affected with the plague.

PESTIFEROUS, *adj.* infectious like the plague. Destructive.

PESTILENCE, *S.* a contagious and mortal distemper.

PESTILENT, *adj.* (*Fr.* *peffilens*, *Lat.*) producing plagues; mischievous; destructive. In familiar language, used to express the superlative degree.

PESTILENTIAL, *adj.* (*peffilential*, *Fr.*) partaking of the nature of the plague. Contagious; destructive.

PESTLE, *S.* (*peffillum*, *Lat.*) an instrument used to pound with in a mortar. *Pestle of pork*; a gammon of bacon. *Ains.*

PET, *S.* (from *despit*, *Fr.* *impetus*, *Lat.* or *petit*, *Fr.* because it signifies only a slight resentment) a slight fit of anger or resentment. A cade lamb, or a lamb brought up by hand, from *petit*, *Fr.* little.

PETAL, *S.* (*petalum*, *Lat.*) in botany, the fine coloured leaves which compose the flowers of plants.

PETALOUS, *adj.* having flower leaves.

PETAR, **PETARD**, *S.* (*petard*, *Fr.* *petardo*, *Ital.*) an engine of metal, shaped like a hat, charged with fine powder, covered with a madrier or plank, to which it is fastened by a rope running through the rings or handles round its rim, and is used to blow up gates, &c.

PETECHIAL, *S.* (*petechia*, *Lat.*) marked with pestilential spots.

PETERWORT, *S.* a plant differing from St. John's wort, only in having a pyramidal seed vessel divided into five cells.

PETIT, *adj.* (*Fr.* pronounced *petty*) small; trivial; inconsiderable.

PETITION, *S.* (*petitio*, *Lat.*) an humble address in writing for some place or favour. Prayer; or a branch or article of a prayer.

TO PETITION, *v. a.* to make an humble address for a favour.

PETITIONARY, *adj.* begging a favour in an humble manner; containing petitions or requests.

PETITIONER, *S.* one that delivers an humble address in writing for some favour.

PETRE, *S.* (*petra*, *Lat.* a stone) nitre or salt-petre.

PETRESCENT, *adj.* (*petrescens*, *Lat.*) growing or turning into stone.

PETRIFIC, *adj.* (*petrificus*, *Lat.*) having the power to change to stone.

PETRIFICATION, *S.* the act of changing or turning into stone. Something made stone.

PETRIFICATIVE, *adj.* (*petrificatio*, *Lat.*) having the power to turn into stone.

To

P H I

To PE'TRIFY, *v. a.* (*petrifier*, Fr. from *petra*, a stone, and *fic*, Lat. to become) to change to stone. Neuterly, to become stone.

PETRO'L, PETRO'LEUM, S. (*petrole*, Fr.) a black, liquid bitumen floating on the water of springs.

PE'TRONEL, S. (*petrinal*, Fr.) a horseman's pistol.

PE'TTICOAT, S. (*petty* and *coat*) the lower part of a woman's dress, which is tied round, and hangs down from, her waist.

PET'TIFOGGER, S. (corrupted from *petti-voguer*, of *petit* and *voguer*, Fr.) a person who is of no repute and deals only in trifling causes in the law.

PE'TTINESS, S. smallness. Inconsiderableness.

PE'TTISH, *adj.* easily provoked to slight anger.

PE'TTISHNESS, S. the quality of being soon provoked to anger.

PE'TTITOES, S. (*petty* and *toe*) the feet of a sucking pig. The toes, in burlesque.

PE'TTO, S. (Ital.) the breast. Figuratively, in private.

PE'TTY, *adj.* (*petit*, Fr.) small; inconsiderable; inferior.

PE'TULANCE, PE'TULANCY, S. (*petulance*, Fr. *petulantia*, Lat.) sauciness; peevishness; wantonness.

PE'TULANT, *adj.* (Fr. *petulans*, Lat.) perverse; saucy; wanton.

PE'W, S. (*puy*, Belg.) a seat inclosed in a church.

PE'WETT, S. (*piewit*, Belg.) a water fowl. The lapwing.

PE'WTER, S. (*peauter*, Belg.) an artificial metal made of brass, lead and tin. Dishes, and plates made of pewter. Adjectively, any thing made of pewter.

PE'WTERER, S. one that deals in things made of pewter.

PHÆNO'MENON, S. (Gr.) an appearance in the works of nature or the heavens. Any thing that strikes by its novelty.

PHA'LANX, S. (Lat.) a large, square battalion of infantry, set close to each other, with their shields joined, and pikes turned cross ways.

PHANTA'SM, PHANTA'SMA, S. (Gr.) something appearing only to the imagination.

PHANTA'STIC, PHANTA'STICAL, *adj.* see FANTASTICAL.

PHANTOM, S. (*phantome*, Fr.) a spectre or apparition. A fancied vision.

PHARISA'ICAL, *adj.* (from the Pharisees, a religious sect among the Jews remarkable for their hypocrisy) like a Pharisee; hypocritical; having an external appearance of religion, but inwardly vicious.

PHA'RMACY, S. (*φάρμακον*, *pharmakon*, Gr.) the art of choosing, preparing and mixing medicines.

PHA'SELS, S. kidney beans.

PHA'SIS, S. (Gr. plural *phases*) the several appearances of illumination observed in the planets. The several manners in which the planets appear illuminated by the sun.

PHE'ASANT, S. (*faisan*, Fr. *phasianus*, Lat. from *Phasis*, the river of Colchos) a kind of wild cock of exquisite taste.

To PHEE'SE, S. *v. a.* (perhaps it should be written *fease*) to curry, or comb.

PHE'NIX, S. (*phœnix*, Lat.) a bird of which there is supposed to be but one existent, from whose ashes a young one is said to proceed.

PHENOMENON, S. (*phenomene*, Fr. being naturalised it has changed its *e* in an *e*) see PHÆNOMENON.

PHI'AL, S. (*phiale*, Lat.) a small bottle of a cylindrical form.

PHILA'NTHROPY, S. (*φιλεω*, *phileo*, Gr. to love, and *ανθρωπος*, *anthropos*, Gr. a man) good-nature; the love of mankind.

PHILI'PPIC, S. (from the invectives of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon) applied to any invective oration.

PHILO'LOGER, S. (*φιλόλογος*, *philologos*, Gr.) one who makes language his chief study.

PHILOLO'GICAL, *adj.* belonging to the study of grammar, or language.

PHILO'LOGIST, S. a grammarian, critic, or one that studies language.

PHILO'LOGY, S. (*philologie*, Fr. *φιολογια*, *philologia*, Gr.) criticism; the study of language.

PHI'LOMEL, PHILOME'LA, S. (*philomela*, Lat.) the nightingale.

PHILOMOT, *adj.* (corrupted from *feuille morte*, Fr. a dead leaf) of the colour of a dead leaf.

PHILO'SOPHEME, S. (Gr.) a principle of reasoning. A theorem. An unusual word.

PHILO'SOPHER, S. (*philosophie*, Fr. *philosophus*, Lat.) a person who makes the nature of things or moral duties his

P I C

study. *Philosopher's stone*, a stone supposed by alchymists to turn every thing it touched into gold.

PHILOSOPHIC, PHILOSOPHICAL, *adj.* (*philosophique*, Fr.) belonging to a philosopher; formed by philosophy; skilled in philosophy. Frugal, adapted to the nature of things.

To PHILO'SOPHIZE, *v. a.* to reason from, or enquire into, the causes and effects of things.

PHILO'SOPHY, S. (*philosophie*, Fr. *philosophia*, Lat.) the knowledge of nature and morality founded on reason and experience. An hypothesis or system for explaining natural effects. Reasoning.

PHI'LTER, S. (*philtre*, Fr. *φίλτρον*, *philtron*, Gr.) something to cause love.

To PHI'LTER, *v. a.* to charm to love.

PHI'Z, S. (formed by contraction from *physiognomy*, and should be written *phyz*) the face in contempt.

PHLEBO'TOMIST, S. (from *φλεψ*, *phleps*, Gr. and *τομή*, *temno*, Gr.) one that opens a vein or lets blood.

To PHLEBO'TOMIZE, *v. a.* to open a vein or let blood.

PHLEBO'TOMY, S. the act of opening a vein or letting blood.

PHLE'GM, S. (*phlegme*, Fr. *φλέγμα*, *phlegma*, Gr.) the watery humour of the body, which is supposed to produce sluggishness. Water.

PHLEGMA'TIC, S. abounding in water or phlegm. Dull, cold.

PHLE'GMON, S. (Gr.) an inflammation.

PHLE'ME, S. (from *phlebotomus*, Lat. sometimes written *steam*) a pointed instrument placed on the vein of a horse and driven into it with a blow, in bleeding.

PHLOGI'STON, S. (from *φλεγω*, *phlego*, Gr.) the inflammable part of any body.

PHO'NICS, S. (*φωνη*, *phone*, Gr.) the doctrine of sounds.

PHO'SPHOR, PHO'SPHORUS, S. (Lat.) the morning star. A chemical substance, which when rubbed or exposed to the air takes fire.

PHRA'SE, S. (*φρασις*, *phrasis*, Gr.) a mode of speech peculiar to a language. An expression. Style.

To PHRA'SE, *v. a.* to stile, call, name, or express.

PHRASEO'LOGY, S. (from *φρασις*, *phrasis*, Gr. and *λεγω*, *lego*, Gr.) stile. A phrase book.

PHRENE'TIC, PHRE'NTIC, S. (*φρενέλικος*, *phrenetikos*, Gr.) frantic.

PHRE'NSY, S. (*phrenesie*, Fr.) madness. Often written *frenzy*.

PHTHI'SICAL, S. (pronounced *tifical*, *phthisique*, Fr.) wasting.

PHTHI'SIC, S. (*φθισις*, *phthisis*, Gr.) a consumption.

PHILA'CTERY, S. (*φουλακτήριον*, *phulakterion*, G.) a bandage on which was written some sentence from the Old Testament, worn by the Jews on their wrists and foreheads.

PHY'SIC, S. (*φυσικη*, *phusike*, Gr. nature, this word originally signified natural philosophy; but has been transferred to medicine) the science or art of healing. Medicines. In common language, a purge. In the plural, natural philosophy.

To PHY'SIC, *v. a.* to purge; to apply medicines.

PHY'SICAL, *adj.* (*physique*, Fr.) relating to natural philosophy. Belonging to medicine or the science of healing. Medicinal or assisting health.

PHY'SICALLY, *adv.* according to nature; according to the principles of natural philosophy.

PHYSICIAN, S. (*physicien*, Fr.) one who prescribes remedies for any disorder.

PHY'SICOTHEOLOGY, S. (from *φυσικη*, *phusike*, Gr. nature, and *theologia*, Lat.) a view of the works of nature in such a light as to display the attributes of the deity.

PHYSIO'GNOMER, PHYSIO'GNOMIST, S. (*phisionomiste*, Fr.) one who judges of the temper or future fortune of a person by the features of his face.

PHYSIO'GNOMY, S. (*phisionomie*, Fr.) the act of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune of a person, by the features of his face. The cast of the face.

PHISIOLO'GICAL, *adj.* (from *phisiology*) relating to the knowledge of the nature of things.

PHYSIO'LOGIST, S. one versed in natural philosophy.

PHY'SY, S. see FUSEE.

PIA'STER, S. (*piastre*, Ital) a coin valued at about five shillings sterling.

PIA'ZZA, S. (Ital.) a walk under a roof supported by pillars.

PI'CA, S. a particular size of type used by printers, divided into double and small; the following sentence is printed in small pica.

"Mankind was born to wonder and adore."

P I E

But this sentence in double pica.

“CHRISTIAN is the highest stile “of man.” YOUNG.

PICAROO'N, S. (*picare*, Ital.) a robber : A murderer.
To PI'CK, *v. a.* (*picken*, Belg.) to cull ; to choose : To gather from different places, and with much industry. To separate from any thing useless or filthy. To clean by gathering off gradually. To peirce or strike with a beak or sharp instrument, from *piquer*, Fr. To rob privately, joined to *packet*. To *pick a hole in one's coat*, is used proverbially for seeking occasion of exposing, or finding fault with, another. Neuterly, to eat slowly, and by small morsels. To do any thing leisurely.
PI'CK, S. a sharp pointed instrument.
PI'CKAPACK, *adv.* (formed by reduplication, from *pack*) upon one's back, or after the manner of a pack.
PI'CKAXE, S. an axe with a sharp point.
PI'CKBACK, *adj.* (corrupted from *pick pack*, or *pickapack*) on the back.
PI'CKED, *adj.* sharp pointed.
To PICKE'ER, *v. a.* (*piccare*, Ital.) to pirate ; to rob ; to make a flying skirmish.
PI'CKER, S. a sharp pointed instrument.
PI'CKEREL, S. (a diminutive of *pike*) a small pike.
PI'CKERELWELD, S. a water plant.
PI'CKLE, S. (*pekel*, Belg.) any kind of salt, or four liquor in which things are preserved. A thing kept in four liquor. A condition or state.
To PI'CKLE, *v. a.* to preserve in salt or four liquor. To season or imbue with any thing bad.
PI'CKLEHERRING, S. (see JACKPUDDING) a merry andrew.
PI'CKLOCK, S. and instrument by which locks may be opened without a key. A person who opens locks without a key.
PI'CKPOCKET, PI'CKPURSE, S. one that steals any thing privately out of a person's pocket.
PI'CKTOOTH, S. an instrument used to clean teeth.
PI'CKTHANK, S. a person who is officious purely to curry favour with another.
PI'CT, S. (*pictus*, Lat.) a person who paints.
PI'CTURE, S. (*pictura*, Lat.) a resemblance of persons or things in prints or colours. The science of painting. Any resemblance or representation.
To PI'CTURE, *v. a.* to represent by painting. To represent.
To PI'DDLE, *v. n.* (derived by Skinner from *peccolo*, Ital. or *petit*, Fr. little ; Mr. Lye thinks it to be the diminutive of *breyta*, Brit. to eat ; and Johnson, that it comes from *peddle*, which, as Skinner says, signifies to deal in small things) to pick at table ; to eat squeamishly ; to trifle and attend to small parts rather than the main.
AINSWORTH.
PI'DDLER, S. one that picks a bit here and there at table ; one that eats squeamishly.
PI'E, S. (derived by Skinner from *byegan*, Sax. to build, *i. e.* to build with paste. By Junius derived by contraction from *pasty* ; Johnson adds, if *pasties* doubled together, without walls, were the first pies, the derivation is easy from *pie*, Fr. a foot, and that an apple-pasty is, in some counties, still called *an apple foot*) any crust baked with something in it. A magpie or parti-coloured bird, from *pie*, Fr. *pica*, Lat. The old Popish service book, so called, as supposed, from the different colour of the text and rubric.
PI'EBALD, *adj.* (from *pie*) of various colours.
PI'E'CE, S. (Fr. pronounced *peece*) a patch. A fragment ; or part of a whole. A picture. A composition or performance of some artist. A single great gun or hand-gun. A coin, applied in contempt for something defective. Applied to portions, and ending a sentence, it signifies *each*. “One ear *apiece*.” MORE. *Of a piece with* ; implies resemblance of the same kind or sort.
To PI'E'CE, *v. a.* to enlarge by the addition of something. To join or unite. To increase or supply some defect by addition ; followed by *out*. Neuterly, to join.
PI'E'CELESS, *adj.* not made of separate parts or pieces.
PI'E'CEMEAL, *adv.* (*picemel*, Sax.) in pieces. Adjectively, divided ; single.
PI'ED, *adj.* (from *pie*) variegated or composed of different colours.
PI'ELED, *adj.* (perhaps for *peeled*, or bald, or *piled*) having short hair. Bald.
PI'EPOWDER, S. (from *pie*, Fr. a font, and *poudré*, Fr.

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dusty) a court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.
PI'E'R, S. (*pierre*, Fr.) the columns which supports the arch of a bridge.
To PI'E'RCE, *v. a.* (*percer*, Fr.) to penetrate or enter. To affect or touch the passions. To enter or dive, applied to meaning ; used with *into*.
PI'E'RCER, S. an instrument used in boring holes. That part by which insects make holes in bodies.
PI'E'RCINGLY, *adv.* in a sharp and affecting manner.
PI'E'TY, S. (*pietas*, Lat. *piété*, Fr.) discharge of our duty to God, or our parents.
PI'G, S. (*bigge*, Belg. *pig*, Brit. little) the young of a sow. An oblong mass of lead or unforged iron.
To PI'G, *v. n.* to farrow or bring forth young, applied to a sow.
PI'GEON, S. (Fr.) a fowl or bird bred tamely in cotes or houses.
PIGEONLIVERED, *adj.* soft ; mild ; void of spleen or resentment.
PI'GGIN, S. (see *Pig*) a small vessel or hand-pail.
PI'GHT, *preter* and *part. pass.* of *pitch*, signifying placed. Obsolete.
PI'GMENT, S. (*pigmentum*, Lat.) colour to be laid on any body.
PI'GMY, S. (*pipmeus*, Lat.) a small nation fabled to have been devoured by cranes. Figuratively, a person of low stature ; any thing inconsiderable.
PI'GNUT, S. an earth nut.
PI'GSNEY, S. (from *piga*, Sax. a girl) a word of fondness to a girl. Used by Butler for the eye of a woman, perhaps improperly.
PI'KE, S. (*picque*, Fr. from the sharpness of its snout. Skinner and Junius) the longest lived fresh-water fish ; it is solitary, melancholy, and bold. A long lance used by foot soldiers, before the invention of bayonets. A fork used in husbandry. Among turners, two iron spikes or sprigs between which any thing is fastened.
PI'KED, *adj.* (*piqué*, Fr.) sharp ; ending in a point.
PI'KEMAN, S. a soldier who bore a pike.
PI'KESTAFF, S. the wooden staff, or the frame of a pike.
PI'LA'STER, S. (*pilastre*, Fr. *pilastra*, Ital.) in architecture, a square column, some times insulated, or set within a wall, and only showing a fourth part of its thickness.
PI'LCH, S. (see *PILCHER*) a kind of clout of flannel, used to keep infants from wetting their beds by urine.
PI'LCHER, S. (Warburton, the learned B. of Gloucester, says, we should read *pilche*, which signifies coat or cloak of skins, and Junius renders *pilly*, a garment of skins. *Pylece*, Sax. *pellieu*, Fr. *pellaccia*, Ital. *pellis*, Lat.) a furred gown. Any thing lined with furs. A fish like an herring.
PI'LE, S. (Fr. *pyle*, Belg.) a strong piece of wood or stake drow in the ground to make a foundation firm. A heap. Any thing heaped together to be burned. An edifice or building. A hair, from *pilus*, Lat. the nap of cloth or velvet. One side of a coin, the reverse of a cross. In medicine, the ham or rhoids.
To PI'LE, *v. a.* to heap. To fill with something heaped.
To PI'LFER, *v. a.* (*piller*, Fr. or from *pelf*) to steal. Neuterly, to practice petty theft.
PI'LGRIM, S. (*pelgrim*, Belg. *bilgram*, *bilgerin*, Teut. *pelgrin*, *peregrin*, Fr. *pellegrimo*, Ital. *peregrinus*, Lat.) one who travels on a religious account.
To PI'LGRIM, *v. n.* to wander ; followed by *up and down*.
PI'LGRIMAGE, S. a journey on a religious account.
PI'LL, S. (*pilula*, Lat. *pilule*, Fr.) a medicine made into a round mass like a pea.
To PI'LL, *v. a.* (*piller*, Fr.) to rob or plunder. To strip off the bark, used for *peel*. Neuterly, to come off in flakes ; in this sense it should be written *peel*.
PI'LLAGE, S. (Fr.) plunder. The act of plundering.
PI'LLAR, S. (*pilier*, Fr. *pilar*, Span. *pilastra*, Ital. *pilar*, Brit. and Arm.) a column. A supporter.
PI'LLARED, *adj.* supported by columns. Resembling a column.
PI'LLION, S. (from *pillow*) a soft saddle used by women in riding behind a horseman. The part of the saddle that touches the horse.
PI'LLORY, S. (*pillori*, Fr.) a frame erected on a pillar, having three holes, through which the head and hands of a criminal are put, when he is exposed to the public.
To PI'LLORY, *v. a.* to expose in a pillory.
PI'LLOW, S. (*pyle*, Sax. *peluwe*, Belg. *pulvinus*, Lat.) a bag of down or feathers laid under the head when a person sleeps.

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To **PI'LLOW**, *v. a.* to rest or support any thing on a pillow.

PI'LLOWBEER, **PI'LLOWEASE**, *S.* the cover of a pillow.

PI'LOT, *S.* (*pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Belg.) one who steers or conducts a ship.

To **PI'LOT**, *v. a.* to steer or conduct a ship.

PI'LSER, *S.* the moth that flies into a candle flame. *Ains.*

PIMENTA, *S.* (*piment*, Fr.) a kind of spice, from its round figure, named Jamaica pepper.

PI'MP, *S.* (*pinge*, Fr. *pinco*, Ital.) one who provides a prostitute for another. One who provides gratifications for the lust of another.

To **PI'MP**, *v. a.* to provide a harlot for another.

PI'MPERNEL, *S.* a plant.

PI'MPING, *adj.* (*pimp*, *menssch*, Belg. a weak man) little; petty; worthless; mean.

PI'MPLE, *S.* (*pompelde*, Fr. *pwmpel*, Brit.) a small red pustule.

PI'MPLED, *adj.* having red pustules.

PI'N, *S.* (*espingle*, Fr. *spina*, Lat. *spilla*, Ital. or from *per-num*, low Lat.) a short piece of wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women in fastening their cloaths. Any thing of small value. Any thing driven to hold things together; a peg. Any slender thing fixed in another body. That which locks the wheel to the axle, called a flinch pin; an iron instrument used in fastened bars and window shutters. The pegs of a musical instrument. The center. "The very *pin* of his heart." *SHAK.* A horney induration, or inflammation of the coats of the eye. After *rolling*, a piece of wood of a cylindrical form used in rolling paste. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot. *Ains.*

To **PI'N**, *v. a.* to fasten with pins. To join. To confine as in a pinfold, from *bindan*, Sax.

PI'NCERS, *S.* (*pinette*, Fr.) an instrument consisting of two legs moving on a rivet, with which nails are drawn, or any thing held fast. The claws of an animal.

To **PI'NCH**, *v. a.* (*pincer*, Fr. *pangefidan*, Perf.) to squeeze between the fingers or teeth. To hold hard with an instrument. To squeeze till the flesh is pained or livid. To press between hard bodies. To distress or affect with pain. To drive to difficulties; to try thoroughly; to squeeze out what is contained. Neuterly, to act with force. To bear hard upon. To be puzzling. To spare, or be frugal.

PI'NCH, *S.* a painful squeeze with the fingers or between hard bodies. A gripe. Oppression. Difficulty or distress. As much as can be taken up between the tops of the fingers.

PI'NCUSHION, *S.* a small bag stuffed with bran or wool, in which pins are stuck.

PI'NDUST, *S.* small particles of metal made by cutting pins.

PINE, *S.* (*pinus*, Lat. *pin*, Fr.) a tree which bears seeds in squamous cones.

To **PI'NE**, *v. n.* (*pinian*, Sax. *piien*, Belg.) to languish or wear away with any kind of misery. To languish with desire. Actively, to waste with grief. To make to languish. To grieve for or bemoan in silence.

PINE-APPLE, *S.* a juicy fruit of a delicious flavour, so called from its resembling the cone of a pine tree.

PI'NEAL, *adj.* (*pineale*, Fr.) resembling a pine-apple; an epithet giving by Descartes, on account of its form, to the gland he imagined to be the seat of the soul.

PINFEA'THERED, *adj.* having feathers resembling pins. Unfledged.

PI'NFOLD, *S.* (from *bindan*, Sax. to shut up, and *fold*) a place in which sheep are kept.

PI'N-MONEY, *S.* money allowed a wife for her private expences.

PI'N-HOLE, *S.* a small hole made by a pin.

PI'NION, *S.* (*pignon*, Fr.) the joint at the extremity of a wing. A wing. A feather or quill. The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger, Fetters for the hands.

To **PI'NION**, *v. a.* to bind the wings. To confine by binding the wings, or the elbows close to the sides. To shackle. To bind to.

PINK, *S.* (*pince*, Fr. from *pink*, Belg. an eye) a small fragrant flower, of the gilliflower kind. An eye, generally applied to a small one. Any thing supremely excellent. A reddish colour, resembling that of a pink. A kind of heavy, narrow-sterned ship; from *pinque*, Fr. A fish called the minnow.

To **PI'NK**, *v. a.* to pierce with small holes like eyelet holes. Neuterly, to wink with the eyes; from *pincken*, Belg.

PINNACE, *S.* (*pinasse*, Fr. *pinnacia*, Ital. *pinaça*, Span.) a boat belonging to a ship of war.

P I S

PI'NNACLE, *S.* (Fr. *pinna*, Lat.) a turret, or elevation above the rest of the building. A high spiring point.

PI'NNER, *S.* (from *pinna* or *pinnion*) the lappet of a head-dress, which hangs down loose.

PI'NT, *S.* (*pint*, Sax. *pinte*, Fr.) in liquid measure, half a quart. In medicine, a pound, or 12 ounces.

PIONEE'R, *S.* (*pionier*, Fr. from *peon*, Fr. which comes from *peo*, contracted of *pedito*, a foot-soldier, formerly employed in digging. The Dutch word is *spagenier*, from *spage*, a spade, whence Junius imagines the French borrowed *pagenier*, which was afterwards corrupted to *pioneer*) a soldier employed in levelling roads, throwing up works, or sinking mines.

PI'ONY, *S.* a large red flower, expanded in the form of a rose.

PI'OUS, *adj.* (*pius*, Lat. *picux*, Fr.) careful of the duties owed to God or our parents. Religious.

PI'OUSLY, *adv.* with great devotion.

PI'P, *S.* (*pippe*, Belg. *pipie*, Fr.) a defluxion, or horny pellicle which grows on the tip of the tongue in birds and fowls. A spot on cards, perhaps from *piclus*, Lat. painted.

To **PI'P**, *v. a.* (*pipio*, Lat.) to chirp or cry like a bird.

PI'PE, *S.* (*pib*, Brit. *pipi*, Sax.) any long hollow body or tub. A tube of clay, through which the smoke of tobacco is conveyed into the mouth. An instrument of wind music. The organs of voice or respiration. The key of the voice. An office in the Exchequer, so called because the whole receipt is conveyed into it by means of divers small pipes, quills or channels, as water is into a cistern. A liquid measure containing two hogheads.

To **PI'PE**, *v. n.* to play on a pipe or wind instrument. To have a shrill sound.

PI'PE-TREE, *S.* the lilac tree.

PI'PING, *adv.* weak, feeble, sickly. Hot or boiling, applied to water.

PI'PKIN, *S.* (a diminutive of *pipe*) a small earthen boiler.

PI'PPIN, *S.* (*puppynghe*, Belg.) a sharp apple, supposed by some to derive its name from the pips or spots with which its skin is marked.

PI'QUE, *adj.* (Fr. pronounced *peeque*) an offence taken. Ill-will. Point or punctilio.

To **PI'QUE**, *v. a.* (*picquer*, Fr. pronounced *peek*) to affect with envy or malice by some offence. To offend. Used with the reciprocal pronouns and followed by *in* or *upon*; to value or fix reputation upon.

PIQUE'T, *S.* (*picquet*) a game at cards played by two persons, with only 32 cards, all the dukes, threes, fours and fives being laid aside. In fortification, sharp at one end, usually shod with iron, used in laying out ground and measuring its angles; or driven into the ground by the tents to tie the horses to; and likewise used to fasten the cords of tents; whence to plant the *picket*, implies to encamp.

PI'RACY, *S.* (*piraterie*, Fr. *piratica*, Lat.) the act of robbing or committing acts of violence on the high-sea.

PI'RATE, *S.* one that robs at sea. A bookseller who steals or clandestinely prints the copies of an authour or other bookseller.

To **PI'RATE**, *v. a.* to publish a spurious edition in opposition to the proprietor of a book.

PI'RATICAL, *adj.* robbing on sea; like a pirate.

PISCATORY, *adj.* (*piscatorius*, Lat.) relating to fishes.

PISCIVORONS, *adj.* (*piscis* and *voro*, Lat.) eating fish.

PI'SH, *interj.* a word used to express contempt.

To **PI'SH**, *v. n.* to express contempt by an hissing and in articulate sound.

PI'SMIRE, *S.* (*pismiere*, Belg. *mur*, Perf. *myra*, Sax.) an ant.

To **PI'SS**, *v. n.* (*pisser*, Fr. *pissen*, Belg.) to make water or urine.

PI'SS, *S.* urine.

PI'SS-A-BED, *S.* one that makes urine in bed. A yellow flower growing in the grass.

PI'SSBURNT, *adj.* of a brownish colour as if stained by urine.

PISTA'CHIO, *S.* (*pistachia*, Span. *pistachi*, Ital. *pistache*, Fr.) a dry fruit, of an oblong figure, pointed at each end, with a double shell, containing a kernel of a green colour.

PI'STE, *S.* (Fr.) the track made by a horseman in the ground he goes over.

PI'STOL, *S.* (*pistole*, *pistolet*, Fr.) a small hand gun.

To **PI'STOL**, *v. a.* to shoot with a pistol.

PI'STOLE, *S.* (Fr.) a gold coin struck in Spain and Italy, generally valued at about sixteen shillings and sixpence sterling.

PI'STON,

PI'STON, S. (Fr.) that part of a pump or syringe on which the sucker is fixed.

PIT, S. (*pit*, *pitt*, Sax. *putte*, Belg. *puzza*, *pyt*, old Teut. *puteus*, Lat.) a hole in the ground. The grave. The ground on which cocks fight. The middle and lower part of a theatre, fronting the stage. Any hollow of the body, from *pis*, old Fr. Hence the arm-pit. A dent made by the finger, or caused by the small-pox.

To **PIT**, *v. a.* to sink into hollows.

PITAPAT, S. (perhaps from *pas a pas*, Fr. step by step, or *patte, patte*, Fr.) a fluttering motion or palpitation, applied to the heart. A light quick step.

PITCH, S. (*pic*, Sax. *pix*, Lat.) a black gummy juice, drawn, and inspissated by fire from the pine-tree. Any degree of height, from *pitts*, Fr. the highest rise. Degree, rate, size.

To **PITCH**, *v. a.* (*apicciare*, Ital.) to fix upon. To order regularly. To throw headlong. To smear with pitch. To darken. To pave. Neuterly, to light or drop from a high place. To fall headlong. To fix a choice or tent.

PITCHER, S. (*pecher*, Scot.) an earthen vessel or water-pot. An instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

PITCHFORK, S. a fork by which corn or hay is thrown into waggons.

PITCHINESS, S. blackness. The quality of resembling pitch.

PITCHY, *adj.* smeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch. Black; dark, dismal.

PIT-COAL, S. coal dug out of pits.

PIT'EOUS, *adj.* (*pity*) sorrowful; exciting pity: Tender; compassionate: Wretched. Paltry.

PITMAN, S. one that works in the pit in sawing timber.

PITSAW, S. a saw used by two men, one of which is in a pit.

PITEOUSLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to cause pity.

PITEOUSNESS, S. the quality of exciting or expressing pity.

PITFALL, S. a pit dug and covered, into which a person falls unexpectedly.

PITH, S. (*pitte*, Belg.) the soft part in the midst of wood. Marrow. Strength. Force. Energy. Weight. Moment. The quintessence or chief part.

PITHILY, *adv.* with force or energy.

PITHINESS, S. force or energy.

PITHLESS, *adj.* without pith; force, or energy.

PITHY, *adj.* consisting of pith, applied to wood; strong or energetic applied to style.

PITIABLE, *adj.* (*pitayable*, Fr.) deserving pity.

PITIFUL, *adj.* moving compassion; compassionate; paltry; contemptible. The last sense is most in use.

PITIFULLY, *adv.* in a mournful, compassionate, or contemptible manner.

PITIFULNESS, S. mercy, or compassion. Despicableness.

PITILESSLY, *adv.* without pity or mercy.

PITILESSNESS, S. want of compassion.

PITILESS, *adj.* wanting pity or compassion.

PITTANCE, S. (*pittance*, Fr. *pietantia*, Ital.) an allowance of meat in a monastery. A small portion.

PITY, S. (*pitié*, Fr. *pieta*, Ital.) the quality of feeling or compassionating the pains and distresses of another. A ground or object of pity.

To **PITY**, *v. a.* to sympathize, or feel the misfortunes of another.

PIVOT, S. (Fr.) a pin on which any thing turns.

PIX, S. (*pixis*, Lat.) a chest in which the consecrated host is kept in churches. A chest wherein pieces of every coin are deposited for trial by assay-masters.

PLA'CABLE, *adj.* (*placabilis*, Lat.) willing or possible to be appeased.

PLACABILITY, **PLA'CABLENESS**, S. the quality of being willing, or easy to be appeased.

PLACARD, **PLACART**, S. (*plakaert*, Belg. *placard*, Fr.) a declaration or manifesto.

PLA'CE, S. (Fr. *piazzo*, Ital. *platea*, Lat.) that part of immoveable space which any body possesses. The relation of distance between any thing, and any two or more points, considered as keeping the same distance one with another. A seat or residence. A passage in a book. Existence, or state of operating. Rank. Prudence. An office or public employment. Room. Ground. A kind of area surrounded with houses, sometimes called a court.

To **PLA'CE**, *v. a.* to put into any place, rank, or condition. To fix, or establish. To put out at interest, applied to money.

PLA'CID, *adj.* (*placidus*, Lat.) gentle, quiet: Kind, mild.

PLA'CIDLY, *adv.* in a gentle, kind, or mild manner.

PLA'CIT, S. (*placitum*, Lat.) a decree.

PLA'CKET, or **PLA'QUET**, S. a petticoat.

PLA'GIARISM, S. (from *plagiary*) theft, or the act of stealing the thoughts of, or works of an author, without owning it.

PLA'GIARY, S. one who makes use of the thoughts of an author as if they were his own.

PLA'GUE, S. (*plaghe*, Belg. *plage*, Tent. *plager*, Dan. *plaga*, Lat. *πληγη*, *plege*, Gr.) a mortal and contagious disease. A state of misery. Any thing eminently troublesome.

To **PLA'GUE**, *v. a.* to infect with a mortal disease. To vex, torment or tease.

PLA'GUILY, *adv.* in such a manner as to torment or vex much. A low word.

PLA'GUY, S. vexatious or troublesome. A low word.

PLA'ICE, S. (*plate*, Belg.) a flat fish.

PLA'ID, S. (Scot. *plat*, Russ. *plash*, Slav. *plash*, Boh. *plashy*, Dalm. *plaffz*, Pol. a short cloak) a striped or variegated cloth: An outer loose weed formerly worn by the highlanders in Scotland, but forbidden by act of parliament.

PLA'IN, *adj.* (*planus*, Lat.) smooth; level; free from ruggedness. Void of ornament. Artless. Unlearned. Open. Mere. Evident, clear, applied to truths. Not varied by art, applied to music.

PLA'IN, *adv.* easily discovered. Distinctly, articulately, applied to pronunciation. In a simple, open, rough, but sincere manner.

PLA'IN, S. level ground. A field of battle.

To **PLA'IN**, *v. a.* to make smooth or level. Neuterly, to bewail, *plains*, *plandre*, Fr.

PLA'INDEALING, *adj.* acting without artifice.

PLA'INDEALING, S. conduct free from artifice.

PLA'INLY, *adv.* levelly; flatly; without ornament, gloss, or artifice. Evidently; clearly.

PLA'INNESS, S. the quality of being smooth or level. The quality of being free from ornament, deceit, fraud, or obscurity.

PLA'INT, S. (*plainte*, Fr.) an open expression of sorrow or grief. A complaint.

PLA'INTIFF, S. (*plaintif*, Fr.) one that commences a suit against another.

PLA'INTIFF, *adj.* complaining. "Plaintiff of a wound."

PRIOR. Not in use.

PLA'INTIVE, *adj.* expressive, sorrow, or complaint.

PLA'INWORK, S. needle-work without any embroidery.

PLA'IT, S. (corrupted from *plight* or *plyght*, of *ply*, to fold) a fold or double.

To **PLA'IT**, *v. a.* to fold or double. To weave or braid, applied to hair.

PLA'N, S. (Fr.) a scheme, form or model. A plot of any building or form of any thing, laid down on paper.

PLA'NCHED, *adj.* (from *planche*, Fr.) made of boards. "A planched gate." SHAK.

PLA'NCHE, S. (Fr.) a board or plank.

PLA'NE, S. (*planus*, Lat. *Plain* is used in popular language, and *plane* in geometry) a level surface. An instrument used in smoothing or levelling the surface of boards. A tree, from *platanus*, Lat. *plane*, *platane*, Fr.

To **PLA'NE**, *v. a.* (*planer*, Fr.) to make level. To smooth with a plane.

PLA'NET, S. (*planeta*, Lat. *planette*, Fr. from *πλανω*, *planao*, Gr. to wander) a star, which changes its situation in the heavens and revolves round an orbit.

PLA'NETARY, *adj.* (*planetaire*, Fr.) of the nature of a planet. Belonging to, or under the dominion of, a planet.

PLA'NETSTRUCK, *adj.* blasted. Lunatic.

PLANIFO'LIUS, *adj.* (*planus*, and *folium*, Lat.) in botany, having plain leaves, set together in circular rows round a center.

To **PLA'NISH**, *v. a.* to beat, leave, or smooth by a hammer.

PLA'NISHER, S. one who beats plate smooth, or raises it in various forms by means of a hammer.

PLA'NISHERE, S. (*planus*, Lat. and *sphere*) a sphere projected on a plane.

PLA'NK, S. (*planche*, Fr.) a thick, long, and strong board.

To **PLA'NK**, *v. a.* to cover with plank.

PLA'NT, S. (Fr. *planta*, Lat.) an organical body, destitute of sense, produced by the earth, to which it adheres by its roots, and receives nurture from it. A sappling.

To **PLA'NT**, *v. a.* to set in the earth in order to grow. To place or fit. To settle a country. To direct properly, applied to cannon.

PLA'NTAGE, S. an herb.

PLA'NTAIN, S. (Fr.) an herb. A tree in the W. Indies.

PLAN-

PLANTATION, S. the act or practice of planting. A place planted. A colony. Introduction or establishment.

PLANTER, S. one that sets or cultivates any vegetable. One that spreads or introduces a doctrine or religion.

PLASH, S. (*plafche*, Belg. *platze*, Dan.) a puddle or small piece of standing water. Wet occasioned by dashing water in walking, or by some accident.

To PLASH, S. to interweave branches. To wet by dashing water.

PLASTER, S. (*plastre*, Fr.) a substance made of water and lime, &c. with which walls are covered. A glutinous salve, from *emplastrum*, Lat. formerly written in English *emplaster*.

To PLASTER, v. a. (*plastrer*, Fr.) to cover with plaster. To cover as if with plaster. To cover with some glutinous substance or emplaster.

PLASTIC, adj. (*πλαστικός*, *plastikos*, Gr.) having the power of giving form to.

PLASTRON, S. (Fr.) a piece of leather stuffed, used by persons to receive the thrusts made in learning to fence.

To PLAT, v. a. to weave.

PLAT, S. (properly *plot*, from *plat*, Sax.) a small piece of ground.

PLATE, S. (Belg.) a piece of metal beat out into breadth. Wrought silver. A small shallow vessel on which meat is eaten, from *plat*, Fr. *piatta*, Ital.

To PLATE, v. a. to cover with plates. To beat into thin pieces.

PLATEN, S. among printers, the flat part of a press which makes the impression.

PLATFORM, S. (*plat*, Fr. and *form*) the sketch of any thing delineated on an horizontal or plain surface. A place laid out after a model. The level place before a fortification. A scheme or plan.

PLATOON, S. (a corruption of *peloton*, Fr.) a small square body of forty or fifty musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow square.

PLATTER, S. a large dish of wooden or earthen ware.

PLAUDIT, PLAUDITE, S. (from *plaudite*, Lat. a demand of applause made by a player, when he left the stage) applause. A shout.

PLAUSIBILITY, S. (*plausibilité*, Fr.) appearance of right, though not so.

PLAUSIBLE, adj. (Fr. *plausibilis*, Lat.) such as gains approbation from its appearing true or right, when it really is not so.

PLAUSIBLENESS, S. the quality of appearing true or right, when it is not so.

PLAUSIBLY, adv. in such a manner as to appear right when not so.

PLAUSIVE, adj. (*plausus*, Lat.) applauding. Plausible. Not in use.

To PLAY, v. n. (*plegan*, Sax.) to exercise one's self in sports, pleasures, or pastimes. To toy. To be dismissed from work. To deceive by an assumed character, used with *upon*. To game. To operate or act, applied to any thing in motion. To move wantonly. To act a part in a drama. To act or assume any character. Actively, to put in action or motion. To personate or perform any character on the stage or in life.

PLAY, S. dismissal from work. Amusement. A dramatic performance in which characters are introduced and personated. Game. Action. The act of touching or founding a musical instrument. Room for motion. A state of agitation or motion. Liberty of acting.

PLAYBOOK, S. a book containing dramatic compositions.

PLAYDAY, S. a day in which work is abstained from.

PLAYER, S. one that performs any character on the stage. One engaged in gaming.

PLAYFELLOW, S. a companion in any sport or amusement.

PLAYFUL, adj. fond of sport or diversion.

PLAYTHING, S. a toy or thing to play with.

PLAYWRIGHT, S. a writer of plays.

PLEA, S. (*plaid*, old Fr.) the act or form of pleading. Any thing urged in defence, excuse, or vindication.

To PLEACH, v. a. (*pleffer*, Fr.) to bend or interweave. "With *pleacht* arms." SHAK. Obsolete.

To PLEAD, v. n. (*plaidier*, Fr.) to argue before a court of justice. To speak for or against. Actively, to defend, to allege in favour or argument.

PLEASANCE, S. (*plaisance*, Fr.) gaiety or merriment.

PLEASANT, adj. (*plaisant*, Fr.) giving delight. Grateful to the senses. Good-humoured. Gay, or lively. Trifling, or more apt to make a person smile than produce conviction.

PLEASANTLY, adv. in such a manner as to give delight. In good humour. Lightly, or ludicrously.

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PLEASANTNESS, S. the quality which excites delight, gaiety or pleasure.

PLEASANTRY, S. gaiety. A sprightly expression; lively talk.

To PLEASE, v. a. (*plaire*, Fr. *placeo*, Lat.) to delight, gratify, humour, satisfy, or content. To be pleased, is used to imply, to like or consent. To be pleased with, to appear highly; to favour. Neuterly, to give delight or pleasure. To gain approbation. To like or chuse.

PLEASINGLY, adv. in such a manner as to give satisfaction or delight.

PLEASURABLE, adj. (*pleasure*) affording great delight.

PLEASURE, S. (*plaisir*, Fr.) the delight which arises in the mind from contemplation or enjoyment of something agreeable. Gratification of the passions or senses. Approbation. The dictate of the will; choice.

To PLEASE, v. a. to please or gratify. Though supported by authorities, thought by Johnson an inelegant word.

PLEBEIAN, S. (*plebeien*, Fr. *plebeius*, Lat.) one of the common or lower people.

PLEBEIAN, adj. consisting of mean people. Vulgar; low.

PLEDGE, S. (*piege*, Fr. *pieggeo*, Ital.) any thing given by way of security.

To PLEDGE, v. a. to give as a security. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

PLEDGET, S. (*plagghe*, Belg.) a small mass of lint, used for wounds.

PLENARILY, adv. (from *plenary*) in a full or complete manner.

PLENARY, adj. (*plenus*, Lat.) full or complete.

PLENIPOTENT, adj. (*plenipotens*, Lat.) invested with full power.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, S. a person invested with discretionary or full power.

PLENIST, S. (*plenus*, Lat.) one that denies a vacuum, or holds that all space is occupied by matter.

PLENITUDE, S. (*plenitudo*, Lat.) fullness, opposed to emptiness. Repletion. Abundance, or excess. Completeness.

PLENTEOUS, adj. abounding; copious; in large quantities. Fruitful.

PLENTEOUSNESS, S. fruitfulness. The quality of abounding.

PLENTIFUL, adj. copious; abounding; in large quantities. Fruitful.

PLENTIFULLY, adv. in a large, copious, or abundant manner.

PLENTIFULNESS, S. the state of being in great quantities.

PLENTY, S. abundance. A quantity more than enough. Fruitfulness. A state in which every want may be supplied. Used sometimes barbarously instead of *plentiful*.

PLEONASM, S. (*pleonasmie*, Fr. *pleonasmus*, Lat.) in rhetoric, a figure in which more words are used than are necessary.

PLETHORA, S. (Gr.) a state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is generable to a natural state or health.

PLETHORY, S. fulness of the vessels.

PLEURISY, S. (*pleurisie*, Fr.) an inflammation of the pleura.

PLEURITIC, PLEURITICAL, adj. diseased with a pleurisy.

PLIABLE, adj. (Fr. from *plier*, Fr. to bend) easy to be bent, or prevailed upon.

PLIANCY, S. the quality of being easily bent.

PLIANT, S. (Fr.) bending. Easy to take form. Compliant or easily persuaded.

PLIERS, S. (from *ply*) an instrument by which any thing is held in order to bend it.

To PLIGHT, v. a. (*plicben*, Belg.) to pledge or give as a security. To braid or weave, from *plico*, Lat. whence to *ply* or bend, and *plight*, *pleight*, or *plait*, a fold.

PLIGHT, S. (derived by Skinner from *plicht*, Belg. office; or *plechten*, Belg. to pledge. But as Junius observes, it seems rather to be derived from *plibt*, Sax. distress or pressing danger, it being generally used in a bad sense) a condition or state. Good case. A pledge.

PLINTH, S. (*πλινθίς*, *plinthis*, Gr.) in architecture, the square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar.

To PLOD, v. a. (*plueghen*, Belg. to labour) to toil, or labour hard. To study closely and in a dull manner.

PLODDER, S. a dull, heavy and laborious man or student.

7 T

PLO'T, *S.* (*plot*, Sax. Slav. Pol. Boh. and Dalm. *plotno*, Boh. *pletb*, Brit.) a small extent of ground. A plantation. A form or plan. A conspiracy, or secret design formed against another. The intrigue of a play. A stratagem. Contrivance.

To **PLO'T**, *v. a.* to form schemes against another. To contrive. Actively, to plan. To describe or delineate the form of a building or a piece of ground.

PLO'VER, *S.* (*pluvier*, Fr. *pluvialis*, Lat.) a kind of bird, called a lapwing.

PLOU'GH, *S.* (*plog*, Sax. and Dan. *ploegh*, Belg. *plug*, Teut. *plowga*, Russ. *plug*, Slav. Dalm. Boh. Pol. Carn.) an instrument used in husbandry, to cut furrows in the ground to receive the seed. A kind of plane.

To **PLOU'GH**, *v. n.* to turn up the ground. Actively, to turn up the ground in furrows by a plough. To cut or divide, applied to navigation. To tear in furrows.

PLOU'GH-MONDAY, *S.* the monday next after twelfth-day.

PLOU'GH-SHARE, *S.* that part of a plough which is perpendicular to the coulter.

To **PLU'CK**, *v. a.* (*pluccian*, Sax. *plecken*, Belg. *plucken*, Teut.) to pull with nimbleness and force. To strip off feathers, applied to fowls. To *pluck up a heart or spirit*, signifies to assume courage.

PLU'CK, *S.* a quick and forcible pull. The heart, liver and lights of an animal, from *pluca*, Pol. *pluxhe*, Slav. *pluchya*, Dalm. *plyce*, Dalm. *plughke*, Erse. the lungs. Johnson's doubt whether the English was derived from the Erse, or that from the English, is by the other words adduced by us, easily cleared up.

PLU'G, *S.* (*plugg*, Swed. *pluggbe*, Belg.) a stopple, or any thing driven by force into another body.

To **PLU'G**, *v. a.* to stop with a plug.

PLU'M, *S.* (*plum*, *plyme*, *plumbleda*, Sax. *blumm*, *blome*, Dan. sometimes written *plumb*, and, if derived from *plumbleda*, not improperly, though censured by Johnson) it has a bell-shaped empalement of one leaf cut into five points, five large roundish petals, and from twenty to thirty stamina. Its germen is roundish, supporting a slender style crowned by an orbicular stigma, and afterwards turns into a roundish fruit whose skin is covered with a fine dust or bloom, and includes a stone. The species are 33. A raisin or grape dried. In city cant, the sum of 100,000 pounds.

PLU'MAGE, *S.* (Fr.) feathers.

PLUMB, *S.* (*plomb*, Fr. *plumbum*, Lat.) a plummet or piece of lead let down at the end of a line.

PLU'MB, *adj.* strait down; perpendicularly to the horizon.

To **PLU'MB**, *v. a.* to sound or search by a line with a weight at its end. To regulate or measure any work by a line or weight at its end.

PLU'MBER, *S.* (*plombier*, Lat.) one who manufactures or works upon lead.

PLU'M-CAKE, *S.* a cake that has raisins in it.

PLU'ME, *S.* (Fr. *pluma*, Lat.) the feather of a bird. A set of feathers worn as an ornament. Figuratively, pride. A token of honour or prize. In botany, that part of the seed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk.

To **PLU'ME**, *v. a.* to pick, cleanse, and adjust the feathers. To strip off feathers, from *plumer*, Fr. Figuratively, to strip or plunder. To place as a plume. To adorn with a plume. To pride one's self in any thing.

PLU'ME-ALLUM, *S.* (*alumen plumosum*, Lat.) a kind of asbestos.

PLU'MIPEDE, *S.* (*pluma* and *pes*, Lat.) a fowl that has feathers on its feet.

PLU'MMET, *S.* (from *plumb*) a weight of lead on a string by which depths are measured, and straitness or perpendicularity is determined. Any weight. A kind of pencil made of common lead, used in drawing lines in writing-books.

PLU'MOUS, *adj.* (*plumeux*, Fr. *plumosus*, Lat.) feathery; resembling feathers.

PLU'MP, *adj.* (Skinner derives it from *pommele*, Fr. round and full like an apple; but, as Johnson hints, it may be derived from *plumb*, a person who is lusty being consequently heavy) sleek; full of flesh. Fat.

PLU'MP, *S.* a cluster; several joined in one mass.

To **PLU'MP**, *v. a.* to fatten, swell, or make large. Neuterly, to be swollen or fat. To fall like lead or a stone into water, formed either from *plumbus*, Lat. lead, or from the sound.

PLU'MPER, *S.* something held in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.

PLU'MPNESS, *S.* the state of being fleshy, fat, or in good case.

PLU'MY, *adj.* (*pluma*, Lat.) covered with feathers.

To **PLU'NDER**, *v. a.* (*plunderen*, Belg. *plundern*, Teut. *plynderer*, Dan.) to deprive a person of his property, either as an enemy at war, or as a thief.

PLU'NDER, *S.* spoils gotten from an enemy, in war.

PLU'NDERER, *S.* one that takes away the property of another as an enemy in war, or as a thief.

To **PLU'NGE**, *v. a.* (*plonger*, Fr.) to force suddenly under water or in any liquor. To put suddenly into a different state. Neuterly, to dive or sink suddenly under water. To fall or rush into any hazard or distress.

PLU'NGE, *S.* the act of forcing, or sinking, under water. A difficulty. A strait, or distress.

PLU'NGEON, *S.* a sea bird.

PLU'NKET, *S.* a kind of blue colour.

PLU'RAL, *adj.* (*pluralis*, Lat.) implying more than one. In grammar, a variation of a noun, by which it signifies in English and modern languages more than one.

PLURA'LIST, *S.* (*pluraliste*, Fr.) one that holds more than one ecclesiastical benefice with cure of souls.

PLU'RALITY, *S.* (*pluralité*, Fr.) the state of being or having a great number. A number more than one. More than one ecclesiastical living. The greater number. A majority.

PLU'SH, *S.* (*peluche*, Fr.) a kind of shaggy cloth or silk.

PLU'SHER, *S.* a sea fish, resembling a dog fish, which preys upon pilchards.

To **PLY'**, *v. a.* (*plien*, old Belg. to work at any thing) to work on any thing with diligence and assiduity. To employ with diligence. To practice diligently. To solicit importunately. Neuterly, to work or proffer service. To bend, from *plier*, Fr.

PLY', *S.* a bent, turn, form, cast, or bias. A plait, or fold.

PNEUMA'TIC, **PNEUMA'TICAL**, *adj.* (from *πνευμα*, *pneuma*, Gr.) moved by the wind: Belonging to the wind.

PNEUMA'TICS, *S.* a branch of mechanics, which comprehends the doctrine or laws according to which air is condensed, rarified or gravitated. In the schools, the doctrine of spirits.

To **PO'ACH**, *v. a.* (*œufs pochez*, Fr.) to boil slightly, or in the shell. To stab, kill, or pierce, from *poche*, Fr. a pocket. Neuterly, to steal or kill game. To be damp; a cant word.

PO'ACHER, *S.* one who steals game.

PO'CK, *S.* (*pocca*, Sax.) a pustule raised by the small-pox.

PO'CKET, *S.* (*pocca*, *pochcha*, *poha*, Sax. *poke*, *pockfack*, Belg. *pochte*, *pochet*, Fr.) a small bag sowed to, or worn on, the inside of cloaths.

To **PO'CKET**, *v. a.* (*pocheter*, Fr.) to put in the pocket. To *pocket up*, is to connive at; to do any thing clandestinely.

PO'CKET-BOOK, *S.* a book carried in the pocket, and used in taking minutes or memorandums.

PO'CK-HOLE, *S.* a pit or scar made by the small-pox.

PO'CKINESS, *S.* the quality of being affected with the pox.

PO'CKY, *adj.* affected with the pox.

PO'D, *S.* (*bod*, *bæde*, Belg. a little house) the capsule or case of seeds.

PO'DGE, *S.* a puddle.

PO'EM, *S.* (*poeme*, Fr. *poema*, Lat.) the work or composition of a poet.

PO'ESY, *S.* (*poesie*, Fr. *poesis*, Lat.) the art of writing in verse. A short conceit engraved on a ring.

PO'ET, *S.* (*poete*, Fr. *poeta*, Lat.) an authour who invents or composes in verse.

POETA'STER, *S.* (Lat.) an ignorant pretender to poetry.

PO'ETESS, *S.* a woman who composes or writes in verse.

POE'TIC, **POE'TICAL**, *adj.* (*poetique*, Fr.) expressed in verse; having all the harmony of numbers and fertility of invention that constitute a poem.

POE'TICALLY, *adv.* with all the harmony of numbers and fertility of invention that constitute a poem or poet.

To **PO'ETIZE**, *v. n.* (*poetiser*, Fr.) to write like a poet.

PO'ETRESS, *S.* (*poetris*, Lat.) a woman who writes verse.

PO'ETRY, *S.* (*ποιητια*, *poietria*, Gr.) the art of composing pieces in verse. Pieces in verse.

PO'IGNANCY, *S.* (from *poignant*) a sharpness. The power of raising a biting sensation in the palate. Asperity, or the power of irritating, applied to writings.

PO'IGNANT, *adj.* (Fr.) sharp, applied to taste. Severe or painful. Satirical; keen, applied to writings.

POINT, *S.* (pronounced *pint*; *point*, *pointet*, Fr. from *punctum*, Lat.) the sharp end of any instrument. A string with a tag at the end. An headland or promontory. The sting

ting of an epigram. An indivisible part of space. A quantity that has no parts. A moment, applied to time. A part required of time or space; a critical moment. Degree or state. One of the degrees into which the horizon or mariner's compass is divided. A particular place to which any thing is directed. Respect or regard. An aim, or the act of aiming or striking. The object of a person's wish or action. A particular instance or example. A single position or assertion. A note or tune. "A point of war." SHAK. *Point blank*, directly, alluding to an arrows being shot to the *point blank* or white mark. *Point de vue*, exactly, or in the point of view. A mark used to distinguish the divisions of a discourse.

To **POINT**, *v. a.* to forge or grind to a sharp end or point. To direct towards an object. To direct the eye or notice. To show by directing the finger towards the object. To direct towards a place, from *pointer*, Fr. To distinguish words or sentences by marks or stops. To show, applied to hounds.

POINTED, *part.* sharp at the end. Epigrammatical, or abounding in wit.

POINTTEL, *S.* any thing on a point.

POINTER, *S.* any thing used to show or direct with. A dog that discovers game to sportsmen.

POINTLESS, *adj.* blunt. Dull.

POISE, see **POIZE**.

POISON, *S.* (Fr.) in medicine, an animal, vegetable or mineral body, which destroys life though taken in small quantities. Venom.

To **POISON**, *v. a.* to kill with any mineral, animal, or vegetable substance. To corrupt or taint.

POISONOUS, *adj.* destructive, pernicious, or destroying life though taken in small quantities.

POITREL, *S.* (*poitrrel*, *poitrine*, Fr. *pettorale*, Ital. *peccorale*, Lat.) armour for the breast. A graving tool.

POIZE, *S.* (*poids*, Fr.) weight, force, or tending towards the center. Balance or the state of a balance in which both scales continue even. A regulating power.

To **POIZE**, *v. a.* (*peser*, Fr.) to balance or hold in equilibrium. To counter-balance. To oppress with weight, followed by *down*.

POKE, *S.* (see **POCKET**) a pocket or small bag.

To **POKE**, *v. a.* (*poka*, Swed) to feel in the dark. To search for any thing with a long instrument or pole.

POKER, *S.* an iron bar used to stir fires with.

POLAR, *adj.* (*polair*, Fr. *polaris*, Lat.) found near the pole. Lying near the pole.

POLARITY, *S.* tendency or direction towards the pole.

POLLE, *S.* (Fr. *palus*, Lat.) the extremity of the axis of the earth. A long staff, from *pale*, Sax. *pol*, *pau*, Fr. *palo*, Ital. and Span. *palus*, Lat. A tall piece of timber driven into the ground. A measure containing $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards. An instrument of measuring.

To **POLLE**, *v. a.* to furnish with poles.

POLLE-AXE, *S.* an axe fixed to a long pole.

POLLE-CAT, *S.* (or *polish cat*, so called, from their abounding in Poland) a kind of wild cat remarkable for stinking.

POLEMIC, **POLEMICAL**, *adj.* (*πολεμικος*, *polemikos*, Gr.) controversial; relating to dispute.

POLEMIC, *S.* a disputant.

POLLE-STAR, *S.* a star near the pole by which mariners compute their N. Latitude. Figuratively, any guide or direction.

POLICE, *S.* (Fr.) the regulation or government of a city or country, as far as it respects the inhabitants.

POLICED, *adj.* regulated or formed into a society.

POLICY, *S.* (*πολιτια*, *politica*, Gr. *politia*, Lat.) the art of government, as it respects foreign powers. Prudence in the management of affairs. A stratagem. A warrant for money in the public funds. An instrument or paper signed by any single person or company to indemnify from losses by sea or fire.

To **POLISH**, *v. a.* (*polio*, Lat. *polir*, Fr.) to smooth by rubbing. To make elegant or well behaved, applied to manners. To make perfect, complete, or elegant.

POLISH, *S.* a gloss made by rubbing. Elegance, applied to manners.

POLISHER, *S.* the person or instrument that makes smooth or gives a gloss.

POLITE, *adj.* (*politus*, Lat.) glossy; smooth; elegant of manners; used most in the last sense.

POLITELY, *adv.* in an elegant or well-bred manner.

POLITENESS, *S.* the quality of behaving with elegant complaisance.

POLITIC, *adj.* (*πολιτικος*, *politikos*, Gr.) civil; in this sense *political* is generally used, excepting when we say the

body politic. Prudent, artful, cunning. Skilled in the interest of various states.

POLITICAL, *adj.* (*πολιτικος*, *politikos*, Gr.) relating to the public administration of affairs; cunning.

POLITICIAN, *S.* (*politicien*, Gr.) one skilled in government, or in the interest of the various states of the world. One of artifice or deep contrivance.

POLITICS, *S.* (*politique*, Fr.) the art of governing and well-regulating states.

POLITY, *S.* (*πολιτια*, *politica*, Gr.) a form of government; a civil institution.

POLL, *S.* (*poleah*, Perf. the back of the head or scull, *polle*, *pol*, Belg. The top, from *πολος*, *polos*, Gr. the top of the head) the head; the back part of the head. A list of persons or heads. A fish generally called a chub or chevin.

To **POLL**, *v. n.* to lop the top of trees. To pull off hair from the head; to clip short. To mow or crop. To plunder. To take a list or register of persons. To enter one's name in a list or register, at an election, as a voter.

POLLARD, *S.* a tree lopped. A clipped coin. The chub-fish.

POLLEN, *S.* fine powder or meal on flowers. A kind of fine bran.

POLLER, *S.* a plunderer. One that enters his name as a voter at an election.

POLL-EVIL, *S.* a large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume in a horse's poll, or nape of the neck between the ears near the mane.

To **POLLUTE**, *v. a.* (*pollutus*, from *polluo*, Lat.) to render unclean in a religious sense. To defile. To taint with guilt. To corrupt by some bad mixture.

POLLUTION, *S.* the act of profaning any holy thing or place, by some indecency. The state of being defiled.

POLTRO'N, *S.* (by Saumaise, derived from *pollice-truncato*, Lat. the thumb cut off, a practice formerly among cowards to prevent their serving in the army; by Menage, from *poltro*, Ital. a bed; cowards feigning themselves sick, a-bed, in times of danger; and by others from *poletro*, or *poltra*, a young unbroken horse) a person who is afraid of danger. A coward.

POLY, *S.* (*polium*, Lar.) an herb.

POLY, from *πολυ*, *polu*, Gr. a prefix often found in compound words, signifies many.

POLYGAMIST, *S.* (from *polygamy*) one who has more than one wife at once.

POLYGAMY, *S.* (from *πολυ πολυ*, Gr. many, and *γαμος*, *gamos*, Gr. marriage) the state of having more wives than one at once.

POLYPE'TALOUS, *adj.* (*πολυ πολυ*, Gr. and *πεταλον* *petalon*) having many petals or flower leaves.

POLYPOUS, *adj.* (from *polypus*, Lat.) of the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots.

POLYPUS, *S.* (from *πολυς πολυς*, Gr. and *πους πους*, Gr.) any thing with many roots or feet. In medicine, a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. A swelling in the nostrils. In natural history, an animal with many feet, approaching very near to a vegetable, which when cut into pieces by growth supplies every part with those members it wants to make it a complete animal.

POLYSY'LLABIC, **POLYSY'LLABICAL**, *adj.* (from *polysyllable*) having many syllables.

POLYSY'LLABLE, *S.* (*πολυς πολυς*, Gr. and *συλλαβη*, *sul-labe*, Gr.) a word consisting of many syllables.

POLYSY'NDETON, *S.* (Gr.) in rhetoric, a figure by which a copulative is often repeated.

POLYTHEISM, *S.* (*πολυς πολυς*, Gr. *θεος*, *theos*, Gr.) the belief of many gods.

POMACE, *S.* (*pomaceum*, Lat.) the dross of cyder-pressings.

POMADE, *S.* (Fr. *pomada*, Ital.) a fragrant ointment.

POMANDER, *S.* (*pomme d'ambre*, Fr.) a sweet ball. A perfumed ball, or powder.

POMATUM, *S.* (Lat. from *pomum*, Lat. an apple) an ointment, so called from its formerly having apples as one of its ingredients.

POMEGRANATE, *S.* (*pomum granatum*, Lat.) a fruit so called from the grains or seeds with which it abounds.

POMEROY, **POMEROYAL**, *S.* (Fr.) an apple.

POMIFEROUS, *adj.* (*pomifer*, Lat.) in botany, applied to such plants, as bear a large fruit covered with a thick, hard rind.

POMMEL, *S.* (*pomean*, Fr. *pomo*, Ital. whence *appel van te*, *swaerd*, Belg. the apple or head of the sword) a round ball or knob. The knob that ballances the blade of a sword. The protuberant part of the saddle before.

To **POMMEL**, *v. a.* (from *pommeler*, Fr. to variegate) to beat with any thing thick and bulky. To beat black and blue. To punch.

POMP, S. (*pompe*, Fr. *pompa*, Lat.) splendour attending persons in high life : Grandeur. A splendid and ostentatious procession.

POMPHOLYX, S. a white, light, and friable substance found in crusts on the domes of furnaces, and the covers of crucibles in which brads is made.

POMPION, S. (*pompon*, Fr.) a pumpkin.

POMPON, **POMPOON**, S. (Fr.) an ornament worn by ladies in the fore part of their hair.

POMPOUS, *adj.* (*pompeux*, Fr.) grand; showy; splendid.

POND, S. (formerly written *pand*, i. e. a pan, from *pyn-dun*, Sax. to inclose) a small collection of standing water.

To **PONDER**, *v. a.* (*pondero*, Lat.) to weigh in the mind; to consider. Neuterly, to think or muse.

PONDEROSITY, S. (from *ponderous*) weight. The quality of being heavy.

PONDEROUS, *adj.* (*ponderosus*, Lat. from *pondus*, Lat. a weight) heavy, weighing much. Of importance or moment. Forcible or vehement.

PONDEROUSNESS, S. the quality of weighing much.

PONENT, *adj.* (*ponens*, Lat.) laying, affwaging or western, opposed by Milton to *Levant* winds, which cause furies or tempests.

PONIARD, S. (*poignard*, Fr. *pugio*, Lat.) a dagger or short sword.

To **PONIARD**, *v. a.* to stab with a poniard.

PONTIFF, S. (*pontife*, Fr. *pontifex*, Lat.) a high priest or pope.

PONTIFICAL, *adj.* belonging to the high priest. Belonging to the pope. Bridge-building, from *pons*, Lat. a bridge, and *facio*, Lat. to make. "By wondrous art—" "*pontifical*." *Par. Lost*. Peculiar to Milton in the last sense, and perhaps intended as a satirical pun against popery.

PONTIFICATE, S. (*pontificat*, Fr. *pontificus*, Lat.) the office and dignity of a pope.

PONTLEVIS, S. a disorderly resisting action of a horse, in which he rears up several times running, and rises up so on his hind legs, as to be in danger of falling backwards.

PONTON, **PONTOON**, S. (Fr.) a floating bridge, made of two boats, placed at a distance from each other, planked over, together with the interval between them, with rails on the sides, and used in passing both horses and cannon, &c. over a river. The boats used in making a floating bridge.

PONY, S. (perhaps from *pony*, or *paisne*, Fr.) a small horse.

POOL, S. (*pul*, Sax. *pawl*, Brit. *poll*, Belg. *psul*, Teut. *palus*, Lat.) a lake, or large collection of deep and standing water. A reservoir of water supplied by springs and discharging the surplus by sluices.

POOP, S. (*poupe*, Fr. *puppis*, Lat.) the highest or uppermost part of a ship's hull or stern.

POOR, *adj.* (*puvre*, Fr. *povero*, Ital. *povre*, Span. *pau-per*, Lat.) in want of money or the necessities of life. Applied to value, of small worth, trifling. Mean, contemptible. Humble, or unimportant, applied to opinion. Mean, low, abject. A word of tenderness, implying a person or thing to be an object of pity and affection. Wretched. Unfit for any purpose. *The poor*, used collectively, the lowest order of a community, who have neither riches, interest, nor power. Barren or dry, applied to soil. Lean or starved, followed by *horse*. Without spirit, or strength, applied to liquours.

POORLY, *adv.* without money, interest, power or the necessities of life. With small success, strength, worth, or importance.

POOR-JOHN, S. a kind of fish.

POORNESS, S. want of money, power, interest, dignity, or the necessities of life. Want of fruitfulness, applied to soil.

POOR-SPIRITED, *adj.* mean or cowardly.

POOR-SPIRITEDNESS, S. the quality of bearing with affronts through fear or cowardice.

POP, S. (*poppy/ma*, Lat. formed from the sound) a small smart and quick sound.

To **POP**, *v. n.* to make a small, and quick sound. To move or enter with a quick, sudden, and unexpected motion. Actively, to put in or out suddenly, sily, or unexpectedly. To shift, or get ride of, used with *off*.

POPE, S. (*papa*, Lat.) the bishop of Rome, who claims sovereign power over all ecclesiastics and civil governors, as being the vicegerent of God; the immediate successor of St. Peter; endowed with infallibility, and invested with the keys of heaven and hell. A fish, likewise called a ruff, resembling a perch in shape, but never grows bigger than a gudgeon.

POPEDOM, S. (from *pope*, and *dom*, Sax. office or power) the office or dignity of a pope.

POPERY, S. the mode of worship in which the pope is acknowledged the head of the church.

POPESEYE, S. the gland in the middle of the thigh surrounded with fat; perhaps so called from its being as tender as the eye, and when pierced with any instrument attended with immediate death.

POPGUN, S. a gun made of a piece of wood bored through, which is charged with pellets of hemp or brown paper, and played with by children.

POPINJAY, S. (*papegay*, Belg. *papagayo*, Span) a parrot, or wood pecker. A trifling fop.

POTISH, *adj.* belonging to the pope or popery.

POPLAR, S. (*peuplier*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.) a tree.

POPPY, S. (*popig*, Sax. *papaver*, Lat.) a plant, with a red dish flower, which grows in the fields among corn.

POPULACE, S. (Fr.) the vulgar or lowest rank of people.

POPULACY, S. the common people. Seldom used.

POPULAR, *adj.* (*populaire*, Fr. *popularis*, Lat.) vulgar or of the lowest order, applied to rank. Suited to the capacity of the common people. Beloved by the people. Studious of the favour of the people.

POPULARITY, S. the quality of being beloved by the people.

To **POPULATE**, *v. n.* (*populus*, Lat.) to breed or increase people.

POPULATION, S. the state of a country, with respect to the number of its inhabitants.

POPULOSITY, S. the quality of abounding in people.

POPULOUS, *adj.* (*populosus*, Lat.) abounding in people; well inhabited.

POPULOUSNESS, S. the quality of abounding in people.

PORCELAIN, S. (Fr. supposed to be derived from *pour-cent annes*, Fr. for a hundred years, it having been imagined that the materials were matured under ground for that term of years) china or china ware; a composition of a middle nature between earth and glass. An herb.

PORCH, S. (*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Lat.) a roof supported by pillars before a door. A portico or covered walk.

PORCUPINE, S. (*porcespi*, or *epic*, Fr. *porcospino*, Ital.) an animal when full grown of the size of a cat; its neck is short and thick, its nose blunt, and nostrils very large in form like slits; its upper lip is cleft like that of a hare, and its whiskers are like those of a cat; its eyes are small, and its ears very like those of the human species; its legs are short, the hinder feet have five toes, and the forefeet only four; its tail is four or five inches long, beset with spines in an annular series; its body is covered with quills, which on the shoulders, sides, belly, and thighs are black, and on the back, hips, and loins, brown, variegated with black.

PORE, S. (F. *poros*, *poros*, Gr.) a passage or aperture in the skin; any narrow passage. The small interstices between the particles of matter which constitute bodies.

To **PORE**, *v. n.* (*poros*, *poros*, Gr. the optic nerve) to look at with great intenseness.

PORBLIND, *adj.* (commonly written *purblind*) near-sighted; short sighted.

PORINESS, S. the quality of abounding in pores.

PORK, S. (*porc*, Fr. *porcus*, Lat.) swine's flesh.

PORKER, S. a full grown hog. A pig.

PORKET, S. a young hog.

PORKLING, S. a young pig.

POROSITY, S. (from *porous*) the quality of having pores.

POROUS, *adj.* (*poroux*, Fr.) having small apertures or interstices between the particles.

POROUSNESS, S. the quality of having pores.

PORPHYRE, **PORPHYRY**, S. (*πορφυρα*, *porphura*, Gr. *porphyre*,) a kind of marble of a brown or red colour frequently interspersed with white spots.

PORPOISE, **PORPUS**, S. (*porc*, *poisson*, Fr.) the sea hog.

PORRET, S. (*porrum*, Lat. *por*, *porleac*, Sax.) a scallion.

PORRIDGE, S. (from *por*, *porleac*, Sax. *porrum*, Lat. a leek) broth or liquor made by boiling meat in water with leeks and other herbs.

PORRINGER, S. (from *porridge*) a vessel in which broth is eaten. Used for a head-dress in Shakespeare's time, from its resembling a porringer; in the same manner as a *trencher* or *trencher-cap*, is so called at Oxford, &c. from its resembling a *trencher*.

PORTR, S. (Fr. *portus*, Lat.) a harbour or safe station for ships. A gate, from *port*, Sax. *porte*, Fr. *porta*, Lat. an aperture in a ship through which the guns are put out. Carriage or behaviour. A kind of wine so called, from Oporto.

To **PORT**, *v. a.* (*porto*, Lat. *porter*, Fr.) to carry in form. **PORT-**

PO'RTABLE, *adj.* (*portabilis*, Lat.) such as may be carried; such as may be endured.

PO'RTAGE, *S.* (Fr.) the price of carriage. A port-hole.

PO'RTAL, *S.* (*portail*, Fr. *portella*, Ital.) a state. The arch under which a gate opens.

PORTCU'LLIS, **PORTCLU'SE**, *S.* (*porteculoisse*, Fr. from *portaculsa*, Lat.) a machine like a harrow, hung over the gate of a city, to let down to keep an enemy out.

TO PORTCU'LLIS, *v. a.* to bar or shut up.

PO'RTED, *adj.* (*porter*) borne in a certain regular or solemn manner.

TO PORTE'ND, *v. a.* (*portendo*, Lat.) to foreshow or betoken.

PORTE'NT, *S.* (*portentum*, Lat.) an omen or prodigy forshowing something ill.

PORTE'NTOUS, *adj.* (*portentosus*, Lat.) betokening something ill.

PO'RTER, *S.* (*portier*, Fr.) one that has the charge of a gate. One who carries burthens, from *porteur*, of *porter*, Fr. *porto*, Lat. to carry. A kind of liquor much used in London, so called because drank chiefly by porters, &c.

PO'RTERAGE, *S.* money paid or due to a porter for carrying.

PORTGRAVE, **PO'RTGREEVE**, *S.* (*porta*, Lat. a gate, and *grave*, Teut. a keeper) the keeper of a gate. Obsolete.

POR'TICO, *S.* (Ital. *porticus*, Lat.) a covered walk, whose roof is supported by pillars.

POR'TION, *S.* (Fr. *portio*, Lat.) a part; a part assigned a person. A dividend. A fortune given to a child, or paid at, before, or after marriage.

TO POR'TION, *v. a.* to divide among several. To endow with a fortune.

POR'TLINESS, *S.* dignity of mien or air.

POR'TLY, *adj.* of noble mien or air. Bulky.

PORTMA'NTEAU, *S.* (*portemanteau*, Fr.) a chest or kind of bag in which cloaths are carried.

POR'TOISE, *S.* in sea language, applied to a ship which rises with her yards struck down to the deck.

POR'TRAIT, *S.* (*pourtrait*, Fr.) a picture drawn from the life.

TO POR'TRAIT, *v. a.* (*peindre*, Fr.) to draw from the life. *Portracy* is most proper.

POR'TRAITURE, *S.* (Fr.) a picture or resemblance drawn from the life.

TO PORTRA'Y, *v. a.* (*pourtraire*, Fr.) to paint, or adorn with pictures.

PO'RTRESS, *S.* a female that has the charge of a door.

PO'RWIGLE, *S.* a tadpole or frog not perfectly shaped.

PO'RY, *adj.* (from *pore*) full of pores.

TO PO'SE, *v. a.* (*gepose*, Sax. heaviness or stupefaction) to perplex or confound with a difficulty.

PO'SER, *S.* one that puzzles with difficulties.

PO'SITED, *adj.* (*positus*, Lat.) placed.

POSITION, *S.* (Fr. *positio*, Lat.) the state of being placed. Situation. A principle laid down. In grammar, the state of being placed before two consonants or a double consonant.

PO'SITIVE, *adj.* (*positif*, Fr. *positivus*, Lat.) capable of being affirmed. Real; absolute. Direct, opposed to *implied*. Stubborn in opinion. Settled by arbitrary appointment. Having the power to enact laws. Certain.

PO'SITIVELY, *adv.* absolutely; affirmatively; certainly or without doubt. In strong terms.

PO'SITIVENESS, *S.* actualness. Confidence in opinion.

POSITIV'ITY, *S.* confidence; stubbornness in opinion. "Courage and *positivity*." WATTS. Censured by Johnson as a low word.

PO'SNET, *S.* (from *bassinet*, Fr.) a little basin or porringer.

PO'SSE, *S.* (Lat.) an armed power; from *posse comitatus*, Lat. the power of a shire.

TO POSSE'SS, *v. a.* (*posseffus*, Lat.) to enjoy. To have in one's power; to enjoy as a master. To seize. To make master of, used with *of*, but anciently having *with*. To fill with something fixed, followed by *with*; to affect.

POSSE'SSION, *S.* the state of having in one's hands or power. The thing enjoyed by a person.

POSSE'SSOR, *S.* (*posseffeur*, Fr. *posseffor*, Lat.) an owner, or proprietor; one that has any thing in his hands.

PO'SSET, *S.* (*posca*, Lat.) milk curdled with treacle, wine, or any acid.

TO PO'SSET, *v. a.* to turn or curdle milk with wine, treacle or acids.

POSSIB'ILITY, (*possibilit  *, Fr.) the quality of being to be done by the exertion of power.

PO'SSIBLE, *adj.* (Fr. *possibilis*, Lat.) having the power to be done. Not inconsistent with the nature of things.

PO'SSIBLY, *adv.* to be done by any power existing; perhaps; without absurdity.

PO'ST, *S.* (*poste*, Fr.) a hasty messenger; one employed in carrying letters. A quick and expeditious manner of travelling, from that in which *posts* perform their journeys; hence *to ride post*. A situation, or feat. A military station. Place, or office. A piece of timber set up erect; from *postis*, Lat.

TO PO'ST, *v. n.* (*poster*, Fr.) to travel with speed. Actively, to fix on a post in disgrace. To place or fix. In commerce to enter the articles on their proper sides and in every person's particular account in a journal or ledger.

PO'STAGE, *S.* money paid for the carriage of letters, or any thing conveyed by a post.

PO'ST-BOY, *S.* one that carries letters.

TO PO'STDATE, *v. a.* (*post*, Lat. after, and *date*) to date later or after the real time.

POSTDILU'VIAN, *adj.* (*post* and *diluvium*, Lat.) after the flood.

PO'STER, *S.* a courier; or one sent in haste.

POSTE'RIOUR, *adj.* (*posterior*, Fr. *posterior*, Lat.) happening or placed after; following. Backwards. In the plural used for the hinder parts.

POSTERIO'RITY, *S.* (*posteriorit  *, Fr.) the state of being after in the order of time.

POSTE'RITY, *S.* (*posterit  *, Fr. *posteritas*, Lat.) those that are born or live after. Descendants.

PO'STERN, *S.* (*poterne*, Fr. *posterne*, Belg.) a small or narrow gate or door.

POSTEXI'STENCE, *S.* future existence.

POSTHA'STE, *S.* hurry, or the haste of a postboy.

PO'ST-HOUSE, *S.* an office where letters are taken in.

PO'STIL, *S.* (*postille*, Fr. *postilla*, Lat.) a gloss or marginal note.

POSTI'LLION, *S.* (*postillon*, Fr.) one who rides on the first pair of six horses belonging to a coach in order to guide them.

POSTLI'MINOUS, *adj.* (*postliminium*, Lat.) done or contrived afterwards.

TO POSTPO'NE, *v. a.* (*postpono*, Lat.) to put off or delay: To reckon of less value than something else.

PO'STSCRIPT, *S.* (*post*, and *scriptum*, Lat.) a part added to, or written after a letter.

TO PO'STULATE, *v. a.* (*postulatus*, Lat.) to beg or assume as true without proof.

PO'STULATE, *S.* (*postulatum*, Lat.) a position assumed without proof.

POSTULA'TION, *S.* the act of assuming as true, without proof.

PO'STURE, *S.* (Fr.) place, or situation. The manner in which the parts of the human body are placed. Figuratively, state or disposition.

POSTULA'TUM, *S.* a position assumed without proof.

PO'STUREMASTER, *S.* one who surprises by uncommon attitudes or contortions of his body.

PO'SY, *S.* (contracted from *posy*) the motto of a ring. A bunch of flowers.

PO'T, *S.* (Fr. and Belg. *potte*, Isl. *potto*, Ital.) a vessel in which meat is boiled. A vessel made of earth, &c. to hold drink, or infuse tea in. A vessel to make urine in. *To go to pot*, implies to be destroyed or devoured.

TO PO'T, *v. a.* to preserve in pots: To inclose in pots.

PO'TABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *potabilis*, Lat.) fit for drinking. Such as may be drank.

PO'TAGER, *S.* (from *pottage*) a vessel to eat pottage in. A porringer.

POTA'RG, *S.* a West India pickle.

PO'TASH, *S.* (*potasse*, Fr.) an impure, fixed, alkaline salt made by burning vegetables.

POTA'TION, *S.* (*potatio*, Lat.) a drinking bout; a draught. Not in use.

POTA'TO, *S.* (*potados*, Span. *patatas*, *potades*, Fr. *pottata*, Ital. from *battates*, Amer.) a roundish root.

POTBE'LLIED, *adj.* having a belly swelling out like a pot.

POTBE'LLY, *S.* a swelling belly.

TO PO'TCH, *v. a.* (*pocher*, Fr.) to thrust or push. To poach.

PO'TENCY, *S.* (*potentia*, Lat.) power; efficacy; strength.

PO'TENT, *adj.* (*potens*, Lat.) powerful: Strong. Having great authority.

PO'TENTATE, *S.* (*potentat*, Fr.) a prince, or one enjoying sovereign power.

POTE'NTIAL, *adj.* (*potenciel*, Fr. *potentialis*, Lat.) existing only in power, not in act. Efficacious, powerful. In gram-

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grammar, applied to that mood which denotes the possibility of doing a thing.

POTENTIALITY, *S.* possibility.

POTENTIALLY, *adv.* in power or possibility, opposed to actually or positively. In efficacy, opposed to actualness.

POTENTLY, *adv.* powerfully.

POTGUN, *S.* (corrupted from *popgun*) a gun which makes a small smart noise.

POT-HANGER, *S.* a hook or branch on which a pot is hung over the fire.

POTHECARY, *S.* a corruption of **APOTHECARY**.

POTHER, *S.* (sometimes written *pudder* or *podder*, and derived by Junius from *foudre*, *Fr.* thunder, by Skinner from *peuteren* or *petern*, *Belg.* to shake or dig, or *polderen*, *Teut.* to make a noise, or else from *powder*, or *poudre*, *Fr.* a dust) a bustle, tumult or hurry.

To **POTHER**, *v. a.* to make a bustling and ineffectual attempt.

POTION, *S.* (*Fr.* *potio*, *Lat.*) a draught of physic.

POTSHARD, *S.* (from *pot* and *schærde*, *Belg.* and should be spelt *potshard*) a fragment of a broken pot.

POTTAGE, *S.* (*potage*, *Fr.*) broth, or any thing boiled for food.

POTTER, *S.* (*potier*, *Fr.*) a maker of earthen ware.

POTTER'S-ORE, *S.* an ore, very easily vitrified, and used by potters in glazing their vessels.

POTTING, *S.* drinking.

POTTLE, *S.* (from *bottle*) a liquid measure containing four pints.

POT-VARIANT, *adj.* made daring by excessive drinking.

POUCH, *S.* (*poche*, *Fr.*) a small bag or pocket. Figuratively the belly.

To **POUCH**, *v. a.* to put in the pocket. To swallow. To pout or hang down the lip.

POVERTY, *S.* (*pauvreté*, *Fr.*) want of money or necessities. Meanneis or want of ornament, applied to stile.

POULDAVIS, *S.* a kind of sail-cloth. **AINS.**

POULT, *S.* (*poulet*, *Fr.*) a young chicken or turkey.

POULTERER, *S.* one who sells fowls.

POULTICE, **POULTIVE**, *S.* a soft medicine, applied to assuage a swelling or inflammation. "*Poultives* allay pains." **TEMPLE.**

POULTRY, *S.* (*poulet*, *Fr.* *pullities*, *Lat.*) domestic fowls.

POUNCE, *S.* (*ponzone*, *Ital.*) the claw or talons of a bird of prey. The powder of gum sandarach, used to prevent paper from sinking.

To **POUNCE**, *v. a.* (*pongonare*, *Ital.*) to pierce or make holes. To pour or sprinkle through holes. To seize with the talons.

POUNCED, *adj.* furnished with claws or talons.

POUND, *S.* (*pond*, *pund*, *Sax.* *pondo*, *Lat.*) a weight consisting of twelve ounces in Troy, and sixteen ounces in Avoirdupois weight. A sum consisting of twenty shillings sterling. An inclosure or prison in which strayed beasts are confined, from *phond*, *Arm.* or *pindan*, *Sax.* to inclose.

To **POUND**, *v. a.* (*punian*, *Sax.* whence *pun*, used in this sense in several places) to beat to pieces with a pestle. To shut up or confine strayed cattle.

POUNDAGE, *S.* a certain sum deducted from every pound sterling. A payment or tax rated according to the weight of the commodity.

POUNDER, *S.* (*pundere*, *Sax.*) the name of a very large pear. Any person or other thing denominated from a certain number of pounds; hence a *ten pounder*.

POUPETON, *S.* (*Fr.*) a puppet. Wants authority.

To **POUR**, *v. a.* (supposed to be derived from *bwrw*, *Brit.* to boil or brew, or from *boren*, *Belg.* to lighten or lift up a vessel) to let liquor out of a vessel into some other place. To let out, or give vent to. Neuterly, to flow in streams. To rush tumultuously.

POUT, *S.* a kind of fish: A cod fish. A kind of bird.

To **POUT**, *v. n.* (*bouter*, *Fr.*) to look fullen or express discontent by thrusting out or letting fall the under lip. To gape, or be prominent.

POWDER, *S.* (*poudre*, *Fr.*) dust or any body beaten into small particles. Gunpowder. A scented dust used for the hair.

To **POWDER**, *v. a.* to reduce to dust or pound small. To sprinkle the hair with white or grey dust. To salt or sprinkle with salt. Neuterly, to come or attack in a violent and tumultuous manner, used with *upon*.

POWDER-ROOM, *S.* that part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

POWDERING-TUB, *S.* a tub in which meat is salted. A place in which a person is physicked for any venereal taint.

P R A

POWER, *S.* (*pouvoir*, *Fr.*) command; influence, or dominion. Ability; force. Strength. The moving force of an engine. Natural strength. A faculty of the mind. Government or the right of governing. A sovereign, or one invested with command or dominion. A divine or spiritual being. An army or military force. A large quantity or number, in low language.

POWERFUL, *adj.* invested with command or authority. Efficacious; forcible.

POWERFULLY, *adv.* in a forcible, efficacious or mighty manner.

POWERFULNESS, *S.* the quality of being possessed with force, efficacy, or might.

POWERLESS, *adj.* weak or unable to force or produce an effect.

POX, *S.* (properly *poe* or *pocks*, which originally signified a small bag or pustule, from *pocca*, *pochcha*, *Sax.* or *poccen*, *Belg.* *poche*, *Fr.*) the venereal disease.

PAY, *S.* (*poids*, *Fr.* *appoyo*, *Span.*) a rope dancer's pole or balance.

To **POSE**, *v. a.* to puzzle. See **POSE**.

PRACTICABLE, *adj.* (*Fr.*) capable of being practised, performed or assailed.

PRACTICABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as may be performed.

PRACTICAL, *adj.* (*pratique*, *Fr.* *practices*, *Lat.*) relating to action, opposed to speculative.

PRACTICALLY, *adv.* in a manner relating to action; by practice.

PRACTICALNESS, *S.* the quality of being the subject of action.

PRACTICE, *S.* (*pratique*, *πραξις*, *praktike*, *Gr.*) the habit of doing any thing. Use or custom. Dexterity acquired by frequent action. Actual performance or action distinguished from speculation. The exercise of any profession, especially that of medicine. A wicked stratagem or bad artifice, from *prat*, *Sax.* cunning.

To **PRACTISE**, *v. a.* (*pratiquer*, *Fr.* it should be remarked that the substantive is spelt with a *c*, as *practice*, and the verb with an *s*, as in *practise*) to do frequently. To reduce to action, opposed to profess. To use or repeat in order to acquire habit or dexterity. Neuterly; to have an habit of acting in any peculiar manner. To transact or negotiate secretly. To try artifices, or use bad stratagems, used with *on* or *upon*. To try the efficacy of medicines. To exercise any profession, peculiarly applied to the art of healing.

PRACTISER, *S.* one that does any thing frequently or habitually. One that prescribes medicines.

PRACTITIONER, *S.* one engaged in the actual exercise of any art, commonly applied to medicine. One that uses tricks or stratagems.

PRÆCOGNITA, *S.* (*Lat.*) things that must be known in order to understand something else.

PRAGMATIC, **PRAGMATICAL**, *adj.* (*pragmatique*, *Fr.* *πραγμα*, *pragma*, *Gr.*) meddling; impertinently busy; performing or doing without either being asked or welcome.

PRAISE, *S.* (*prüis*, *Belg.* *preis*, *Teut.* *pretium*, *Lat.* *proshny*, *Slav.* *porucseny*, *Dalm.*) an acknowledgment made of the excellency or perfection of any person or action. Fame. A tribute of gratitude. A ground or reason for commendation.

To **PRAISE**, *v. a.* (*prüfen*, *Belg.* *preisen*, *Teut.* *prüfen*, *Dan.* *proshiti*, *Slav.* *poruciti*, *Dalm.*) to commend, celebrate, or display the excellencies or merit of any person or thing. To attribute honour and excellency in worship.

PRAISEWORTHY, *adj.* deserving commendation, honour, or praise.

PRAVE, *S.* (*Fr.*) a flat bottomed boat.

To **PRA'NCE**, *v. n.* (*pronken*, *Belg.* *prangen*, *Teut.* to set one's self to show) to spring and bound in high mettle. To ride in an ostentatious manner. To move in a showy manner.

To **PRA'NK**, *v. a.* (*pronken*, *Belg.*) to dress out ostentatiously or in a showy manner.

PRA'NK, *S.* a made action or frolic.

To **PRA'TE**, *v. n.* (*praten*, *Belg.*) to talk much and to little purpose.

PRA'TE, *S.* excessive talking to little purpose.

PRA'TTIQUE, *S.* (*Fr.* *pratica*, *Ital.*) a licence given to a person to trade in the ports of Italy, on showing a certificate, that the place he comes from has not the plague.

BAILEY.

To **PRA'TTLE**, *v. n.* (a diminutive of *prate*) to talk much on trifling subjects.

PRA'T-

P R E

PRA'TTLE, *S.* the act of speaking much on trifling subjects to little purpose.

PRA'VITY, *S.* (*pravitas*, Lat.) a state wherein a thing has lost its perfection.

PRA'WN, *S.* a fish resembling a shrimp, but somewhat larger and of a different colour.

To PRA'Y, *v. n.* (*prier*, Fr. *pregare*, Ital. *precari*, Lat.) to ask the deity for something wanted. To entreat in a submissive and earnest manner. *I pray, or beg*, is sometimes used elliptically for *I pray you*, in a slightly ceremonious manner of introducing a question. Actively, to address heaven in a submissive manner for something wanting. To ask as a suppliant or entreat in a ceremonious manner.

PRA'YER, *S.* (*priere*, Fr.) a petition or request made to heaven. An entreaty, or submissive and earnest request.

PRE', from *præ*, Lat. is a particle prefixed to words derived from the Latin, and signifies priority of time or action.

To PRE'ACH, *v. n.* (*predicare*, Fr. *prædico*, Lat.) to pronounce a discourse on some sacred subject. Actively, to deliver in a sacred speech. To inculcate with earnestness and solemnity.

PRE'ACH, *S.* a discourse delivered on some sacred topic. Not in use.

PRE'ACHMENT, *S.* a discourse affectedly grave or devout.

PRA'EMBLE, *S.* (*preamble*, Fr.) something done by way of introduction. An overture on the drum.

PREAPPREHENSION, *S.* an opinion formed before examination.

PRE'BEND, *S.* (*prebende*, Fr. *prebenda*, Ital. originally an allowance given to canons) a stipend or allowance granted in the cathedral churches. A person who has a prebend or stipend in a cathedral.

PRE'BENDARY, *S.* one who has a stipend in a cathedral.

PRECA'RIOUS, *adj.* (*precarius*, Lat. *precaire*, Fr.) uncertain, because depending on the will of another.

PRECA'RIOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of being uncertain, because depending on the will of another. This and the adjective, is by very good authours, applied, improperly, to every kind of uncertainty.

PRECAUTION, *S.* (*precaution*, Fr.) a measure or hint given to prevent something.

To PRECAUTION, *v. a.* (*precautioner*, Fr.) to give warning before hand.

PRECEDA'NEOUS, *adj.* (*præcedaneus*, Lat.) previous; before hand.

To PRECEDE, *v. a.* (*præcedo*, Lat. *præceder*, Fr.) to go before in order of time or place.

PRECE'DENCE, **PRECE'DENCY**, *S.* (*præcedens*, Lat.) the act or state of going before in order of time, place, or dignity. Superiority.

PRECE'DENT, *adj.* (Fr. *præcedens*, Lat.) former; going before.

PRE'CEDENT, *S.* (the adjective for distinction is accented on the second and the substantive on first syllable) any thing that is an example or rule for future times. Any thing of the same kind done before.

PRECE'NTOR, **PRECE'NTOUR**, *S.* (*præcentor*, Lat. *præcenteur*, Fr.) one that sings first or leads a choir.

PRE'CEPT, *S.* (*precepte*, Fr. *præceptum*, Lat.) a rule given by a superiour. A direction or command.

PRECE'PTIAL, *adj.* consisting of precepts.

PRECE'PTIVE, *adj.* (*præceptivus*, Lat.) containing or giving rules or commands.

PRECEPTOR, **PRECE'PTOUR**, *S.* (*precepteur*, Fr.) one that instructs, and has the care of youth.

PRECE'SSION, *S.* (*præcessus*, Lat.) the act or state of going before.

PRECINCT, *S.* (*præcinctus*, Lat.) an outward limit, or boundary. A ward.

PRE'CIOUS, *adj.* (*precieux*, Fr. *pretiosus*, Lat.) valuable; of great worth. Costly, or of great price.

PRE'CIPICE, *S.* (*præcipitium*, Lat. from *præceps*, Lat.) a head-long steep; a steep place from which a person cannot descend without falling down head-long.

PRECIPITANCE, **PRECIPITANCY**, *S.* rash haste, or hurry.

PRECIPITANT, *adj.* (*præcipitans*, Lat.) falling or rushing headlong: Rashly hurried. Too hasty.

To PRECIPITATE, *v. a.* (*præcipitatus*, Lat. *precipiter*, Fr.) to throw down headlong. To hasten unexpectedly, rashly or blindly. To throw, or make to fall to the bottom; used in chemistry. Neuterly, to fall headlong, or to the bottom as a sediment. To hasten rashly or without just preparation.

PRECIPITATE, *adj.* falling as from a steep place; headlong; rashly hurried. Hasty; violent.

P R E

PRECIPITATE, *S.* a corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

PRECIPITATION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of throwing down headlong or from a precipice. A violent motion downwards. A rash tumultuous and blind haste or hurry. In chemistry, the act of making a thing subside as a sediment.

PRECIPITOUS, *adj.* (*præceps*, Lat.) headlong: Steep. Hasty, sudden, or rash.

PRECISE, *adj.* (*precis*, Fr. *præcisus*, Lat.) exact; strict; nice. Formal to excess.

PRECISELY, *adv.* exactly; nicely. With excess of formality.

PRECISENESS, *S.* the quality of being too nice or exact.

PRECISIAN, *S.* one who limits or restrains. One nice or exact to excess.

PRECISION, *S.* (Fr.) an exact limitation.

PRECISIVE, *adj.* (*præcisus*, Lat.) exactly limiting so as to cut off all occasions for dispute.

To PRECLUDE, *v. a.* (*præcludo*, Lat.) to shut out, exclude, or hinder before hand.

PRECONCEIT, *S.* an opinion conceived before.

To PRECONCEIVE, *v. a.* to conceive an opinion before hand.

PRECONCEPTION, *S.* an opinion formed before examination.

PRECONTRACT, *S.* (formerly accented on the last syllable) a contract made before another.

To PRECONTRACT, *v. a.* to contract or bargain before hand.

PRECURSE, *S.* (*præcurfus*, Lat.) the act or state of fore-running.

PRECURSOR, **PRECURSOR**, *S.* (*præcurfor*, Lat. *præcurseur*, Fr.) one who goes before another. An harbinger.

PREDACEOUS, *adj.* (*præda*, Lat.) living by prey.

PREDAL, *adj.* robbing: Practising prey. Seldom used, and scarcely analogical.

PREDATORY, *adj.* (*prædatorius*, Lat.) plundering; hungry; ravenous; preying.

PREDECEASED, *adj.* dead before.

PREDECESSOR, **PREDECESSOR**, *S.* (*predecessor*, Fr.) one that enjoys any place, or was in any state before another. See ANCESTOR.

PREDESTINARIAN, *S.* one that holds the doctrine of predestination.

To PREDESTINATE, *v. a.* (*præ and destinatus*, Lat. *predestiner*, Fr.) to doom or appoint by an irreversible decree.

PREDESTINATION, *S.* (Fr.) the act or doctrine of appointing to any state by an irreversible and unconditional decree.

To PREDESTINATE, *v. a.* to decree or appoint irreversibly to some state.

PREDETERMINATION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of determining beforehand.

PREDIAL, *adj.* (*prædium*, Lat. a farm) in law, consisting of farms.

PREDICABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *prædicabilis*, Lat.) such as may be affirmed of any thing.

PREDICABLE, *S.* (*prædicabile*, Lat.) in logic, a general quality which may be affirmed of any thing.

PREDICAMENT, *S.* (Fr. *prædicamentum*, Lat.) a class or order of beings or subjects ranged according to their natures. A class or kind.

To PREDICATE, *v. a.* (*prædicatus*, Lat.) to affirm any thing of another thing. Neuterly, to affirm or speak.

PREDICATE, *S.* (*prædicatum*, Lat.) that which is affirmed or denied of the subject.

PREDICATION, *S.* (*prædicatio*, Lat.) the act of affirming.

To PREDICT, *v. a.* (*prædictus*, Lat.) to tell or show beforehand.

PREDICTION, *S.* (Fr. *prædictio*, Lat.) a declaration of something future.

PREDIGESTION, *S.* digestion performed too soon.

To PREDISPOSE, *v. a.* to adapt before hand to any particular purpose.

PREDISPOSITION, *S.* the act or state of adapting before to any purpose.

PREDOMINANCE, **PREDOMINANCY**, *S.* (*præ and dominium*, Lat.) prevalence. Superiour influence.

PREDOMINANT, *adj.* (Fr.) prevalent, or having a superiour influence.

To PREDOMINATE, *v. a.* (*prædominatus*, Lat.) to prevail: To have a superiour influence: To be ascendant.

To PRE-ELECT, *v. a.* to choose before hand.

PRE-

P R E

PRE-EMINENCE, S. (Fr.) a superiour state of excellence. Priority of place, power, or influence.

PRE-EMINENT, *adj.* (Fr.) having excellence superiour to others.

PRE-EMPTION, S. (*præemptio*, Lat.) the right of purchasing before others.

To PRE-ENGAGE, *v. a.* to engage before.

PRE-ENGAGEMENT, S. a prior or precedent obligation.

To PRE-EN, *v. a.* (*prün*, Belg. to dress) to trim the feathers.

To PRE-ESTABLISH, *v. a.* to establish or settle before hand.

To PRE-EXIST, *v. n.* to exist before.

PREEXISTENCE, S. the state of existing before its union with the body, applied to the soul.

PRE-EXISTENT, *adj.* (Fr. *præ-existens*, Lat.) existing before.

PRE-FACE, S. (Fr. *præfatio*, Lat.) something used as preparatory, or introductory. A discourse prefixed to book.

To PRE-FACE, *v. n.* (*præfari*, Lat.) to say something by way of introduction. Actively, to introduce by something going before. To face or cover.

PRE-FATORY, *adj.* serving to introduce.

PRE-FECT, S. (*præfectus*, Lat.) a governour or commander.

PRE-FECTURE, S. (Fr.) a government.

To PRE-FER, *v. a.* (*preferer*, Fr. *præfero*, Lat.) to regard, esteem, or value more than another; used with *above*, *before* or *to*, before the thing less esteemed. To exalt or raise in dignity. In law, to exhibit a bill or accusation, used with *against*.

PRE-FERABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) to be chosen, esteemed, or valued more than something else. Used with *to* before the thing refused.

PRE-FERENCE, S. (Fr.) the act of esteeming more, or choosing before another; used with *to*, *before*, *above*, or *over*, before the thing disregarded.

PRE-FERMENT, S. advancement to a higher post or station. A place of honour or profit. The act of esteeming or choosing one thing rather than another, used with *unto*.

To PRE-FIGURATE, *v. a.* (*præ* and *figuratus*, Lat.) to show by some precedent, figure, or representation.

PRE-FIGURATION, S. an antecedent representation.

To PRE-FIGURE, *v. a.* to show by some figure or token before.

To PRE-FIX, *v. a.* (*præfixus*, Lat.) to appoint beforehand. To settle. To fix, place, or set before another thing.

PREFIX, S. (*præfixum*, Lat.) some particle set before a word to vary its signification.

To PRE-FORM, *v. a.* to form before hand.

PREGNANCY, S. (*pregnans*, Lat.) the state of being with child: Fruitfulness of invention, applied to the mind.

PREGNANT, *adj.* (Fr. *prægnans*, Lat.) teeming; breeding; big with young. Fruitful or causing fertility. Full of consequences. Evident; clear. Easy to produce.

To PRE-JUDGE, *v. a.* to determine any question, or condemn before examination.

PRE-JUDICATE, *adj.* (*præ* and *judicatus*, Lat.) formed before examination.

PRE-JUDICE, S. (Fr. *præjudicium*, Lat.) a judgment or opinion formed before examination, either in favour or against a person or thing. Figuratively, a mischief, damage, or detriment.

To PRE-JUDICE, *v. a.* to prepossess a person with a good or bad opinion of a person or thing before he can see or examine. To be of disservice or hurt by means of preconceived opinions.

PRE-JUDICIAL, *adj.* (Fr.) hindering, injuring, or hurting by preconceived opinions.

PRE-LACY, S. (from *prelate*) the dignity of a person of the highest posts in the church. The order of bishops.

PRE-LATE, S. (*prelat*, Fr. *prælatus*, Lat.) a clergyman of the highest order.

PRE-LECTION, S. (*prælectio*, Lat.) a reading. A lecture or discourse.

PRE-LIBATION, S. (*prælibatus*, Lat.) a taste beforehand.

PRE-LIMINARY, *adj.* (*præliminaire*, Fr.) previous or introductory.

PRE-LIMINARY, S. something by way of introduction.

PRE-LUDE, S. (Fr.) some short flight of music played before a full concert. Something introductory or showing what is to follow.

PRE-MATURE, *adj.* (*prematuré*, Fr. *præmaturus*, Lat.) ripe too soon. Formed too soon or too hastily.

To PRE-MEDITATE, *v. a.* (*premediter*, Fr. *præmeditatus*, Lat.) to contrive, form, or think of before hand.

P R E

PREMEDITATION, S. the act of thinking on, or contriving before hand.

PRE-MICES, S. (Fr. not used in the singular) the first fruits.

PRE-MIER, *adj.* (Fr.) first or chief.

To PRE-MISE, *v. a.* (*præmissus*, Lat.) to explain or lay down before hand.

PRE-MISES, S. (*præmissa*, Lat.) propositions supposed, laid down, or proved before. In law, houses, lands, or places mentioned before.

PRE-MIUM, S. (Lat.) something given to induce to make a bargain.

To PRE-MONISH, *v. a.* to warn before.

PRE-MONITION, S. (*præmonitus*, Lat.) a notice or warning given before hand.

PRE-MUNIRE, (Lat. in common discourse accented on the first syllable) a writ, whereby a penalty is incurred for breaking some statute. A penalty incurred. A difficulty or distress.

PRE-NOTION, S. fore-knowledge. A prejudice or preconception.

PRE-NTICE, S. contracted from *apprentice*.

PRE-OCCUPANCY, S. (from *preoccupate*) the act of taking possession before another.

To PRE-OCCUPATE, *v. a.* (*preoccupar*, Fr. *præoccupatus*, Lat.) to anticipate, or prevent. To prepossess or prejudice.

To PRE-ORDAIN, *v. a.* to ordain or decree before hand.

PRE-PARATION, S. (*præparatio*, Lat.) the act of making any thing fit for any purpose before hand. Measures taken before hand. A ceremonious introduction. In medicine, any thing made by gradual labour.

PRE-PARATIVE, S. that which fits before hand, or is done as means for something else.

PRE-PARATIVE, *adj.* (*preparatif*, Lat.) having the power of qualifying or fitting.

PRE-PARATORY, *adj.* (*preparatoire*, Fr.) necessary before. Introductory to.

To PRE-PARE, *v. a.* (*preparer*, Fr. *præpare*, Lat.) to fit, qualify, adjust, or make ready beforehand, for any purpose. In medicine, to make by a regular process. Neuterly, to take the necessary measures before hand. To get ready, or put in order.

PRE-PENSE, **PER-PENSED**, (*præpensus*, Lat.) weighed, contrived, or intended before hand.

PRE-PONDERANCE, **PRE-PONDERANCY**, S. (see **PRE-PONDERATE**) the state of being more heavy, or of greater excellence, influence, and importance.

To PRE-PONDERATE, *v. a.* (*præponderatus*, Lat.) to exceed in weight, influence, power, or importance.

PRE-PONDERATION, S. the act or state of exceeding in weight, power, or influence.

To PRE-POSSESS, *v. a.* to fill with an opinion before examination. To prejudice.

PRE-POSSESSION, S. first possession. An opinion conceived before examination.

PRE-POSTEROUS, *adj.* (*præposterus*, Lat.) having that first which should be last: Absurd, perverted, wrong.

PRE-PUCE, S. (*præputium*, Lat.) the skin which covers the glans.

PRE-ROGATIVE, S. (Fr.) an exclusive or peculiar privilege.

PRE'S, **PRE'ST**, are derived from *preost*, Sax. a priest, it being no uncommon thing in adoptions of that kind to drop the *o*.

PRESA'GE, S. (Fr. *præsagium*, Lat.) a token by which something future may be known. That state of the mind in which it has a fore-knowledge of something future.

To PRESAGE, *v. a.* (*presager*, Fr. *præsagio*, Lat.) to forebode, or foreknow; sometimes used with *of*. To foretoken, or show before.

PRE-SBYTER, S. (Fr. *presbiteros*, Gr.) a priest. One that holds ordination only by priests or elders.

PRESBYTERIAN, S. a person who rejects episcopacy, and holds no subordination in the ministry.

PRE-SBYTERY, S. a body of elders.

PRE-SCIENCE, S. the knowledge of things or events before they happen.

PRE-SCIENT, *adj.* prophetic. Knowing events before they happen.

To PRE-Scribe, *v. a.* (*prescribo*, Lat.) to set down, direct or command. To write a receipt for a person that is sick. Neuterly, to influence by long custom. To command arbitrarily, to write directions for medicines.

PRE-ScriPT, *adj.* (*prescriptus*, Lat.) directed or laid down by way of precept.

PRE-ScriPT, S. a direction or model laid down.

PRE-Scription, S. (Fr. *præscriptio*, Lat.) rules produced

duced and authorised by long custom. A receipt in medicine.

PRE'SENCE, *S.* (Fr. *présentia*, Lat.) the act or state of being in the same place with another or in the view of a superiour. A number assembled before some great personage. Port, air, or mien. Readiness on any emergency. The person or room of a superiour.

PRE'SENT, *adj.* (Fr. *présens*, Lat.) in the same place: Face to face; at the same time or the time which is now. Ready on occasion. Unforgotten. The *present* is used elliptically for *the present time*, or the time now existing. *At present*, now; or the present time, from *à present*, Fr.

PRE'SENT, *S.* (Fr.) a gift, or something given which a person could not claim. In the plural, used for a letter, certificate, or mandate.

To PRE'SENT, *v. a.* (*presenter*, Fr.) to place in the presence of, or introduce to a superiour. To offer or exhibit. To give in a ceremonious manner, used with *to* before the person, or *with* before the thing. To prefer to an ecclesiastical benefice. To offer openly. To lay before a court of judicature as something deserving their notice and censure.

PRESENTA'TION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of giving: The act of conferring a church living. A benefice.

PRESENTE'E, *S.* one presented to a benefice.

PRESENTLY, *adv.* without delay: Soon.

PRE'SENTMENT, *S.* the act of presenting. Any thing exhibited.

PRESERVA'TION, *S.* the act of keeping safe, or from destruction.

PRESERVE'ATIVE, *S.* (*preservatif*, Fr.) that which has the power of keeping safe, or from impairing or destruction.

To PRESERVE, *v. a.* (*preserver*, Fr. from *præ* and *servo*, Lat.) to keep from danger, corruption, or destruction, Fr.

To PRESIDE, *v. n.* (*presider*, F. *præsidio*, Lat.) to be set, or have authority, over. Used with *over*.

PRESIDENCY, *S.* superintendence, authority, or command.

PRESIDENT, *S.* (Fr. *præsident*, Lat.) one having authority or command over others.

PRESIDENTSHIP, *S.* the state or condition of a person who has authority over others.

To PRESS, *v. a.* (*presser*, Fr. *pressus*, Lat.) to squeeze or crush by weight or force. To constrain or affect strongly. To make earnest. To force into military service, contracted from *impress*. Neuterly, to act with force. To distress. To go forward towards an object, notwithstanding obstacles. To encroach. To urge with vehemence or importunity. To act upon strongly. To squeeze or work in a press. To crowd.

PRESS, *S.* (*pressoir*, Fr.) an instrument made to squeeze or press any thing very close. A crowd or throng. A wooden case for cloaths. A commission for forcing men into military service.

PRESSBED, *S.* a bedstead so contrived as to be shut up in a case.

PRESSGANG, *S.* a crew which forces men into naval service.

PRESSINGLY, *adv.* in an importunate manner.

PRESSION, *S.* the act of some moving power exerted with force on another body.

PRESSMAN, *S.* one who forces another into naval service. One who works at the printing press.

PRESSURE, *S.* the act of squeezing or operating upon by weight and force. The state of being pressed. Force or weight acting upon any thing. Figuratively, violence, oppression, affliction, or distress. An impression or mark made by squeezing, or the action of any heavy or forcible body.

PRE'ST, *adj.* (Fr. now spelt *pret* in that language) ready.

PRE'STO, *interj.* (Ital.) quick; at once. Used by jugglers.

To PRESUME, *v. a.* (*presumer*, Fr. *presumo*, Lat.) to suppose, believe, or take for truth before examination. To venture without obtaining leave. To form confident and arrogant opinions. To make confident or arrogant attempts. It has sometimes on or upon before the thing.

PRESUMPTION, *S.* (*presumption*, Fr.) a supposition or opinion formed before examination. A strong, though not demonstrative argument. Arrogance, unreasonable confidence or arrogance.

PRESUMPTIVE, *adj.* (*presomtive*, Fr.) formed upon previous suppositions. Supposed, opposed to apparent. Too confident or arrogant.

PRESUMPTUOUS, *adj.* (*presumptueux*, *presomptueux*, Fr.) depending unreasonably on the favour of another. Arrogant: Irreverent with respect to divine things.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY, *adv.* in an arrogant; confident, or too daring manner.

To PRESUPPOSE, *v. a.* (*presupposer*, Fr.) to suppose before.

PRESUPPOSITION, *S.* a supposition previously formed.

PRETE'NCE, *S.* (*prætensio*, Lat.) a false argument grounded on vain postulates. The act of showing or alleging what is real.

To PETE'ND, *v. a.* (*pretendre*, Fr. *præteudo*, Lat.) to hold out or stretch forward. To make an appearance inconsistent with reality, merely to gain some end. Neuterly, to put in a claim. To presume on ability; to attempt.

PRETE'NDER, *S.* one who lays claim to any thing without reason or ability.

PRETE'NSION, *S.* a claim. A fictitious show or appearance.

PRE'TER, a particle which is often prefixed to words derived from the Latin *præter*, and signifies beside. In grammar, a tense which signifies that a thing is past.

PRETERIMPE'RFECT, *adj.* in grammar, applied to a tense, which signifies that a thing is partly past and partly present.

PRE'TERITE, *adj.* (*preterit*, Fr. *præteritus*, Lat.) past.

PRETERITION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of going past, or the state of being passed.

PRETERMISSION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of omitting.

To PRETERMIT, *v. a.* (*prætermitto*, Lat.) to pass by.

PRETERNA'TURAL, *adj.* not according to the common course of nature; irregular.

PRETERPERFECT, *S.* (*præteritum perfectum*, Lat.) in grammar, the tense which denotes something perfectly past; formed in the English by prefixing the auxiliary verb *have*, which we borrowed from the Saxons, who use *hæbbe*, *hafa*, and *have* in the same manner; as, *we hæbbath getrobrad*, i. e. we have treated.

PRETERPLUPERFECT, *S.* (*præteritum plusquam perfectum*, Lat.) a tense which is used to signify that a thing was past before some other past time: It is expressed in English by the auxiliary verb *had*, which is borrowed from the *hafdan*, Sax. as *hæfdan wrohte*, they *had* made or built.

PRETE'XT, *S.* (*prætextus*, Lat. *prætexte*, Fr.) a false appearance, excuse or allegation.

PRE'TOR, *S.* (*prætor*, Lat.) a Roman judge, used at present for a mayor.

PRETO'RIAN, *adj.* belonging to the pretor.

PRE'TTILY, *adj.* in such a manner as to raise an idea of skill or neatness.

PRE'TTINESS, *S.* (from *pretty*) the quality of exciting an idea of neatness and symmetry, but not of perfect beauty.

PRE'TTY, *adj.* (*præt*, Sax. finery; *pretto*, Ital. *prat*, *prattig*, Belg.) neat; elegant; pleasing with neatness; handsome, but not beautiful. Not very small; a vulgar sense!

PRE'TTY, *adj.* in some degree.

To PREVA'IL, *v. n.* (*prevailoir*, Fr.) to conquer any resistance; to have superiour power or influence, used with *on*, *upon*, *over*, or *against*. To persuade or induce by intreaty, followed by *with*.

PRE'VALENCE, **PRE'VALENCY**, *S.* (Fr.) superiority of influence or power.

To PEVA'RICATE, *v. n.* (*prevaricatus*, Lat.) to quibble, cavil, or shuffle.

PREVARICA'TION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of shuffling, quibbling, or cavilling.

PREVE'NIENT, *adj.* (*præveniens*, Lat.) preceding. Preventive.

To PREVE'NT, *v. a.* (*præventus*, Lat.) to go before as a guide or directour. To anticipate. To prepossess. To hinder, obviate, or obstruct.

PREVE'NTION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of going before, hindering, anticipating, or prepossessing.

PRE'VIOUS, *adj.* (*prævius*, Lat.) going before: Prior.

PRE'Y, *S.* (*præda*, Lat.) something seized by violence; used with *on*. To rob or plunder. To corrode; waste or impair.

PRICE, *S.* (*prix*, Fr. *pretium*, Lat.) the money at which any thing is valued, bought, or sold. Value. Reward.

To PRICK, *v. a.* (*prician*, Sax.) to pierce with any thing that has a sharp point; followed by *up*, to erect. To fix by a point, followed by *in* or *into*. To nominate or name to any office by making a hole in paper. To spur, goad, or impel. To pain or pierce with remorse. To make acid, applied to liquours. To mark a tune. Neuterly, to dress one's self up for shew.

PRICK, *S.* (*pricca*, Sax.) a sharp pointed instrument. A puncture or hole made with a sharp pointed instrument. A remorse of conscience, an uneasiness in the mind occasioned by consciousness of guilt. A spot or mark for shooting. The print of a hare on the ground.

PRICKER, S. a sharp-pointed instrument or awl.
PRICKET, S. a buck in its second year.
PRICKLE, S. a small sharp-point, or thorn of a briar.
PRICKSONG, S. a song set to music.
PRICKLY, *adj.* full of sharp-points or thorns.
PRICKMADAM, S. a species of house-leek.
PRICKPUNCH, S. a piece of tempered steel, with a round point at one end, used to make a round mark in cold iron.
PRIDE, S. (*pryd*, Brit. beauty, *pryde*, *pryte*, Sax. a swelling, *pracht*, Belg.) too high an opinion of one's self, abilities or possessions. Loftiness of air. Beauty; splendour, or show; according to the Welch original. **PRYD**.
To PRIDE, *v. a.* to esteem too highly, used with the reciprocal pronoun, and followed by *in*.
PRIER, S. (see **PRY**) one who looks too curiously or narrowly into things.
PRIEST, S. (*preest*, Sax. *prostre*, Fr. *prestur*, Ill. a shepherd) one that is intrusted with the cure of souls, and is in dignity above a deacon.
PRIESTCRAFT, S. pious frauds, or frauds practised by priests to keep the laity in subjection, and enrich themselves.
PRIESTESS, S. a woman who officiated in the heathen temples.
PRIESTHOOD, S. the office or dignity of a priest.
PRIESTLY, *adj.* belonging to or becoming a priest.
PRIESTRIDDEN, *adj.* made a tool of by priests.
PRIG, S. (Johnson supposes it derived, by corruption, from *prick*, or *prick-cared*) a conceited, saucy, or pert person.
PRIL, S. a birt or turbot. **AINSW**.
PRIM, *adj.* (contracted from *primitive*) precise; formal; affectedly nice.
PRIMACY, S. (*primatie*, *primace*, Fr. *primatus*, Lat.) the highest post in the church.
PRIMAGE, S. the freight of a ship.
PRIMAL, *adj.* (*primus*, Lat.) first. Obsolete.
PRIMARILY, *adv.* originally; in its first intention. In the first place.
PRIMARINESS, S. the state of being first.
PRIMARY, *adj.* (*primarius*, Lat.) first; original; chief.
PRIMATE, S. (*primat*, Fr. *primas*, Lat.) the highest among the clergy.
PRIME, S. (*primus*, Lat.) the first or best part. The dawn, applied to the day. The spring, applied to season. Youth, applied to human life. The height of perfection. The first canonical hour. The first part of any state. In fencing, the attitude immediately after first drawing the sword.
PRIME, *adj.* early. Principal; chief; first. Excellent: Best.
To PRIME, *v. a.* to put in the first powder, or to put powder into the pan of a gun. In painting, to lay the first colours, from *primer*, Fr. to begin.
PRIMER, S. (*primarius*, Lat.) a small prayer book, containing the alphabet, catechism, &c. in which children were first taught to read. In printing, a particular kind of type, divided into long and great, so called because primers were formerly printed with it. The long primer is that in which this line is composed,

“ Truth bids me look on men as autumn leaves.”

The great primer is that which follows;

“ Be Good --- and let heav'n answer
 “ for the rest.”

PRIME'RO S. (Span.) a game at cards.
PRIME'VAL, **PRIME'VOUS**, *adj.* (*primævus*, Lat.) original.
PRIMITIVE, *adj.* (*primitif*, Fr. *primitivus*, Lat.) ancient; original; established at first. Formal or effecting the gravity of old times. Original; primary, opposed to *derivative*.
PRIMINESS, S. affected niceness, or formality.
PRIMOGENIAL, *adj.* (*primigenius*, Lat. and should therefore be spelt *primigenial*) first born; original; constituent.
PRIMOGENITURE, S. (Fr.) the state of being born before others.
PRIMO'DIAL, *adj.* (Fr.) original; existing from the beginning.
PRIM'ROSE, S. (*primula veris*, Lat.) a plant so called from its blowing early in the year.
PRINCE, S. (Fr. *princeps*, Lat.) a sovereign or chief ruler. A sovereign next in rank to a king. The son of a king. The chief of any body of men.

PRINCEDOM, S. the rank, estate, or power of a prince.
PRINCELIKE, *adj.* becoming a prince.
PRINCELY, *adj.* having the appearance of a person of noble birth; of the rank of a prince. Becoming a prince.
PRINCESS, S. (*princesse*, Fr.) a lady having sovereign command. A king's daughter. The wife of a prince.
PRINCIPAL, *adj.* (Fr. *principalis*, Lat.) chief; of the first rate: Essential.
PRINCIPAL, S. a head; chief; one originally engaged, opposed to auxiliaries. A sum placed out at interest. A president or governor.
PRINCIPALITY, S. (*principauté*, Fr.) supreme power. A prince. The country which gives title to a prince. Figuratively, superiority or pre-eminence.
PRINCIPALLY, *adv.* above all others: Chiefly.
PRINCIPLE, S. (*principium*, Lat. *principe*, Fr.) the cause, source, or origin. That which denotes a thing to be what it is. In physics, that which contributes to the essence of the body. In chemistry, the first and simplest parts whereof natural bodies are compounded and into which they are resolved by fire. A fundamental truth from which others are deduced. The ground or motive of action. A tenet or position on which morality is founded.
To PRINCIPLE, *v. a.* to establish, fix, or inculcate any tenet or opinion, as a standard, in a person's mind.
PRINCOCK, **PRINCOX**, S. (from *prink*, *prim cock*, or *præcox*, Lat.) a cockcomb.
To PRINK, *v. n.* (from *pronken*, Belg.) to prank or deck in a gaudy manner.
To PRINT, *v. a.* (written *prent* in the North from *prenta*, Ill. *empreint*, Fr.) to make a mark by pressing one thing on another. To impress, so as to leave its form. To form by pressure. To take off any sentence, letter, or the works of any author from types in a press. Neuterly, to copy a book by means of types.
PRINT, S. a mark or form made by pressure. Pictures taken by impression from wood or copper. The form, size, or arrangement of types used in printing books. After *in*, the state of being published by a printer. A single sheet of letter press. A formal method or manner.
PRINTER, S. a person who composes, or takes impressions from types, or from engraved plates, by means of a press and ink. One that takes off impressions from plates or wood on linen.
PRINTLESS, S. having no mark or impression.
PRIOR, *adj.* (Lat.) before something in time or order.
PRIOR, **PRIOR**, S. (*prieur*, Fr.) the head of a convent, next in dignity to an abbot.
PRIORESS, S. a lady who is the superiour of a convent of nuns.
PRIORITY, S. the state of being before in time or place.
PRIORY, S. a convent next in dignity to an abbey.
PRI'SAGE, S. (*prise*, Fr.) a custom whereby the king challenges two tuns of wine at his own price out of every bark laden with less than 40 tuns of that commodity.
PRISM, S. (Fr. *prisme*, *prisma*, Gr.) a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end; used in experiments on light and colours.
PRISMA'TIC, *adj.* formed like a prism.
PRISON, S. (Fr.) a place in which malefactors and debtors are confined.
To PRISON, *v. a.* to confine in a gaol.
PRISONER, S. a person confined in a gaol. One taken by an enemy. One under arrest.
PRISTINE, *adj.* (*pristinus*, Lat.) first; original; former.
PRI'THEE, a familiar corruption of *pray thee* for *I pray thee*.
PRIVACY, S. the state of being secret, concealed, or hid. A retirement. Joint knowledge; from *privauté*, Fr. censured as improper in this sense by Johnson.
PRIVATE, *adj.* (*privatus*, Lat.) secret. Without company; alone. In no public station. Particular. *In private*, implies, secretly.
PRIVATE, S. a secret message. Obsolete.
PRIVATEER, S. a ship fitted out by private persons against an enemy.
PRIVATENESS, S. the quality of being retired, secret, or alone.
PRIVATION, S. (Fr. *privatio*, Lat.) the act of destroying something which has had an existence. The absence of what does naturally belong to a thing. The act of degrading from an office.
PRIVATIVE, *adj.* (*privatif*, Fr. *privativus*, Lat.) depriving or robbing a thing of that which belongs to it. Con-

P R O

Consisting in the absence of something; opposed to positive.

PRIVATIVE, S. that which consists in the absence something else.

PRIVET, S. a plant. The ever-green.

PRIVILEGE, S. (Fr. *privilegium*, Lat.) a peculiar advantage, immunity or right.

To PRIVILEGE, v. a. to invest with peculiar rights or immunities. To exempt from censure or danger.

PRIVILY, adv. in a secret manner.

PRIVITY, S. (*privauté*, Fr.) private communication. Consciousness. In the plural, the secret parts.

PRIVY, adj. (*privé*, Fr.) private, assigned to secret uses, Opposed to public. Clandestine; secret; conscious.

PRIVY, S. a place of retirement. A necessary-house.

PRIZE, S. (*prix*, Fr.) a reward gained by conquest. Plunder, from *prise*, Fr.

To PRIZE, v. a. (from *appraise*; *appreciare*, Ital. *priser*, Fr.) to rate, value, or esteem.

PRIZEFIGHTER, S. one that fights publicly for money.

PRO (Lat.) for; in defence of. *Pro* and *con*, for and against.

PROBABILITY, S. (*probabilité*, Fr. *probabilitas*, Lat.) the appearance of the agreement, or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs, whose connection is not constant, but appears, for the most part, to be so.

PROBABLE, adj. (Fr. *probabilis*, Lat.) capable of having better arguments brought for than against it, but not certain or demonstrative.

PROBAT, S. (Lat. he proves) the proof of wills in the spiritual court.

PROBATION, S. (Fr. *probatio*, Lat.) proof or evidence. A state of trial or examination. A trial before being admitted to a monastic life.

PROBATIONARY, adj. serving for trial.

PROBATIONER, S. one in a state of trial. A novice.

PROBATUM EST, a Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying, *it is tried or approved of*.

PROBE, S. (*probo*, Lat.) a slender instrument or wire used in searching the depth of wounds.

To PROBE, v. a. (*probo*, Lat.) to search a wound by an instrument.

PROBE-SCISSORS, S. scissors, which have a button at the end of one of their shanks, which is thrust into a wound.

PROBITY, S. (*probité*, Fr. *probitas*, Lat.) approved honesty, sincerity, or veracity.

PROBLEM, S. (Fr. *problème*, Gr.) a question proposed.

PROBLEMATICAL, adj. (*problematique*, Fr.) uncertain. Disputable.

PROBO'SCIS, S. (Lat.) the trunk of an elephant, and applied to that part of any other animal, which resembles it.

PROCEDURE, S. (Fr.) a manner of acting, or conduct. Process or operation. Produce.

To PROCEED, v. a. (*proceder*, Fr. *procedo*, Lat.) to pass from one thing or place to another. To go or march in haste. To issue or raise from. To be transacted. To advance, or make a progress. To take effect. To be propagated. To be produced by an original cause.

PROCEED, S. produce or profit. Used in law and commerce, but not imitable.

PROCEEDING, S. (*procede*, Fr.) progress from one thing or action to another.

PROCE'RITY, S. (*proceritas*, Lat.) tallness.

PRO'CESS, S. (*proces*, Fr. *processus*, Lat.) a progress or course. Gradual progress. Course. Methodical and gradual series. Course of law.

PROCESSION, S. (Fr. *processio*, Lat.) a train marching in a ceremonious solemnity. A cavalcade.

To PROCESSION, v. n. to march in procession or form.

PROCI'NCT, S. (*procinctus*, Lat.) complete preparation. Not in use.

To PROCLAIM, v. a. (*proclamer*, Fr. *proclamo*, Lat.) to denounce or publish in a solemn or legal manner. To tell openly. To outlaw.

PROCLAMATION, S. (Fr. *proclamatio*, Lat.) the act of publishing any thing solemnly and by authority.

PROCLIVITY, S. (*proclivitas*, Lat.) tendency, natural inclination or bias. Readiness.

To PROCRASTINATE, v. a. (*procrastinatus*, Lat.) to defer or put off from day to day. Neuterly, to be dilatory.

PROCRASTINATION, S. (*procrastinatio*, Lat.) the act of delaying from time to time.

PROCREANT, adj. (*procreans*, Lat.) productive, propagating.

P R O

To PROCREATE, v. a. (*procreatus*, Lat.) to generate or produce as a parent.

PROCREATION, S. (Fr. *procreatio*, Lat.) the act of generating.

PROCREATIVE, adj. generative or productive.

PROCTOR, S. (contracted from *procurator*, Lat.) a manager of another's affairs. An attorney in a spiritual court. A magistrate of the university.

To PROCTOR, v. a. to manage. Not in use.

PROCTORSHIP, S. the office of a proctor.

PROCURABLE, adj. (from *procure*) that which may be acquired.

PROCURA'TION, S. (from *procure*) the act of getting or procuring.

PROCURA'TOR, S. (Lat.) a manager, or one that transacts business for another.

PROCURATORIAL, adj. made by a proctor.

To PROCURE, v. a. (*procuro*, Lat. *procurir*, Fr.) to transact for another. To obtain, to acquire by labour or thought, used with *to* or *unto*. To contrive or obtain by contrivance. To prevail on or bring; the last sense is obsolete. Neuterly, to act as a bawd or pimp.

PROCU'RESS, S. a female who supplies with prostitutes.

PRODIGAL, S. (*prodigus*, Lat. *prodigue*, Fr.) profuse; spending to excess. Lavish.

PRODIGAL, S. a person who spends to excess.

PRODIGALITY, S. (*prodigalité*, Fr.) the act or quality of spending to excess.

PRODIGIOUS, adj. (*prodigieux*, Fr. *prodigiosus*, Lat.) something which causes wonder and astonishment, from its novelty, greatness, or being out of the common course of nature.

PRODIGIOUSLY, adj. in such a manner as to amaze.

PRODIGY, S. (*prodige*, Fr. *prodigium*, Lat.) any thing out of the common course of nature. Any thing which astonishes by its greatness or novelty.

To PRODUCE, v. a. (*produco*, Lat.) to offer to view or notice. To bring as an evidence. To bear, applied to vegetables. To cause or generate. In mathematics, to prolong or lengthen a line.

PRODUCE, S. that which any thing yields. Amount, profit, or gain.

PRODUCT, S. (*productus*, Lat.) something yielded by lands, vegetables, or money. A work or composition. An effect.

PRODU'CTION, S. (Fr.) the act of making. The thing born or yielded. A composition.

PRODUCTIVE, adj. having the power to effect or produce.

PRO'EM, S. (*proeme*, Fr. *προομιον*, *proimion*, Gr.) a preface or introduction.

PROFANA'TION, S. (Fr.) the act of applying any thing sacred to common use. Irreverence to holy persons or things.

PROFA'NE, adj. (Fr. *profanus*, Lat.) wanting in regard to sacred persons or things, composed by men uninspired, and respecting secular things, applied to history. Polluted. Not purified by holy rites.

To PROFA'NE, v. a. (*profano*, Lat. *profaner*, Fr.) to apply any thing sacred to common use. To be irreverent to sacred persons or things. To put to a wrong use.

PROFA'NENESS, S. want of due reverence to things or persons sacred.

To PROFE'SS, v. a. (*professer*, Fr. *professus*, Lat.) to declare one's self, in the strongest terms, to be of any opinion or religion; to lay claim to, or declare one's skill in, any art or science. Neuterly, to declare openly. To declare friendship.

PROFESSION, S. (Fr.) a calling or employment. A declaration. The act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion.

PROFE'SSOR, S. (*professeur*, Fr.) one who openly declares himself of any opinion or party. One who publicly practices or teaches an art. One who is visibly religious.

PROFE'SSORSHIP, S. the station or office of a public teacher of any art.

To PROFFER, v. a. (*profero*, Lat. *proferer*, Fr.) to propose or offer of one's own accord. To attempt.

PROFFER, S. an offer made. An essay or attempt.

PROFICIENCE, **PROFICIENCY**, S. (*proficiens*, Lat.) profit. Improvement in any thing.

PROFI'LE, S. (Fr.) the side face: An half face.

PROFIT, S. (Fr.) gain or advantage. Improvement.

To PROFIT, v. a. (*profiter*, Fr.) to confer benefit or advantage. To improve. Neuterly, to gain advantage. To make improvement. To be of use.

PRO'

P R O

PROFITABLE, *adj.* such as confers gain, improvement, or advantage.
PROFITABLENESS, *S.* the quality of conferring gain, improvement, or advantage.
PROFLIGATE, *adj.* (*profligatus*, Lat.) abandoned to vice. Lost to virtue and decency.
PROFLIGATE, *S.* one that has lost all sense of virtue and decency.
PROFLUENT, *adj.* (*profluens*, Lat.) flowing forwards. “*Profluent streams.*” MILT.
PROFOUND, *adj.* (*profundus*, Lat. *profond*, Fr.) deep; descending below the surface. Low with respect to the situation of other things. Not easily understood. Produced by intense study.
PROFOUND, *S.* the sea or abyss.
PROFOUNDLY, *adv.* with great reach of knowledge or contrivance.
PROFOUNDNESS, *S.* depth, applied to place or knowledge.
PROFUSE, *adj.* (*profusus*, Lat.) lavish: Liberal or abounding to excess.
PROFUSENESS, *S.* hospitality, expence or plenty to excess.
PROFUSION, *S.* (Fr. *profusio*, Lat.) extravagance, or excess in expence, liberality or abundance.
TO PRO’G, *v. n.* (derived from *procuro*, Lat. by Skinner) to rob, steal, or shift meanly for victuals.
PRO’G, *S.* victuals, or provisions of any kind.
PROGENITOR, *S.* (Lat.) an ancestor, or relation in a direct line.
PROGENY, *S.* (*progenie*, Fr. *progenies*, Lat.) a race: Offspring.
PROGNOSTIC, *adj.* (*prognostique*, Fr. see **PROGNOSTICATE**) betokening disease or recovery before.
PROGNOSTIC, *S.* the skill of foretelling diseases or their events. A prediction.
TO PROGNOSTICATE, *v. a.* (from *πρῶ*, *pro*, Gr. before, and *γινώσκω*, *ginosko*, Gr. to know) to foretell or foreshow by means of some token.
PROGNOSTICATION, *S.* the act of foreknowing or foreshowing by some token.
PROGRESS, *S.* (*progres*, Fr. *progressus*, Lat.) course. Passage. Motion forward. Improvement. A circuit or journey.
PROGRESSION, *S.* (Fr. *progressio*, Lat.) a regular and gradual advance. Motion; course forward; passage; improvement.
PROGRESSIVE, *adj.* (*progressif*, Fr.) going forward; advancing or increasing gradually.
TO PROHIBIT, *v. a.* (*prohibitus*, Lat.) to forbid by authority. To debar or hinder.
PROHIBITION, *S.* (Fr. *prohibitio*, Lat.) the act of forbidding, including the idea of authority.
TO PROJECT, *v. a.* (*proicere*, Lat.) to throw out or cast forward. To exhibit a form or representation, alluding to that in a looking-glass. To contrive; from *projetter*, Fr. Neuterly, to jut out or shoot forward.
PROJECT, *S.* a scheme or contrivance.
PROJECTILE, *S.* a body cast forwards, upwards, or put in motion.
PROJECTILE, *adj.* (Fr.) impelled forward.
PROJECTION, *S.* the act of shooting forwards. A plan or delineation. A scheme or plan of action. In chemistry, an operation or the crisis of an operation.
PROJECTOR, *S.* one that employs himself in forming schemes or designs. One that forms wild and impracticable schemes.
PROJECTURE, *S.* a jutting out.
PROLATE, *adj.* (*prolatus*, Lat.) oblate or flat.
PROLEGOMENA, *S.* (Gr.) a previous or introductory discourse.
PROLEPTICALLY, *adv.* by way of anticipation or prevention.
PROLETARIAN, *adj.* mean; vile. “*Proletarian tything men.*” Hudib.
PROLIFIC, **PROLIFICAL**, *adj.* (*prolifque*, Fr. *proles* and *facio*, Lat.) fruitful. Begetting children. Productive.
PROLIFICATION, *S.* generation of children.
PROLIX, *adj.* (*prolix*, Fr. *prolixus*, Lat.) long; tedious by length.
PROLIXITY, *S.* (*prolixité*, Fr.) the quality of being tiresome through length.
PROLOCUTOR, *S.* (Lat.) a foreman or person chosen by a society to be their speaker.
PROLOGUE, *S.* (Fr. *πρῶ* and *λογος*, Gr.) an introductory discourse, peculiarly applied to a poem spoken before a play.
TO PROLOGUE, *v. a.* to introduce by a formal discourse.

P R O

TO PROLONG, *v. a.* (*prolonger*, Fr.) to lengthen out. To put off longer.
PROLONGATION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of lengthening. Delay to a longer time.
PROLUSION, *S.* (*prolusio*, Lat.) an entertainment or diverting performance.
PROMINENT, *adj.* (*prominens*, Lat.) standing out beyond the other parts.
PROMINENCY, *S.* (*prominentia*, Lat.) the quality of standing out beyond the other parts.
PROMISCUOUS, *adj.* (*promiscuus*, Lat.) mingled: Confused; without distinction.
PROMISE, *S.* (Fr. *promissum*, Lat.) assurance given of something to be done or some benefit to be conferred. Figuratively, hope, or grounds of hope.
TO PROMISE, *v. a.* (*promissus*, Lat.) to give a person notice or assurance of some benefit to be conferred. Neuterly, to assure by words.
PROMISSORY, *adj.* (*promissorius*, Lat.) containing profession of some benefit to be conferred, or of some debt to be paid.
PROMONT, **PROMONTARY**, *S.* (*promontoire*, Fr. *promontorium*, Lat.) a head-land, cape, or highland jutting into the sea.
TO PROMOTE, *v. a.* (*promotus*, Lat.) to forward, or advance. To prefer or exalt, from *promouvoir*, Fr.
PROMOTER, *S.* one that forwards, advances, or encourages.
PROMOTION, *S.* advancement, or preferment.
PROMPT, *adj.* (*prompt*, Fr. *promptus*, Lat.) quick; ready. Willing without any new motive or incentive. Ready, or performed immediately, applied to payment.
TO PROMPT, *v. a.* (*prontare*, Ital.) to help a person when at a loss in repeating by heart. To incite. To remind.
PROMPTER, *S.* one who assists a public speaker when at a loss.
PROMPTNESS, *S.* readiness; alacrity.
PROMPTUARY, *S.* (*promptuaire*, Fr. *promptuarium*, Lat.) a storehouse, or magazine.
TO PROMULGATE, *v. a.* (*promulgatus*, Lat.) to publish or make known by public declaration.
PROMULGATOR, *S.* a publisher.
TO PROMULGE, *v. a.* (*promulgo*, Lat.) to publish, or teach openly.
POMULGER, *S.* one that publishes, or teaches openly.
PRONE, *adj.* (*pronus*, Lat.) bending or looking downwards. Lying with the face downwards. Sloping, applied to place. Inclined, or disposed to; generally used in an ill sense, and followed by *to*.
PRONENESS, *S.* the state of bending, stooping, or lying with the face downwards. Descent. Inclination; used in an ill sense.
PRONG, *S.* (*pronghen*, Belg. to squeeze) a fork with two or more blades.
PRONOUN, *S.* (*pronom*, Fr. *pronomén*, Lat.) in grammar, a word used instead of a person's name, in order to avoid repetition or tautology.
TO PRONOUNCE, *v. a.* (*prononcer*, Fr. *pronuncio*, Lat.) to speak or utter. To utter or deliver in public. To form or articulate. To speak with confidence or authority.
PRONUNCIATION, *S.* (Fr. *pronunciatio*, Lat.) the act or manner of uttering.
PROOF, *S.* (from *prove*) evidence or argument made to confirm or establish a fact or opinion. Test or trial. Firm temper. Capacity of undergoing trial. In printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first pulled.
PROOF, *adj.* (though used as an adjective, yet only an elliptical expression for, *of proof*) impenetrable; able to resist. Used with *to* or *against*.
TO PRO’P, *v. a.* (*preppen*, Belg.) to support by something placed under or against. To hinder from falling. To sustain or support; used with *upon*.
PRO’P, *S.* (*proppe*, Belg.) any thing used to keep a thing from falling.
PROPAGABLE, *adj.* (*propagate*) such as may be spread or continued by succession.
TO PROPAGATE, *v. a.* (*propagatus*, Lat.) to continue or spread by generation or successive production. To extend or widen. To promote. Neuterly, to have offspring.
PROPAGATION, *S.* (Fr. *propagatio*, Lat.) continuance or spreading by generation or successive labours and production.
TO PROPEL, *v. a.* (*propello*, Lat.) to drive forward.
TO PROPE’ND, *v. n.* (*propendo*, Lat.) to be inclined or disposed in favour of any thing. Not in use.

PRO-

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PROPE'NSE, *adj.* (*propensus*, Lat.) inclined or disposed; applied to either good or bad.

PROPE'NSION, **PROPE'NSITY**, *S.* (Fr. *propensio*, Lat.) disposition to any thing either good or bad. Tendency.

PRO'PER, *adj.* (*propre*, Fr. *proprius*, Lat.) peculiar, belonging to one, so as to distinguish it from others. In grammar, noting or distinguishing an individual. Natural. Fit; adapted; qualified. Exact; just. Plain, opposed to figurative. Elegant or pretty; from *propre*, Fr. Tall or lusty.

PRO'PERLY, *adv.* in a fit or suitable manner. In a strict sense.

PRO'PERNESS, *S.* the quality of being tall and well made.

PRO'PERTY, *S.* a secondary essential mode, quality, or attribute of a thing which is peculiar to it, distinguishes it from other things, and is inseparable from it. A quality. Right of possession. Possession: The thing possessed in one's own right. Something useful or adapted to a character, used in theatres.

To PRO'PERTY, *v. a.* to invest with qualities. To seize as belonging to.

PRO'PHECY, *S.* (*προφητεια*, *prophetia*, Gr.) a declaration of something future.

To PRO'PHESY, *v. n.* to foretell something future. In scripture language, to preach by divine inspiration.

PRO'PHET, *S.* (*prophete*, Fr. *propheta*, Lat. and Gr.) one that foretells something future.

PRO'PHETESS, *S.* (*propheteffe*, Fr.) a woman that foretells future events.

PROPHET'IC, **PROPHET'ICAL**, *adj.* (*prophetique*, Fr.) foreseeing or foretelling future events; used with *of* before the thing foretold.

PROPI'NQUITY, *S.* (*propinquitas*, Lat.) nearness of situation, relation, or time.

PROPI'TIABLE, *adj.* (*propitiatus*) such as may be appeased or rendered favourable.

To PROPI'TIATE, *v. a.* (*propitiatus*, Lat.) to appease a person angry or offended. To render favourable.

PROPI'TIATION, *S.* (*propiciation*, Fr.) the act of appeasing anger or resentment. The offering or means by which any person is rendered favourable.

PROPI'TIATORY, *adj.* (*propiciatoire*, Fr.) having the power to appease or reconcile.

PROPI'TIOUS, *adj.* (*propitius*, Lat.) favourable; kind; reconciled.

PROPI'TIOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of being favourable, kind, or reconciled.

PROPO'NENT, *S.* (*proponens*, Lat.) one that makes a proposal.

PROPO'RTION, *S.* (Fr. *proportio*, Lat.) the comparative relation of one thing to another. Equality or degree. Degrees in harmony. Size.

To PROPO'RTION, *v. a.* (*proportionner*, Fr.) to adjust or equal in comparative degrees. To form with symmetry.

PROPO'RTIONABLE, *adj.* adjusted or suited by comparative relation. Fit.

PROPO'RTIONAL, *adj.* (*proportionel*, Fr.) having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of equality; bearing some relation to another thing with which it is compared.

PROPO'RTIONATE, *adj.* suited, adjusted, or bearing some respect to another thing in comparison.

To PROPO'RTIONATE, *v. a.* to adjust according to settled rates.

PROPO'SAL, *S.* a scheme or design offered to consideration or acceptance.

To PROPO'SE, *v. a.* (*proposer*, Fr. *propositus*, Lat.) to offer for consideration. Neuterly, to lay schemes or intend.

PROPO'SITION, *S.* (Fr. *propositio*, Lat.) a sentence in which any thing is affirmed or denied, and offered for assent or denial. An offer.

To PROPOU'ND, *v. a.* (*propono*, Lat.) to offer to consideration. To propose.

PROPRIETARY, *S.* (*proprietaire*, Fr.) a possessor in his own right.

PROPRIETARY, *adj.* belonging to a certain owner.

PROPRIETOR, *S.* a person that has an exclusive right.

PROPRIETY, *S.* (*propriete*, Fr. *proprietas*, Lat.) an exclusive right. Accuracy, justness, or fitness.

PRO'PT, used by poetical writers instead of *propped*, the part. passive of *PROP*.

To PROPUG'N, *v. a.* (*propugno*, Lat.) to defend, justify, or vindicate.

PROPUG'NER, *S.* one who defends, justifies, or vindicates.

PROPULSION, *S.* (*propulsus*, Lat.) the act of driving forward.

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PRO'RE, *S.* (*prora*, Lat.) the prow of a ship; used in poetry.

PROROGATION, *S.* (Fr. *prorogatio*, Lat.) continuation; the deferring to a longer and stated time. The interruption of the session of parliament by royal authority.

To PRORO'GUE, *v. a.* (*prorogo*, Lat. *proroger*, Fr.) to protract or prolong. To put off to another time.

PROSA'IC, *adj.* (*prosaicus*, Lat. *prosaïque*, Fr.) belonging to prose. Resembling prose.

To PROSCRI'BE, *v. a.* (*proscribo*, Lat.) to doom to destruction. To interdict.

PROSCRIPTION, *S.* (*proscriptio*, Lat.) the act of writing down a person's name in a list, and posting it in some public place with a reward, for any one that shall bring his head. The act of dooming the life of a person to death, and his goods to confiscation.

PRO'SE, *S.* (Fr. *prosa*, Lat.) language not confined to numbers, limited quantity of syllables, or jingle of verse.

To PRO'SECUTE, *v. a.* (*prosecutus*, Lat.) to continue endeavours. To carry on. To proceed or continue in any consideration or disquisition. In law, to subdue.

PROSECUTION, *S.* an endeavour to carry on. A continued attempt, or a continuation of an attempt. A suit against a person in law.

PROSECUTOR, **PROSECUTOR**, *S.* one that continues his endeavours or carries on any thing. One who sues another for some crime.

PRO'SELYTE, *S.* (*προσηλυτος*, *proselutos*, Gr.) one that is persuaded to change his religious sentiments. A convert.

To PRO'SELYTE, *v. a.* to induce a person to change his religion.

PROSO'DY, *S.* (*prosodia*, Lat. and Gr.) that part of grammar, which teaches the sound or quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.

PROSOPOPE'IA, *S.* (Gr.) in rhetoric, a figure in which things are represented as if they were persons.

PRO'SPECT, *S.* (*prospectus*, Lat.) a view of something distant or absent. A place which affords an extended view. An object of view. Regard to something future.

PROSPE'CTIVE, *adj.* viewing at a distance. Acting with foresight.

To PRO'SPER, *v. a.* (*prospero*, Lat.) to make happy or favour. Neuterly, to be successful; to thrive, from *prosperer*, Fr.

PROSPE'RITY, *S.* (*prosperitas*, Lat.) a state wherein things succeed according to our wishes, and are productive of affluence and wealth.

To PRO'STITUTE, *v. a.* (*prostitutus*, Lat.) to sell to wickedness or expose for vile purposes, generally used of women sold to answer the cravings of lust, either by themselves or others.

PRO'STITUTE, *S.* one that will do any thing for money. A public strumpet.

PROSTITUTION, *S.* the act of setting or being set to sale. The life of a public strumpet.

PRO'STRATE, *adj.* (*prostratus*, Lat. Johnson accents it on the second syllable) lying at length, lying on the ground in adoration.

To PRO'STRATE, *v. a.* (*prostratus*, Lat.) to lay flat or throw down. To fall down in adoration, from *se prosterner*, F.

PROSTRA'TION, *S.* (*prosternation*, Fr.) the act of falling down in adoration. Dejection or depression, applied to strength.

PRO'STYLE, *S.* (*προστυλος*, *prostulos*, Gr.) a building having pillars only in the front.

PROSY'LLOGISM, *S.* the connection of two syllogisms, in such a manner, that the conclusion of the first is the major or minor of the following.

PROTA'SIS, *S.* (Gr.) a maxim or proposition. In the ancient drama, the first part of a comedy which explains the argument of the piece.

To PROTE'CT, *v. a.* (*protektus*, Lat.) to defend or cover from any evil.

PROTE'CTION, *S.* (Fr.) a defence or cover from evil. A kind of passport, whereby a person is exempted from being pressed or otherwise molested.

PROTE'CTOR, **PROTE'CTOR**, *S.* (*protecteur*, Fr.) a defender or one who guards from danger. A person formerly intrusted with the care of the kingdom during the king's minority.

PROTE'CTRESS, *S.* a female that defends from evil, and favours any undertaking.

To PROTE'ND, *v. a.* (*protendo*, Lat.) to hold out or stretch forth.

To PROTE'ST, *v. n.* (*protestor*, Lat. *protester*, Fr.) to give a solemn declaration of one's opinion. To note the non-payment

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payment of a bill of exchange, and claim payment of either of the indorsers: Used with *against*. Actively, to prove; show, or give evidence. To call as a witness.

PROTEST, S. a solemn declaration of one's opinion, generally applied to that published by peers in parliament when they disagree with a majority. An instrument or writing whereby a person on non payment of a bill of exchange by one on whom it is drawn, is authorized to claim it from either of the indorsers or the drawer.

PROTESTANT, *adj.* belonging to a protestant.

PROTESTANT, S. a person who belongs to the reformed religion, as delivered by those that at first protested against the errors of the church of Rome.

PROTESTATION, S. (Fr.) a solemn declaration of any fact, resolution, or opinion.

PROTHO'NOTARY, S. (*protonotaire*, Fr.) the head register.

PROTOCOL, S. (*protokol*, Belg. *protocole*, Fr. *πρωτοκόλλον*, *protokollon*, Gr.) the original of any writing.

PROTOMARTYR, S. (Gr.) the first martyr.

PROTOPLAST, S. (Gr.) something formed first to serve as a model.

PROTOTYPE, S. (Fr. *πρωτότυπος*, *prototypos*, Gr.) an original by which any thing is formed.

TO PROTRACT, *v. a.* (*protractus*, Lat.) to draw out, lengthen, or delay.

PROTRACTER, S. one who draws out any thing to a tedious length. A mathematical instrument used in measuring angles.

PROTRACTION, S. the act of drawing into length or delaying.

TO PROTRUDE, *v. a.* (*protrudo*, Lat.) to thrust forward.

PROTRUSION, S. (*protrusus*, Lat.) the act of thrusting forward. A thrust.

PROTUBERANCE, S. (*protuberans*, Lat.) something swelling above the other parts.

PROTUBERANT, *adj.* (*protuberans*, Lat.) swelling beyond the other parts.

TO PROTUBERATE, *v. a.* (*protuberatus*, Lat.) to swell out or beyond the other parts.

PROUD, *adj.* (*prut*, *pryte*, Sax. *pracht*, Belg. from *pryde*, Sax. a swelling, *pryd*, Brit. beauty, *pryder*, Dan. to adorn) having too high an opinion of one's own excellencies and too mean a one of those which belong to another. Daring. Lofty of mien or grand of person. Ostentatious. Sallacious, applied to brutes. Fungous, applied to flesh.

TO PROVE, *v. a.* (*prouver*, Fr. *probo*, Lat.) to confirm or show by argument or testimony. To try, bring to the test, or experience. Neuterly, to make trial. To sound by experiment. To succeed. To be found true on trial.

PROVE'DITOR, **PROVEDORE**, S. (*proveditore*, Ital.) one who undertakes to procure supplies for an army.

PROVENDER, S. (*provende*, Fr. *provande*, Belg.) dry food for cattle: Hay and corn.

PROVERB, S. (*proverbe*, Fr. *proverbium*, Lat.) a generally received sentence, applied on particular occasions as a rule of life. A word, name, or observation commonly received or uttered.

TO PROVERB, *v. a.* to mention as a commonly received saying or maxim.

PROVERBIAL, *adj.* used as a proverb or common sentence.

TO PROVIDE, *v. a.* (*provideo*, Lat.) to procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare. To supply; used with *of* before the thing provided. To stipulate or make conditions. Used with *against*, to take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill. Used with *for*, to take care of before-hand. *Provided that*, implies, on these terms or conditions.

PROVIDENCE, S. foresight displayed in taking measures before hand. Frugality, founded on a regard to futurity. The care or interposition of the Deity by which all things are preserved.

PROVIDENT, *adj.* (*providens*, Lat.) cautious, prudent, or taking measures before-hand.

PROVIDENTIAL, *adj.* effected by, and to be referred to, the interposition of God.

PROVIDENTLY, *adv.* with foresight, prudence, or frugality founded on a regard to futurity.

PROVINCE, S. (Fr. *provincia*, Lat.) a conquered country. An office or business peculiar to a person.

PROVINCIAL, *adj.* belonging to a province, opposed to one's native country: Foreign; rude; unpolished. Belonging to an archbishop's jurisdiction.

PROVISION, S. (Fr. *provisio*, Lat.) the act of getting before-hand. Measures taken before-hand. Stock collected. Victuals, food, or provender. A term or condition.

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PROVISIONAL, *adj.* provided for temporal need.

PROVISO, S. (Lat.) a condition or term.

PROVOCATION, S. (Fr. *provocatio*, Lat.) an act by which anger is caused. In law, an appeal to a judge.

PROVOCATIVE, S. any thing which excites or impels.

TO PROVOKE, *v. a.* (*provoquer*, Fr. *provoco*, Lat.) to rouse, to excite by offence. To make angry or offend. To cause, promote, or excite. To challenge. To move or induce. Neuterly, to appeal. To offend, or cause anger.

PROVOST, S. (*prævoft*, Sax. *provost*, Fr. *provosto*, Ital.) the chief of any body or society. The executioner of an army.

PRO'W, S. (*prove*, Fr. *proa*, Span. *prora*, Lat.) the head or fore part of a ship.

PRO'WESS, S. (*prouesse*, Fr. *prodeffa*, Ital.) bravery; military courage.

PRO'WEST, *adj.* (a superlative formed from *pro-w*) bravest or most valiant. Not in use.

TO PRO'WL, *v. a.* (formerly written *prole*, and by Skinner derived from *proicler*, Fr. a diminutive formed by himself from *proier*, Fr. to prey. Johnson imagines it might have been corrupted from *patrol*; but Skinner's observation seems to be more judicious) to rove over. Neuterly, to wander in search of prey.

PROXIMATE, *adj.* (*proximus*, Lat.) next in the series or order of our ideas or reasoning; near and immediate.

PROXIME, *adj.* (*proximus*, Lat.) next.

PROXIMITY, S. (*proximité*, Fr. *proximitas*, Lat.) the state of being near.

PROXY, S. (by contraction from *procuracy*) the agent of another. The substitution of another instead of one self. A person substituted or deputed to act instead of another.

PRU'CE, S. (the old name for *Prussia*, of *pruffe*, Fr.) Prussian leather.

PRU'DE, S. (Fr.) a woman affectedly nice and modest.

PRU'DENCE, S. (Fr. *prudencia*, Lat.) the act of suiting words and actions according to the circumstance of things.

PRU'DENT, *adj.* (Fr. *prudens*, Lat.) ordering actions or words with a proper regard to their consequences.

PRU'DENTLY, *adv.* in a discreet or judicious manner.

PRU'DERY, S. too great an affectation of niceness or modesty.

PRU'DISH, *adj.* affectedly grave or nice.

TO PRU'NE, *v. a.* (derived by Skinner from *pronare*, low Lat. to throw or strew on the ground) to lop or free trees from their superfluous branches. To clear from any excrescence. Neuterly, to dress or pink.

PRU'NE, S. (Fr. *prunum*, Lat.) a dried plum.

PRUNE'L, S. an herb.

PRUNE'LLO, S. a kind of stuff woven with a mixture of silk and worsted, of which clergymens gowns are made. A kind of plum, from *prunelle*, Fr.

PRUNING-HOOK, **PRUNING-KNIFE**, S. a hook or knife used in cutting off the superfluous branches of trees.

PRU'RIENCE, **PRU'RIENCY**, S. (*pruriens*, Lat.) an itching, immoderate desire or appetite.

TO PRY', *v. a.* (derived by Skinner from *faireprécure*, Fr.) to peep narrowly: To look curiously, officiously, or impertinently; used with *into*.

PSA'LM, S. (*psalme*, Sax. *ψαλμος*, *psalmos*, Gr.) a hymn or song on some holy subject.

PSA'LMIST, S. (*psalmfscop*, Sax. *psalmiste*, Fr.) a writer or composer of odes on holy subjects.

PSA'LTR, S. (*psaltere*, Sax.) a book containing the psalms.

PSA'LTRY, S. a kind of harp or dulcimer played on with sticks.

PSEU'DO, S. from *ψευδος*, *pseudos*, Gr. implies false, and is used as a prefix in words derived from the Greek.

PSEUDOGRAPHY, S. false writing or spelling.

PSEUDOLOGY, S. (*ψευδολογια*, *pseudologia*, Gr.) falsehood of speech.

PSHA'W, *interj.* used as an expression of contempt and disregarded.

PTI'SAN, S. (Fr.) a medical drink made of barley boiled with liquorice, raisins, &c.

PTY'ALISM, S. (*πτυαλισμος*, *ptualismos*, Gr.) a salivation.

PUBERTY, S. (*puberté*, Fr. *pubertas*, Lat.) the time of life when the two sexes ripen to their perfect state.

PUBLICAN, S. (*publicanus*, Lat.) a toll gatherer. In low language, one who keeps an alehouse.

PUBLIC, *adj.* (*publique*, *public*, Fr. *publicus*, Lat.) belonging to a state or nation, opposed to private. Open or generally known. Regarding not private interest, but that

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that of the community, applied to persons. Open for general entertainment, followed by *house*.

PUBLIC, S. the general body of a state, nation, or mankind. General notice.

PUBLICATION, S. (*publicatus*, Lat.) the act of making generally known, or of common use.

To **PUBLISH**, *v. a.* (*publier*, Fr. *publico*, Lat.) to discover or make generally known. To put forth to sale.

PU'CK, S. (*puck*, Ill. an evil spirit) a sprite or fairy.

PU'DDER, S. see **POTTER**.

To **PU'DDER**, *v. n.* (see **POTTER**) to make a tumult or baffle.

PU'DDING, S. (*potten*, Brit. an intestine, *boudin*, Fr. *puding*, Swed.) a kind of food boiled in a bag or stuffed in the guts of some animal.

PU'DDINGPIE, S. a pudding with meat baked in it.

PU'DDINGTIME, S. dinner-time or time to begin dinner, the pudding being formerly the first dish served up.

PU'DDLE, S. (Skinner derives it from *puteolus*, Lat. Junius from *poil*, old Bav. dirt, whence *pal*, Sax. *pool*, Eng.) a small quantity of muddy water.

To **PU'DDLE**, *v. a.* to make muddy.

PUDENCY, S. (*pudentia*, Lat.) modesty: Obsolete.

PUE'RILE, *adj.* (Fr. *puerilis*, Lat.) resembling or becoming a boy or child.

PUE'T, S. see **PEWET**.

PU'FF, S. (*puf*, Perf. *pos*, Belg.) a quick blast of breath. A small blast of wind. A mushroom. Any thing light, porous, and swelled with wind. An instrument made of threads fastened round a stick or at one end, used to powder hair with. Any hyperbolical or exaggerated commendation.

To **PU'FF**, *v. a.* (see the noun, *boffen*, Belg. *buffare*, Ital. *bufar*, Span.) to swell the cheeks with included breath. To blow with a quick blast. To blow with scornfulness; used with *at*. To breathe thick and hard. To commend to excess or without reason. Neuterly, to swell as with wind. To drive or agitate with wind. To drive with a blast of scorn. To swell with pride. To raise the price of goods at an auction by inducing others to bid beyond their value.

PU'FFER, S. one that extols to excess. One that raises the price of goods at an auction, by drawing in persons to bid beyond their value.

PU'FFIN, S. (*puffine*, Ital.) a water fowl. A kind of fish. A fungus filled with dust.

PU'FFY, *adj.* windy; flatulent. Tumid, applied to stile.

PU'G, S. (*piga*, Sax. a girl) a name given to a monkey or other animal.

PU'GH, *interj.* a word used to express contempt.

PU'GIL, S. (*pugile*, Fr. *pugio*, Lat.) what may be taken up between the thumb and the forefinger.

PUGNA'CIOUS, *adj.* (*pugnax*, Lat.) fond of fighting. Quarrelsome.

PU'ISNE, *adj.* (pronounced *puny*, from *puis ne*; Fr. born since or afterwards) young. Younger or later in time. Small; inconsiderable; petty.

PU'ISSANCE, S. (Fr.) power to overcome or accomplish.

PU'ISSANT, *adj.* (Fr.) able to overcome any resistance or accomplish any undertaking.

PU'KE, S. (perhaps formed from the sound) a vomit.

To **PU'KE**, *v. a.* to vomit.

PU'LCHRITUDE, S. (*pulchritudo*, Lat.) the quality of conveying the idea of beauty.

To **PU'LE**, *v. n.* (*piauler*, Fr.) to cry like a chicken. To cry or whimper.

PU'LIC, S. an herb.

PU'LIOL, S. an herb.

To **PU'LL**, S. (*pullian*, *pullan*, Sax. *pullen*, Belg. *vello*, Lat.) to draw towards one with continued violence. To draw forcibly. To pluck or gather, applied to fruits. To draw out the entrails of a fowl. Used with *down*, to subvert, ruin, or demolish. To degrade.

PU'LL, S. the act of drawing with force.

PU'LLEN, S. (*pulain*, Fr.) poultry.

PU'LLET, S. (*pulet*, Fr.) a young hen.

PU'LLEY, S. (*poulie*, Fr.) a little wheel, with a channel round its edge, and turning round a pivot.

To **PU'LLULATE**, *v. a.* (*pullulatus*, Lat.) to germinate, bud, or grow.

PULMONARY, **PULMO'NIC**, *adj.* (*pulmones*, Lat.) belonging to the lungs.

PU'LP, S. (Fr. *pulpa*, Lat.) any soft mass. The soft or fleshy part of fruit.

PU'LPIT, S. (*pulpitre*, Fr. *pulpitrum*, Lat.) a place raised on high, whereon a public speaker stands. The higher desk in a church, from whence the minister delivers his sermons.

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PU'LSE, S. (*pulsus*, Lat.) the beating or throbbing of the heart and arteries. Alternate expansion and contraction. Leguminous plants. To feel one's pulse implies figuratively, to try to know one's mind.

To **PU'LSE**, *v. n.* to beat like the pulse.

PU'LSION, S. (*pulsus*, Lat.) the act of forcing or driving forward.

PU'LVERABLE, S. (from *pulvis pulveris*, Lat.) capable of being reduced to dust.

To **PU'LVERIZE**, *v. a.* (*pulveriser*, Fr.) to reduce to dust or powder.

PU'LVILL, S. (*pulvillum*, Lat.) sweet scents or odours.

PU'MICE, S. (*pumex*, *pumicis*, Lat. *pumigstan*, Sax.) the flag or cinder of some fossil brought to this state by fire. Its texture is lax, spongy, full of little pores and cavities; it is of a pale whitish colour, and is found near volcanoes.

PU'MMEL, S. see **POMMEL**.

PU'MP, S. (*pompe*, Belg. and Fr.) a machine formed on the principles of a syringe, by which water is drawn up from wells. A shoe with a thin turned sole.

To **PU'MP**, *v. a.* to work a pump: To throw out or draw up water by a pump.

PUM'PION, S. a plant which bears an oblong or round fleshy fruit, having sometimes an hard, rugged rind, with knobs and furrows; and divided into three parts, inclosing flat seeds, edged, as it were, with a ring, and fixed to a spongy substance.

PUN, S. (Johnson owns he knows not the derivation of this word, and with judicious modesty asks, whether *pun* may not mean an empty sound like that of a mortar beaten; in the same manner, as *clench* the old word for *pun*, seems corrupted from *clink*; for *punian*, Sax. signifies to pound in a mortar) a quibble or equivocation arising from the use of a word which has two different meanings.

To **PUN**, *v. a.* to quibble or to use a word in two different meanings.

To **PUN'CH**, *v. a.* (*poinçonner*, Fr.) to make a hole by driving a pointed instrument. To beat with the fist.

PUN'CH, S. a pointed instrument driven by a blow to make holes. A liquor made of rum or brandy, oranges or lemons, water and sugar. The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet show, from *punchinello*, Ital. A horse well set and well knit, having a short back and thin shoulders, with a broad neck and well lined with flesh. A short fat person.

PUN'CHEON, S. (*poinçon*, Fr.) an instrument driven to make a hole or impression. A liquid measure containing an hoghead and $\frac{1}{3}$, or 84 gallons.

PUN'CHER, S. an instrument that makes a hole or impression, when driven by an hammer, &c.

PUNCTI'LIO, S. (Ital. from *punctum*, Lat.) a small nicety of behaviour. A nice point of exactness.

PUNTI'LIOUS, *adj.* exact in the most trivial parts of breeding.

PUN'CTO, S. (*punto*, Span. *punctum*, Lat.) a nice point of ceremony. The point in fencing.

PUN'CTUAL, *adj.* (*punctuel*, Fr.) comprised or consisting in a point. Exact; nice in the most trifling or minute circumstances.

PUNCTUA'LITY, S. scrupulous exactness.

PUNCTUA'TION, S. (*punctuation*, Fr.) the act of setting the stops or proper names to sentences.

PUN'TURE, S. (*punctus*, Lat.) a hole made with a sharp pointed instrument.

PUN'GENCY, S. the power of pricking, or causing a sensation of acrimony or sharpness on the tongue. The power of affecting the mind.

PUN'GENT, *adj.* (*pungens*, Lat.) pricking. Affecting the tongue with a sensation of sharpness or acridness.

PUNISE, S. (*punaise*, Fr.) a bug.

To **PUNISH**, *v. a.* (*punio*, Lat. *punir*, Fr.) to chastise: To afflict with penalties or death for the commission of some crime.

PUNISHABLE, *adj.* (*punissable*, Fr.) worthy of punishment; capable of punishment.

PUNISHMENT, S. (*punissement*, Fr.) any penalty or pain inflicted on account of the violation of some law.

PUNITIVE, S. (*punitus*, Lat.) inflicting pain or punishment for the violation of some law.

PUN'K, S. (*pung*, Sax.) a common prostitute.

PUN'STER, S. (from *pun*) a low wit who deals in words that have a double meaning.

To **PUN'T**, *v. n.* to play at basset or ombre.

PUN'Y, *adj.* (*puisné*, Fr. see **PUISNE**) young: Inferiour. Petty.

PUN'Y,

PUR

PUNY, S. a person young and unexperienced. A novice.
To PURP, *v. n.* to bring forth whelps.
PUPIL, S. (*pupilla*, Lat.) the apple of the eye. A scholar, or one under the care of a tutor.
PUPILAGE, S. the state of a scholar, or ward.
PUPPET, S. (*pupée*, Fr. *pupus*, Lat.) a small image moved by springs and imitating the gestures of an actor. A person entirely under the direction of another.
PUPPET-SHOW, S. a drama or play performed by wooden images moved by wires.
PUPPY, S. (*poupee*, Fr.) a whelp, or the issue of a female dog. A name of contemptuous reproach implying a person to be unworthy the name of a man.
PURBLIND, S. see **POREBLIND**.
PURCHASABLE, *adj.* (*purchase*) to be bought by money.
To PURCHASE, *v. a.* (*pourchasser*, Fr.) to buy for money. To obtain at any expence. In sea language, to draw in. "The capitan *purchases* apace."
PURCHASE, S. (*pourchas*, old Fr.) any thing bought or obtained for money.
PURE, *adj.* (*pur pure*, Fr. *purus*, Lat.) unfulled. Clear, or not muddy; unaltered by any mixtures. Not connected with any thing extrinsic. Free, or clear. Void of guilt, or sin. Not vitiated, applied to speech. Mere. Chaste.
PURENESS, S. the quality of being free from mixture, composition, guilt, or vitious modes of speech.
PURFILL, S. (*pourfilée*, Fr.) a kind of trimming for womens gowns, made of tinsel and thread.
PURGATION, S. (Fr. *purgatio*, Lat.) the act of cleansing from bad or vitious mixtures. The act of cleansing the body downwards by medicine. The act of clearing from the imputation of guilt.
PURGATIVE, *adj.* (*purgatif*, Fr. *purgativus*, Lat.) having the power of cleansing the body by stool.
PURGATORY, S. (*purgatorie*, Fr.) a place wherein souls, according to the Romish church, are cleansed from carnal impurities before their reception into heaven.
To PURGE, *v. a.* (*purger*, Fr. *purgo*, Lat.) to cleanse or clear. To clear from guilt, or imputation of guilt. To evacuate the body by stool. To clarify from dregs or impurities, applied to liquours.
PURGE, S. a medicine which cleanses. The impurities of the body by stool.
PURIFICATION, S. (*purificatio*, Lat.) the act of making pure or cleansing from foreign mixtures. The act of cleansing from guilt, or bodily impurities.
PURIFICATIVE, **PURIFICATORY**, *adj.* having the power or tendency to clear from impurities.
PURIFIER, S. a cleanser, or refiner.
To PURIFY, *v. a.* (*purifier*, Fr. *purifico*, Lat.) to cleanse from impurity, filth, corruption, guilt, barbarousness, or improprieties.
PURITAN, S. a person pretending to extraordinary purity in religious worship.
PURITANICAL, *adj.* relating to, or resembling Puritans.
PURITANISM, S. the tenets of a person who affects extraordinary purity in religious worship.
PURITY, S. (*purité*, Fr. *puritas*, Lat.) cleanness or freedom from dirt, foulness, guilt, unchastness, or foreign mixtures.
PURL, S. (supposed by Minshew to be contracted from *purfile*) an embroidered border. A kind of liquor in which wormwood, and other bitters are infused.
To PURL, *v. n.* (derived by Mr. Lye from *porla*, Swed. to murmur) to murmur or flow with a gentle noise. Actively, to adorn the edges with fringe or embroidery.
PURLIEU, S. the borders of a forest. A border, or inclosure.
PURLUIS, S. those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters, on the inside to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length.
To PURLOIN, *v. a.* (Skinner derives it from *pour* and *loin*, Fr. but Lye, from *purllhounan*, Sax. to lie hide; a word I have not met with) to steal, or take away the property of another privately.
PURLOINER, S. one that takes away the property of another privately.
PURPLE, *adj.* (*purpur purpureus*, Sax. *pourpre*, Fr. *purpureus*, Lat.) red tinged with blue. In poetry, red.
To PURPLE, *v. a.* (*purpura*, Lat.) to make of a red colour mixed with blue.
PURPLES, S. spots of a livid red colour, which break out in fevers.
PURPLISH, *adj.* somewhat purple.

PUT

PURPORT, S. (*pourporte*, Fr.) the design, effect or tendency of a discourse or writing.
To PURPORT, *v. a.* to show. To intend.
PURPOSE, S. (*propos*, Fr. *propositum*, Lat.) intention or design. Effect. Consequence. Example: Suitableness to the end intended.
To PURPOSE, *v. a.* to intend, design, or resolve.
PURPOSELY, *adv.* with intention or design.
PURR, *v. n.* (from the sound) to murmur like a cat, when pleased.
PURSE, S. (*pours*, Brit. *bourse*, Fr.) a small bag in which money is kept.
PURSE, *v. a.* to put into a purse. To gather up like the mouth of a purse.
PURSENET, S. a net whose mouth is closed, like that of a purse, with a running string.
PURSEPROUD, *adj.* haughty on account of wealth.
PURSINESS, **PURSIVENESS**, S. (from *purse*) shortness of breath.
PURSLAIN, S. a plant.
PURSUABLE, *adj.* fit to be pursued.
PURSUANCE, S. the prosecution, process, or continuation of an attempt.
PURSUANT, *adj.* done in consequence of any thing.
To PURSUE, *v. a.* (*poursuivre*, Fr.) to chase or follow as an enemy in order to seize. To continue an attempt. To follow as an example. To endeavour to attain. Neuterly, to go on or continue.
PURSUER, S. one who follows with an intention to seize.
PURSUIT, S. (*poursuite*, Fr.) the act of following with an intention to take. An endeavour to attain. A prosecution or continuation of a design.
PURSUIVANT, S. (*poursuivant*, Fr.) a state messenger. An attendant on an herald.
PURSY, *adj.* (*ponssif*, Fr.) fat and short breathed.
PURTENANCE, S. (*appertenance*, Fr.) the pluck of an animal.
To PURVEY, *v. a.* (*pourvoir*, Fr.) to provide with conveniences. To procure. Neuterly, to buy provisions.
PURVEYANCE, S. provisions. The act of procuring provisions.
PURVEYOUR, S. one that procures victuals. A pimp.
PURULENCE, **PURULENCY**, S. (*pus*, Lat.) the generation of matter in a wound.
PURULENT, *adj.* (Fr. *purulentus*, Lat.) abounding with matter.
PU'S, S. (Lat.) the matter of a fore.
To PUSH, *v. a.* (*pousser*, Fr. *posuzidan*, Perf. *adjusiti*, Boh. *pusiti*, Slav.) to thrust or drive by thrusting at any thing. To press forward. To enforce or drive to a conclusion. To importune or tease. Neuterly, to make a thrust, effort, or attack.
PUSH, S. a thrust with one's hand, a stick, or with a pointed instrument. A forcible effort or struggle. Existence; trial. A sudden emergence.
PUSHING, *adj.* enterprising; officious.
PUSILLANIMITY, S. (*pusillanimité*, Fr. *pusillus*, and *animus*, Lat.) want of courage; meanness of spirit.
PUSILLANIMOUS, *adj.* void of courage. Mean spirited or narrow minded.
PUSS, S. (*pusio*, Lat. a dwarf) the common appellation for a cat. A sorry woman.
PUSTULE, S. (Fr. *pustula*, Lat.) a small swelling or tumour filled with matter. A pimple.
PUSTULOUS, *adj.* abounding in pustles or pimples.
To PUT, *v. a.* (*putter*, Dan. to plant, *spanditi*, Slav.) to lay down or deposite. To place in any situation or condition. To expose or apply. To use any action by which the state of any thing is changed. To cause or introduce. To reduce to any state, followed by *to*. To form or regulate. To bring to any state of mind or temper. Used with *by*, to turn off, divert, or thrust aside. Followed by *down*, to baffle, repress, crush, degrade, bring into disuse, confute, or commit to writing. Used with *forth*, to propose, extend, emit, or exert. Used with *in*, to interpose. Followed by *practice*, to use or exercise. Followed by *off*, to pull off or lay aside; to delay or defeat by some artifice or excuse; to pass off by fraud or deceit; to procrastinate; to discard; to obtrude by false appearances or recommendations. Used with *on* or *upon*, to impute or charge; to dress or cover with cloaths; to incite, forward, or promote; to impose or inflict; to assume or take; to repose. Used with *over*, to refer. Used with *out*, to place at interest; to extinguish, applied to light or sight; to shoot like a plant; to extend from the body; to drive from or expel; to make public, applied

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applied to books; to disconcert. Used with *to*, to punish or kill. Followed by *hand*, to assist. Followed by *it*, to perplex, distress, or press hard. Followed by *death*, to kill. Followed by *together*, to heap or accumulate into one sum or mass. Used with *up*, to pass by unrevenged; to expose to sale; to start; to hoard; to hide. Used with *upon*, to incite or instigate; to impose; to lay upon; to make a tool of a person. Neuterly, to go or move. To shoot or grow, applied to plants. Used with *forth*, to bind or shoot out; used with *in*, to enter into a port or haven; to claim; followed by *in for*, to stand candidate. Used with *off*, to leave land in a vessel. Used with *over*, to go across or to the other side of the river, &c. in a vessel. To put to sea, implies, to set sail, or begin one's course. Used with *up*, to offer one's self as a candidate; to advance or bring one's self forward. To put up with, implies, to bear without resentment.

PU'T, S. an action or state of distress. A clownish person. A game at cards. A put off, implies a shift or excuse.

PU'TID, *adj.* (*putidus*, Lat.) mean, low, or worthless.

PU'TLOGS, S. short pieces of timber, about seven feet long, used in building scaffolds, lying at right angles from the wall, and serving to bear the boards on which the builders stand.

PUTREFA'CTION, S. (Fr.) the state of growing rotten. A kind of fermentation of the intestine particles of bodies, which tends to destroy their form of existence.

PUTREFA'CTIVE, *adj.* (*putrefactus*, Lat.) making rotten.

To PU'TREFY, *v. a.* to make rotten. Neuterly, to grow rotten.

PU'TRID, *adj.* (*putride*, Fr. *putridus*, Lat.) rotten, corrupt. A putrid fever, is that in which the humours have so little circulation, that they fall into an intestine motion and putrify.

PU'TTER, S. one that flates, proposes, or places. Followed by *on*, an inciter or instigator.

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PU'TTINGSTONE, S. a stone placed before the gates of houses, in Scotland, for trial of strength.

PU'TTOCK, S. (derived by Minshew from *buteo*, Lat.) a buzzard. See BUZZARD and BITTERN.

PU'TTY, S. a kind of powder on which glass is ground. A cement used by glaziers to fasten glass in windows.

To PU'ZZLE, *v. a.* (from *posse* or *passe*) to perplex or confound with difficulties. To make intricate. Neuterly, to be bewildered or confounded.

PU'ZZLE, S. embarrassment; perplexity.

PY'GARO, S. a bird.

PY'GME'AN, *adj.* (from *pygmy*) like a pygmy. Belonging to a pygmy.

PY'GMY, S. (*pygmie*, Fr. *πυγμαίος*, *pygmaios*, Gr.) a person belonging to a nation formerly fabled to be only three spans high, and to have been devoured by cranes. A dwarf, or very short person.

PY'LO'RUS, S. (*πυλωρος*, *puloros*, Gr.) the lower orifice of the stomach.

PY'RAMID, S. (*pyramide*, Fr. *pyramis*, Lat. and Gr. from *πυρ*, *pur*, Gr. fire, because it resembles a flame in being pointed at top) in geometry, a solid standing on a square or polygonal basis, and terminating at the top in a point. The pyramids of Egypt, the burial place of their kings, are famous both for their height and magnitude.

PY'RAMIDAL, PYRAMI'DICAL, *adj.* resembling, or in the form of a pyramid.

PY'RAMIS, S. a pyramid.

PY'RE, S. a pile to be burnt. A funeral pile.

PYRI'TES, S. (*πυρ*, *pur*, Gr.) firestone.

PYR'RHONISM, S. (from *pyrrho*, the founder of the Sceptics) scepticism, or universal doubt.

PY'X, S. (*pyxis*, Lat.) the box in which the Romans used to keep the host. Pieces of coin preserved in a box after every coinage; hence the trial of the pyx, implies the trial of such pieces as have been reserved in a box in Westminster Abbey for that purpose.

Q.

Q, a consonant, the sixteenth letter of the alphabet; called *cue*, from the French *queue*, or tail, it being an O with a tail to it. In the Gothic alphabet, it is in the form of an O, with a dot in the middle. And is by some supposed to be borrowed from the ancient manner of writing the *q* *koph* of the Hebrews, only by making the top round, and carrying its perpendicular stroke oblique under the round one. Though it had a place in the Saxon alphabet, yet they generally substitute *cw* in its room, spelling *cwellan*, Sax. to quell or kill, in that manner. In English, it is always followed by a *u*, and sounded not unlike *cw*, excepting in *quoit*, which is pronounced *coit*, as in the French, from whence it is borrowed.

To QUA'CK, *v. n.* (*quacken*, Belg.) to cry like a duck; in this sense it is often written *quacke*, to express the sound better. To chatter loudly and boastfully.

QUA'CK, S. a person who pretends to arts which he does not understand, generally applied to ignorant pretenders in physic.

QUA'CKERY, S. the practice of physic without judgment or knowledge.

QUA'DRA, S. a word used in composition, from *quadrans*, Lat. signifying four.

QUADRAGE'SSIMAL *adj.* (Fr.) Lenten; belong to, or performed in Lent.

QUA'DRANGLE, S. (*quadratus* and *angulus*, Lat.) a square; a circle with four right angles.

QUA'DRANT, S. (*quadrans*, Lat.) the fourth part; the quarter; a quarter of a circle. An instrument containing the fourth part of a circle, with which altitudes are measured.

QUA'DRATE, *adj.* (*quadratus*, Lat.) square, or having four equal and parallel sides; divisible into four equal parts. Suited; applicable; used with *to*.

QUA'DRATE, S. a square or surface having four equal and parallel sides. In astrology, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, in which they are distant 90 degr. from each other.

To QUA'DRATE, *v. n.* (*quadratus*, Lat.) to suit; or be accommodated; followed by *with*.

QUA'DRATURE, S. (Fr.) the act of squaring. The first and last quarters of the moon. The state of being square.

QUADRI'ENNIAL, *adj.* (*quadrimum*, Lat.) containing four years; happening every fourth year.

QUA'DRIFED, *adj.* (*quadrifidis*, Lat.) cloven into four parts.

QUADRILA'TERAL, *adj.* (*quadrilatera*, Fr.) having four sides.

QUADRI'LE, S. (Fr.) a game at cards.

QUA'DRUPED, S. (*quadrupede*, Fr. *quadrupes*, Lat.) an animal that goes on four legs.

QUA'DRUPLE *adj.* (Fr.) four-fold.

QUÆ'RE, *v. a.* (Lat.) enquire; seek. A word made use of, when a question is put.

To QUA'FF *v. a.* (*coffer*, Fr. to be drunk) to swallow in large draughts. Neuterly, to drink much.

QUA'GGY, *adj.* (*quag*) boggy.

QUA'GMIRE, S. (i. e. *quaking mire*) a bog which trembles under one's feet.

QUA'IL, S. a bird of game, perhaps so called from its mournful cry.

To QUA'IL *v. n.* (*quelen*, Belg.) to languish, or grow dispirited.

QUAI'NT, *adj.* (*coint*, Fr. *comptus*, Lat.) nice, exact to excess. Neuterly, subtly contrived, fine-spun, affected.

To QUA'KE, *v. n.* (*cwacan*, Sax.) to shake or tremble with cold or fear. To shake with the least jog or motion.

QUA'KE, S. a shudder, or trembling motion.

Q U A

QUAKERS, S. (so called from the extraordinary agitations they were under when moved, as they say, by the spirit) a religious sect that arose during the interregnum, and founded by George Fox. Their particular tenets are built on Scripture misunderstood, and consist in believing that every person is at present inspired in the same manner as the Apostles; hence they reject a standing ministry, and hold, that no one is authorized to preach, unless immediately inspired by the Holy Ghost; they reject the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper as outwardly administered; hold oaths on any occasion unlawful; are extremely plain in their apparel, as well as in their language; look on payment of tythes as inconsistent with the gospel, and are remarkably simple, if not meek and just in their dealings.

QUALIFICATION, S. (Fr.) that which makes any person or thing fit. An accomplishment.

To **QUALIFY**, *v. a.* (*qualifier*, Fr.) to render fit for any thing or employment. To abate, soften or diminish. To modify.

QUALITY, S. (*qualité*, Fr. *qualitas*, Lat.) that which occasions a thing to affect our senses in a particular manner. A property or accident. Disposition or temper. Virtue or vice. Character. Accomplishment. Rank. Nobility.

QUA'LM, S. (*cwealm*, Sax. death) a sudden fit of sickness, or languor.

QUA'LMISH, *adj.* seized with squeamishness.

QUA'NDARY S. (*qu'en dirai je*, Fr. what shall I say about it?) a doubt; a state of perplexity and uncertainty.

QUANTITY, S. (*quantité*, Fr. *quantitas*, Lat.) that property of a thing, which answers to the question, *how much?* that which can be increased or diminished. In grammar, the length of time used in pronouncing a syllable.

QUANTUM, S. (Lat.) quantity; or amount. "The *quantum* of merit." SWIFT.

QUARANTAIN, QUARANTINE, S. (*quarantain*, Fr.) the space of forty days which a ship's crew, coming from places affected with the plague, is obliged to observe without intercourse or commerce with others.

To **QUARREL**, *v. n.* (*querreller*, Fr.) to debate, dispute, or fall into variance.

QUARREL S. a state of variance. A state wherein two or more persons mutually accuse, contest or fight with each other. A cause of enmity.

QUARRELSOME, *adj.* inclined to brawls; easily provoked.

QUARRY, S. (*quarrè*, Fr.) a square. Game flown at by an hawk, from *querrir*, Fr. or *carry*. A mine, whence stones are dug; from *quarrier*, *quarrel*, Fr. *carrig*, Isl. stone, or *craigg*, Erf. a rock.

QUART, S. (Fr.) the fourth part of a gallon. A vessel which holds the fourth part of a gallon.

QUARTAN, S. (*febris quartana*, Lat.) an ague happening every other day.

QUARTATION, S. (*quartus*, Lat.) an operation made by refiners, wherein a fourth part of gold, and three parts of silver are compounded.

QUARTER, S. (*quart*, *quartier*, Fr.) a fourth part. A region of the skies, alluding to the seamen's card, or the four points of the horizon. A particular part of a town or country. The place where soldiers stand or are lodged. A proper station. Mercy, or pardon of life shown by a conqueror. A measure of eight bushels. A part of a shoe, which makes up one side of the heel and contains the strap which holds the buckle. A false quarter. A clift or chink in a horse's hoof from top to bottom.

To **QUARTER** *v. a.* to divide into four parts. To break by force. To station or lodge soldiers. To feed or diet. To bear as an addition to one's hereditary arms.

QUARTERAGE, S. a quarterly allowance.

QUARTER-DAY S. one of the days by which the year is divided into four parts, and on which rents are paid.

QUARTERDECK, S. the short upper deck of a ship.

QUARTERLY, *adj.* containing a fourth part.

QUARTERLY, *adv.* once in a quarter of a year.

QUARTERMASTER, S. one who regulates the quarters or lodgings of soldiers.

QUARTERN, S. a gill, or the fourth part of a pint.

QUARTERSTAFF, S. a staff of defence, so called from the manner of using it, one hand being placed on the middle and the other half way between that and the end.

QUARTILE, S. an aspect of the planets, when three signs, or 90 degrees, distant from each other.

QUARTO, S. (*quarto*, Lat.) the size of a book in which a sheet is doubled so as to contain four leaves.

To **QUASH**, *v. a.* (*quashen*, Belg. *squaciare*, Ital. *quasso*, Lat.) to crush by squeezing. To subdue suddenly. To make

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void or annul, from *causus*, Lat. Neuterly, to be shaken with a noise.

QUARTERNION, or QUARTERNARY, S. (*quaternarius*, Lat.) the number 4.

QUARTRAIN, S. (*quartrain*, Fr.) a stanza consisting of four lines.

To **QUA'VER** *v. n.* (*cwarwan*, Sax.) to shake or make a tremulous sound with the voice. To vibrate, or tremble.

QUAY, S. (*quai*, Fr.) a key or artificial bank on a sea or river, whereon goods are landed.

QUE'AN, S. (*cwean*, Sax. a barren cow. *Horcwen*, Sax. a strumpet. *Quena*, Sax. a woman. *Quene*, Belg. a talkative woman) a worthless woman or a strumpet.

QUE'ASINESS, S. (*queasy*) the sickness of a nauseated stomach.

QUE'ASY, *adj.* (*quetschen*, Belg. to hurt) sick with nausea. Squeamish; causing nausea.

QUE'EN, S. (*cwino*, *cweins*, *cwens*, Goth. *cwen*, Sax. a wife or woman. *Cena*, Brit. *quinna*, *kona*, Isl. *keen*, Arm. *ywn*, *gune*, Gr. a woman) a woman invested with sovereign command. The wife of a king. A pictured card painted with the figure of a queen.

To **QUE'EN**, *v. n.* to play or personate a queen.

QUE'EN APPLE, or QUE'ENING, S. a species of apple.

QUE'ER, *adj.* (a correspondent of Mr Johnson supposes a *quærmav*, to be one who had a *quære* set against his name in a list) odd; strange; particular.

To **QUE'LL**, *v. a.* (*cwellan*, Sax. to kill. *qualban*, Teut. *kull*, Isl. to torment) to subdue or crush; originally to kill.

QUE'LL, S. murder. "The guilt—of our great *quell*." SHAK.

QUE'ELQUECHOSE, S. (Fr. pronounced *kick-shaws*) a trifle or kick-shaw.

To **QUE'NCH**, *v. a.* (*cwencan*, Sax.) to extinguish fire, allay thirst, or still any passion. Neuterly, to cool, or grow cool.

QUE'NCHABLE, *adj.* capable of being extinguished, allayed, or appeased.

QUE'NCHLESS, *adj.* not to be extinguished.

QUE'RIST, S. (*quæro*, Lat.) one that proposes a question; an enquirer.

QUE'RN, S. (*cweorn*, Sax.) a handmill.

QUE'RPO, S. (corrupted from *cwerpo*, Span.) a close-bodied coat, or waistcoat.

QUE'RULOUS, *adj.* (*querulus*, Lat.) mourning; habitually complaining.

QUE'RY, S. (*quære*, Lat.) a question, or enquiry which wants a solution.

To **QUE'RY**, *v. a.* to ask questions.

QUE'ST, S. (*queste*, Fr.) the act of seeking: An impanelled jury; contracted from *inquest*. An examination.

QUESTION, S. (Fr. *questio*, Lat.) any thing proposed to be examined, answered, or debated. The subject of debate. A doubt. A trial. Examination by trial. The state of being the subject of doubt, or present enquiry.

To **QUESTION**, *v. a.* to ask, enquire, or doubt of the truth of any thing.

QUESTIONABLE, *adj.* liable to doubt or dispute.

QUESTIONLESS, *adv.* certainly; without doubt.

QUI'B, S. (perhaps the same with *quip*) a bitter taunt. AINS.

QUIBBLE, S. (*quidlibet*, Lat.) a low conceit founded on the mere sound of words, which seem alike when pronounced, but have different meanings.

To **QUIBBLE**, *v. n.* to pun, equivocate, or play on the mere sound of words.

QUICK, *adj.* (*cwic*, Sax. *quick*, *quicke*, old Teut.) living, opposed to dead. Swift, opposed to slow. Speedy, opposed to delay. Active, nimble or sprightly, opposed to sluggish.

QUICK, *adv.* in a nimble, speedy, or ready manner.

QUICK, S. a live animal. The living flesh or sensible parts.

QUICKBEAM, S. (*quicbeam*, Sax.) the Irish ash, or forb.

To **QUICKEN**, *v. a.* (*cicwan*, Sax.) to make alive. To hasten. To actuate or excite. Neuterly, to become alive; to move faster.

QUICK-LIME, S. lime not quenched with water.

QUICKLY, *adv.* speedily; nimbly.

QUICKNESS, S. speed. Swiftness. Activity. Sensibility. Sharpness.

QUICKSAND, S. a moving sand.

To **QUICKSET**, *v. a.* to set with living plants.

QUICKSET, S. a plant that will grow.

QUICKSIGHTED, *adj.* seeing soon and far.

QUICKSILVER, S. a fluid mineral, the heaviest of all known bodies next to gold, of the colour of silver, and so subtle that it penetrates the parts of all other metals, renders them brittle, and partly dissolves them.

QUIDDIT,

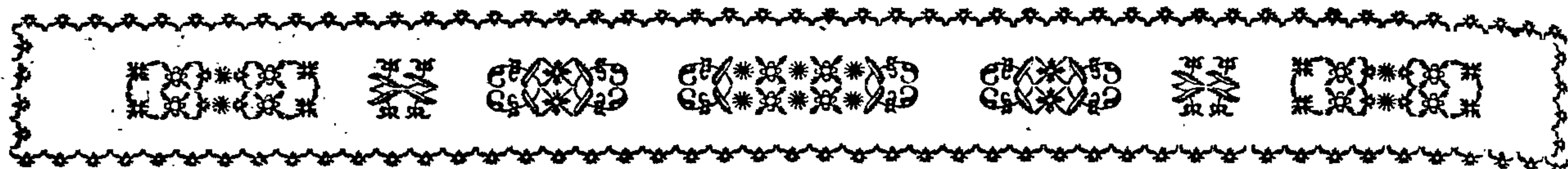
Q U I

- QUIDDIT**, S. (from *quidlibet*, Lat. or *qui dit*, Fr.) a subtilty or equivocation.
- QUIDDITY**, S. (*quidditas*, low Lat.) a trifling nicety, or cavil.
- QUIESCENCE**, S. (*quiescens*, Lat.) a state of rest.
- QUIESCENT**, *adj.* at rest; not changing place.
- QUIET**, *adj.* (*quietus*, Lat.) still; free from disturbance, motion, passion, or strife. Smooth.
- QUIET**, S. (*quies*, Lat.) a state wherein a thing is not moved or disturbed. Not noisy.
- To **QUIET**, *v. a.* to calm; or make silent.
- QUIETISM**, S. the doctrine of the Quietists, who hold an apathy, or absolute tranquillity of mind.
- QUIETLY**, *adv.* without noise, disturbance, motion, or resistance.
- QUIETNESS**, S. a state of mind free from the turbulence of passion.
- QUIL**, S. (*kubl*, Teut. *caulis*, Lat. a stalk) the hard strong feather of a wing with which pens are made. A pen. The dart of a porcupine. A reed on which weavers wind their threads. The instrument with which musicians strike their strings.
- QUILLET**, S. (*quidlibet*, Lat.) a subtilty, a fraudulent distinction.
- QUILT**, S. (*coverte*, Fr. *kulcht*, Belg. *culcita*, Lat.) a cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.
- To **QUILT**, *v. a.* to stitch one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.
- QUINCE**, S. (*coin*, Fr. *quidden*, Teut.) a fruit somewhat resembling a pear.
- QUINQUAGESIMA**, S. (Lat.) a Sunday so called, because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned in whole numbers. Shrove Sunday.
- QUINQUEFID**, *adj.* (*quinque* and *fidus*, Lat.) cloven into five leaves.
- QUINQUENNIAL**, *adj.* (*quinquennis*, Lat.) lasting five years; happening once in five years.
- QUINCY**, S. (corrupted from *squinancy*) an inflammatory swelling in the throat.
- QUINTAIN**, S. (Fr.) a post with a turning top.
- QUINTESSENCE**, S. (sometimes accented on the second syllable, *quinta essentia*, Lat.) a fifth being; an extract of any thing, containing all its virtues.
- QUINTIN**, S. (*palus quintanus*, Lat. *quintain*, Fr.) an upright post on the top of which a cross turned round on a pin, having a broad board with a heavy sand-bag on one end; the person playing at the game used to strike the broad board with his lance, and endeavour to pass by before the sand-bag could strike him, in its revolution, on the back.
- QUINTUPLE**, *adj.* (*quintuplus*, Lat.) five fold.
- QUIP**, S. (derived from *whip*) a sharp jest or taunt.
- QUIRE**, S. (*choeur*, Fr. *choro*, Ital. *chorus*, Lat.) a body of singers, or a chorus. That part of a church where service is sung. A bundle of paper, consisting of twenty-four sheets, from *cabeir*, Fr.
- To **QUIRE**, *v. n.* to sing in concert. “*Quiring to the young-eyed cherubims.*” SHAKE.
- QUIRISTER**, S. one who sings in concert, particularly applied to divine service.
- QUIRK**, S. a quick stroke or sharp fit. A smart taunt. An

Q U O

- artful distinction. In musick, a loose, light tune, in which the performer is ostentatious of his skill.
- To **QUIT**, *v. a.* (part. pass. *quit*. preter. *I have quit* or *quitted*, *quiter*, Fr. *quittere*, Ital. *quitar*, Span.) to discharge an obligation or duty. To make even. To set free or discharge from. To perform. To clear a debt. To abandon or forsake. To resign or give up.
- QUITCH-GRASS**, S. (*cawici*, Sax.) dog-grass.
- QUITE**, *adv.* (*quitté*, Fr. free; hence the original expression, *quite and clean*, i. e. with a clean riddance) entirely; perfectly; completely.
- QUIT-RENT**, S. (so called according to some from *quick-rent*, on account of its smallness, but according to others, from *white-rent*; because paid in silver: The antient records in which it is written *white-rent*, support the last etymology) a small rent paid yearly in token of subjection to the lord of the manor.
- QUITS**, *interj.* a word used when any thing is repaid, or the opposite parties in a game are even.
- QUITTANCE**, S. (*quittance*, Fr.) a discharge from a debt or obligation. A return or recompence.
- To **QUITTANCE**, *v. a.* to repay or recompence. Seldom used.
- QUITTER**, S. a deliverer. The scoria of tin.
- QUITTERBONE**, S. a hard round swelling, on the coronet, between the heel and the quarter.
- QUIVER**, S. (corrupted from *couverir*, Fr. to cover) a case for arrows.
- QUIVER**, *adj.* nimble, or active, “*A little quiver fellow.*” SHAKE. Obsolete.
- To **QUIVER** *v. n.* to play to and fro with a trembling motion. To shake, shiver, or shudder with cold or fear.
- QUIVERED**, *adj.* furnished with, or placed in, a quiver.
- To **QUO'B**, *v. n.* to move like the heart when throbbing.
- QUO'DLIBET**, S. (Lat.) a nice point or subtilty.
- QUO'FF**, S. (*coiffe*, Fr.) a cap. Particularly applied to that worn by a serjeant at law.
- QUO'FFURE**, S. (*coiffure*, Fr.) head-dress. “*Her quoffure.*” ADAMS.
- QUO'IN**, S. (*coin*, Fr.) a corner. An instrument used in raising warlike engines.
- QUO'IT**, S. (Fr. *coete*, Belg.) something thrown out at a mark. The discus.
- To **QUO'IT** *v. n.* to play at quoits; to throw the discus.
- QUO'RUM**, S. (from *quorum*, the first word in the commission) a bench of justices; one in a commission without whom the rest cannot act.
- QUO'TA**, S. (*quotus*, Lat. how much) a share or proportion.
- QUOTA'TION**, S. (from *quote*) the act of producing the passage of an author, either to illustrate or confirm. A passage produced from some author.
- To **QUO'TE**, *v. a.* (*quoter*, Fr.) to cite a passage from an author.
- QUO'TH**, *v. imperf.* (from *cwitham*, Goth. *cwethan*, Sax. *ghoidan*, Perf. to speak or say) he says or said; though sometimes applied to the first person, as *quoth I*.
- QUOTIDIAN**, *adj.* (*quotidianus*, Lat.) happening every day. Daily.
- QUOTIDIAN**, S. a fever that returns every day.
- QUO'TIENT**, S. (Fr. *quoties*, Lat.) the number which shews how often a smaller number is contained in a greater, or how often the divisor is contained in the dividend.





R.

R A D

R, the seventeenth letter of the alphabet, is called a canine letter, because the pronunciation of it resembles the snarling of a dog. The form of the capital in the Roman, Gothic, and Saxon is alike, but that of the small letter, both in the Roman print and in writing, seems to have been borrowed from the Hebrew *רעב*, written backwards. Its sound is uniform. In words derived from the Greek it is followed by an *h*, as in *Rhapsody*, &c. In physicians prescriptions it stands for *Recipe*, i. e. take.

To **RAB'ATE**, *v. a.* (*rabatre*, Fr.) in falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist.

To **RA'BBET**, *v. a.* (*rabatre*, *rabater*, Fr.) to plane or cut channels in boards, so as to make them fit each other.

RA'BBET, *S.* a joint made by paring two pieces of wood so as to wrap over each other.

RA'BBI, or **RA'BBIN**, *S.* (*רבי* or *רבין* Heb.) a doctor or teacher among the Jews.

RA'BBIT, *S.* (*rabbe*, *rabbikin*, Belg. according to Minshew, from *רבה* *rabba*, Heb. to copulate, on account of their fertility, but by Skinner, from *rapidus*, Lat. swift) a small animal that borrows in warrens, esteemed for its flesh and fur.

RA'BBLE, *S.* (*rabbelen*, Teut. to prate, *rabula*, Lat.) a tumultuous crowd of low people.

RA'BBLEMENT, *S.* the lowest order of people; the vulgar.

RA'BID *adj.* (*rabidus*, Lat.) fierce, or furious.

RA'CE, *S.* (Fr. from *radix*, Lat.) a family ascending or descending. A generation. A particular breed. A root or sprig of ginger, from *rayz de gengibra*, Span. A particular strength or taste, applied to wine. An extraordinary force, applied to the understanding. A contest or course on foot or horseback, from *ras*, Isl. train or process.

RA'CEHORSE, *S.* a horse bred to run against others.

RA'CER, *S.* one that runs to outstrip another. A racehorse.

RA'CINESS, *S.* (*racy*) the quality of being racy.

RA'CK, *S.* (Belg. from *racken*, Belg. to stretch) an engine used in torturing, consisting of a wheel to which a person is fastened with his limbs extended. Torture or extreme pain. Any instrument which extends. The clouds as driven by the winds, from *racke*, Belg. a track. A neck of mutton, from *cracca*. Sax. *racba*, Isl. a grate. A wooden grate in which hay is placed. A spirituous liquor, contracted from **ARRACK**.

To **RA'CK**, *v. n.* to stream like clouds driven before the wind. To torment, harass, oppress by exaction, force to performance or extend, from *wracoe*, Pol. To draw off from the lees, perhaps so called because this was formerly done by expression.

RACKO'ON, *S.* an animal like a badger, having a tail like a fox, clothed with a thick deep fur; it sleeps in the day in a hollow tree, and goes out in moonshine to feed on the sea side.

RA'CK-RENT, *S.* rent raised to the uttermost.

RACKET, *S.* (derived by Causabon, from *παξια*, *rachia*, Gr. a noise) a chattering noise. Clamouring, or noisy confused talk. The instrument with which a ball is struck, from *raquettes*, Fr.

RACKING, *S.* a pace of a horse, like an amble, excepting that its time is swifter and tread shorter.

RA'CY, *adj.* (*rayz*, Span. a root) strong tasted; tasting of the soil.

RA'D, **RE'D**, and **RO'D**, in composition, signify council in the Saxon, from whence they are derived; thus, *rodherb*, from *rod*, counsel, and *berbt*, bright, signifies eminent for counsel.

RA'DDOCK, *S.* a bird.

RA'DIANCE, **RA'DIANCY**, *S.* (*radians*, Lat.) a sparkling lustre; the quality of darting rays.

To **RA'DIATE**, *v. n.* (*radiatus*, Lat.) to dart rays, to sparkle.

RA'DIATED, *adj.* (*radiatus*, Lat.) adorned with rays.

RADIA'TION, *S.* (Fr. *radiatio*, Lat.) a beamy lustre. Emission every way from the center.

R A I

RA'DICAL, *adj.* (Fr. from *radix*, Lat.) original, implanted by nature. Serving to produce.

To **RA'DICATE**, *v. a.* (*radicatus*, Lat.) to root; to plant firmly and deeply.

RA'DICLE, *S.* (*radicule*, Fr.) that part of the seed of a plant, which becomes the root.

RA'DISH, *S.* (*radic*, Sax. *radis*, Fr. *radix*, Lat.) a root.

RA'DIUS, *S.* (Lat.) the semidiameter of a circle. In anatomy, a long slender bone of the arm descending with the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

To **RA'FF**, *v. a.* (*raffler*, Fr. *rapio*, Lat.) to sweep, huddle, or take in a confused manner.

To **RA'FFLE**, *v. n.* (*raffler*, Fr. to snatch) to cast dice for a prize.

RA'FFLE, *S.* the determination of a person's right to a prize by casting dice.

RA'FT, *S.* (probably from *ratis*, Lat.) a frame or float to carry goods or persons on water, made by laying or tying pieces of timber together.

RA'FTER, *S.* (*rafter*, Sax. *rafter*, Belg.) pieces of timber, which stand by pairs on the rafters, meet in an angle on the top, and compose the roof of a building.

RA'FTERED, *adj.* built with rafters.

RA'G, *S.* (*bracade*, Sax. torn, *rhawg*, Brit. a rent, *ραχος*, *rachos*, Gr.) a piece of cloth torn from the rest. Any thing rent or tattered.

RAGAMUFFIN, *S.* a person clothed in rags.

RA'GE, *S.* (Fr.) violent anger or fury. Aggravation or increase of pain.

To **RA'GE**, *v. n.* to be hurried away by excessive anger. To exercise fury. To act with mad or ungoverned fury.

RAGA'UT, *S.* (Fr. pronounced *ragoo*) meat stewed and highly seasoned.

RA'GWORT, *S.* a plant.

RA'GSTONE, *S.* a stone so named from its breaking in a ragged or irregular manner. The stone on which the edge of a tool new ground is smoothed.

RAI'L, *S.* (*riegel*, Teut.) a cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts. A series of posts connected by beams, by which any thing is inclosed, differing from a *pale*, because it does not rise so high above the cross beam. A kind of bird. A woman's upper garment, called likewise a *nightrail*, from *raegle*, Sax.

To **RAI'L** *v. a.* to inclose with rails; to range in a line. Neuterly, to speak to or about, with reproachful terms.

RAI'LLERY, *S.* (*raillerie*, Fr.) slight and jocular satire.

RAI'MENT, *S.* (for *arraiment*, from *array*) cloaths, or dress. Seldom used unless in poetry.

To **RAI'N**, *v. n.* (*renian*, Sax. *regonen*, Belg. *regnen*, Teut. *regner*, Dan.) to fall in drops from the clouds. To fall like rain. *It rains*, i. e. the water falls from the clouds. Actively, to pour down like rain.

RAI'N, *S.* (*ren*, Dan. *reg*, old Teut.) water descending from the clouds in drops.

RAI'NBOW, *S.* (*renboga*, Sax. *regbenboghe*, Belg. *regenbogen*, Teut.) a meteor in form of a party-coloured semicircle, appearing in a rainy sky opposite to the sun, by the refraction of its rays in drops of falling rain.

RA'IN-DEER, *S.* (*hranas*, Sax. *rangifer*, Lat.) a deer used in the northern countries for drawing sledges.

RAI'N-WATER, *S.* water which descends from the clouds.

RAI'NY, *adj.* showery; wet.

To **RAI'SE**, *v. a.* (*resa*, Swed. *raiser*, Dan.) to lift, or heave from the ground. To set a thing upright, which laid along on the ground. To erect or build. To prefer or exalt. To enlarge. To excite, rouse, or stir up. To bring into being. To call into view, applied to spirits. To occasion, or begin, applied to reports. To utter loudly, applied to the voice. To collect, applied to money. To assemble or lay, applied to armies. To form with the hammer,

hammer, applied to planishing. To form into a pie without a dish, applied to paste.

RA'ISIN, S. (Fr.) the fruit of the vine, dried in the sun or in an oven.

RA'KE, S. (*race*, Sax. *racche*, Belg.) an instrument with teeth used in dividing ground, or grubbing up weeds. A loose, disorderly, vicious, gay and thoughtless person, from *racaille*, Fr. the low rabble, or *rekel*, Belg. a worthless cur dog.

To RA'KE, *v. a.* to scrape together or clear with a rake. To draw together by violence or extortion. To scour or search with vehement desire. To heap together in order to cover; used with *up*. Neuterly, to search or grope, including the idea of noisomeness. To pass or scour with violence.

RA'KE-HELL, S. (according to its present spelling, it comes from *rake* and *hell*, and may be well used in its modern sense. But Skinner derives it from *racaille*, Fr. the rabble, and Junius from *rakel*, Belg. a mongrel) a wild, vicious or debauched person.

RA'KISH, *adj.* like a rake; loose or lewd.

To RA'LLY, *v. a.* (*rallier*, Fr.) to reduce disordered forces to order. To treat with satirical mirth, or reproach with good humour; to banter. Neuterly, to come together in a hurry. To come into order again after having been put into confusion.

RA'M, S. (Sax. and Belg.) a male sheep. An instrument with an iron head used in battering walls.

To RA'M, *v. a.* to drive with violence, alluding to the motion of a battering ram. To fill with any thing driven hard.

To RA'MBLE, *v. n.* (*rammelen*, Belg. to rove lewdly, *ramb*, Swed. to rove) to wander; to rove, or go about without any fixed resolution, or determined place.

RA'MBLE, S. a wandering and irregular excursion.

RA'MBOOZE, RA'MBUS, S. a drink made of wine, ale, eggs and sugar, in the winter; but of wine, milk, sugar, and rose water, in the summer.

RA'MAKIN, RA'MEQUINS, S. (*ramequins*, Fr.) small slices of bread covered with cheese and eggs.

RA'MMER, S. an instrument by which any thing is driven hard. The stick with which a charge is forced into a gun.

RAMIFICA'TION, S. (Fr. from *ramus*, Lat.) division or separation into branches; the act of branching out.

To RA'MIFY, *v. a.* (*ramifer*, Fr.) to separate into branches. Neuterly, to be parted into branches.

RA'MMISH, *adj.* rank, or strong scented.

RA'MOUS *adj.* (*ramus*, Lat. a branch) branchy; consisting of branches.

To RA'MP, *v. n.* (*rampen*, Sax. *rampen*, Fr. *rampare*, Ital.) to leap with violence. To climb; applied to plants.

RA'MP, S. a leap or spring.

RA'MPANT, S. (from *rampant*) prevalent. Not in use.

RA'MPANT, *adj.* (Fr.) prevailing or breaking through restraint. In heraldry, reared up in order to combat.

To RA'MPART, or RA'MPIRE, *v. a.* to fortify with ramparts. Not in use.

RA'MPART, RA'MPIRE, S. a massy bank of earth, cannon proof, raised about the body of a place, and formed into bastions, &c. The wall round fortified places.

RAMPTIONS, S. a plant.

RAMSONS, S. an herb.

RA'N, the preter of RUN.

To RA'NCH, *v. a.* (corrupted from *wrench*) to sprain or injure by a violent twist.

RA'NCID, *adj.* (*rancidus*, Lat.) strong scented.

RA'NCORUS, *adj.* (from *racour*) spiteful in the highest degree.

RA'NCOUR, S. (*rancoeur*, old Fr.) hatred continued.

RA'ND, S. (Belg.) a border or seam. "The rand of a shoe."

RA'NDOM, S. (*randon*, Fr.) want of direction, rule, method, or chance.

RA'NDOM, *adj.* done by chance, or without design.

RA'NFORCE, S. the ring of a gun next the touch-hole.

RA'NG, preter of RING.

To RA'NGE, *v. a.* (*ranger*, Fr. *rbenge*, Brit.) to place in order or rank. To rove over. Neuterly, to rove at large. To be placed in order.

RANGE, S. (*rangee*, Fr.) a rank, or any thing placed in a line. A class or order. An excursion; room for excursion. Compass taken in by any thing extended or placed in order. The step of a ladder. A kitchen grate.

RA'NGER, S. one that roves about. A dog that beats the ground. An officer that looks after the game of a forest.

RA'NK, *adj.* (*ranc*, Sax.) strong; growing too fast. Fruit-

ful; bearing strong plants. Strong scented, from *rancidus*, Lat. High-tailed; over-grown; gross; coarse. The iron of a plane is said to be set *rank*, when its edge stands so flat below the plane, that it will, in working, take off a thick shaving.

RA'NK, S. (*rang*, Fr.) a line of men placed a-breast. A row. A class, or order. Degree of dignity. High place.

To RA'NK, *v. a.* (*ranger*, Fr.) to place a-breast. To range or include in any particular class. To dispose in a regular manner. Neuterly, to be ranged, placed, or included in a particular class.

To RA'NKLE, *v. n.* to fester, or breed corruption. To be inflamed, applied both to the body and mind.

RA'NKLY, *adv.* in a coarse, or gross manner.

RA'NKNESS, S. excess of plenty.

RA'NNY, S. (*mus araneus*, Lat.) the shrewmouse.

To RA'NSACK, *v. a.* (*ran*, Sax. and *saka*, Swed. to search for or seize) to plunder or pillage. To search narrowly.

RA'NSOME, S. (*rancon*, Fr.) the price paid for the redemption of a prisoner.

To RA'NSOME, *v. a.* (*ranconner* Fr.) to free from punishment or captivity by money.

RA'NT, *v. n.* (*randen*, Belg. to rave) to make use of pompous and high-sounding language without proportionable dignity of thought.

RA'NT, S. high sounding language without proportionate dignity of thought.

RA'NTIPOLE, S. wild; raving; rakish.

RA'NULA, S. (Lat.) a soft swelling possessing the saliva under the tongue.

RANU'NCULUS, S. (Lat.) a flower called likewise crowfoot.

To RA'P, *v. n.* (*brappan*, Sax.) to strike with a smart and quick blow. Actively, to affect with rapture and extacy. To snatch away, from *rapio*, Lat. To *rap* and *rend*, is, to seize by violence; from *rapan*, Sax. to bind, and *rana*, Isl. to plunder, and should be written *rap* and *ran*.

RA'P, S. a quick smart blow.

RAPA'CIOUS, *adj.* (*rapace*, Fr. *rapace*, Lat.) given to plunder; seizing by violence.

RAPA'CITY, S. (*rapacité*, Fr. *rapacitas*, Lat.) the act of seizing by violence. The quality of being addicted to plunder.

RA'PE, S. (*rapt*, Fr. *raptus*, Lat.) a violent forcing of a virgin or woman. A plant.

RA'PID, *adj.* (*rapide*, Fr. *rapidus*, Lat.) quick; swift and violent of motion.

RAPIDITY, S. (*rapidité*, Fr. *rapiditas*, Lat.) violent swiftness of motion.

RA'PIDNESS, S. the quality of being violently swift.

RA'PIER, S. (*rapiere*, Fr.) a small sword used only in thrusting.

RA'PIER-FISH, S. a fish about five yards long, which has a sword growing from its snout about a yard long, at the basis it is four inches over, two edged and pointed like a rapier; it preys on fish, having first stabbed them with its sword.

RA'PINE, S. (Fr. *rapina*, Lat.) the act of taking away the goods of another by violence. Force. Plunder.

RAPPORT, S. (Fr.) relation or proportion. Used only by Sir William Temple.

RA'PTURE, S. (*rapio*, Lat.) ecstacy; violence of any passion; uncommon heat of imagination; rapidity or haste. "Torrent rapture." MILT.

RA'RE, S. (Fr. *rarus*, Lat.) uncommon, scarce; excellent; thin, opposed to dense; thinly scattered, raw.

RAREE'SHOW, (S. formed in imitation of the foreign pronunciation of *rare show*) a shew carried in a box.

RAREFA'CTION, S. (Fr.) the art of making any medium thin, or of extending the parts of a body so that they shall take up more room.

RAREFI'ABLE, *adj.* capable of being made thinner.

To RA'REFY, *v. a.* (*rarefier*, F.) to make more thin. To become thin.

RA'RELY, *adv.* not often; seldom. Finely; nicely; accurately.

RA'RENESS, S. the quality or state of happening seldom and being uncommon. Value arising from scarcity.

RA'RITY, S. (*rarité*, Fr. *raritas*, Lat.) uncommonness. A thing valued for its scarceness or uncommonness. Thinness.

RA'SCAL, S. (*rascal*, Sax. a lean beast) a mean fellow. A scoundrel.

RASCA'LLION, S. one of the meanest rank.

RA'SCALLY, *adv.* in a mean, base or worthless manner.

To RA'SE, *v. a.* (*rafer*, Fr. as this word is spelt both *rase* and *raze*, Johnson proposes using it for striking slightly when

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when spelt with an *r*, but with an *z* when it signifies to ruin or demolish; which would prevent confusion) to skim or brush the surface. To destroy or overthrow. To erase or blot out.

RA'SH, *S.* (*rasb*, Belg.) satin. An efflorescence of red spots on the skin, perhaps corrupted from *rash*.

RA'SHER, *S.* (*resati*, Slav. *rasati*, Swed. *rixati*, Dalm. to cut) a slice; "a *rasber* of bacon."

RA'SHLY, *adv.* in a hasty and thoughtless manner.

RA'SHNESS, *S.* foolish contempt of danger. Inconsiderate haste.

RA'SP, *S.* (*raspo*, Ital.) a raspberry.

To **RA'SP**, *v. a.* (*rasper*, Belg. *rasper*, Fr. *raspare*, Ital.) to rub to powder, or wear away the surface with a rough file.

RA'SP, *S.* (from the verb) a piece or powder rubbed off a thing by a very rough or coarse file.

RA'SPBERRY, *S.* a kind of a berry.

RA'SURE, *S.* (*rasura*, Lat.) the act of scraping or shaving. A mark in writing made by rubbing out a word or letter.

RA'T, *S.* (*ratte*, Belg. *ratta*, Span. *rat*, Belg.) an animal larger than a mouse, that infests houses and ships. To *smell a rat*, implies to suspect danger, or to be put on the watch.

RA'TABLE, *adj.* (from *rate*) set at a certain value.

RATAFI'A, *S.* (pronounced *ratifé*) a fine cordial prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits.

RATA'N, *S.* an Indian cane. An instrument of cane used by schoolmasters. A low and mean species of mahogany.

RA'TE, *S.* (Fr. *ratus*, Lat.) a price fixed to any thing. A settled allowance or quantity. Degree. That which sets the value. The manner of doing a thing. A tax imposed by a parish.

To **RA'TE**, *v. a.* to value at a certain price. To tax. To chide with vehemence, from *reita*, Isl. *ratel*, Arm.

RA'TH, *adj.* (*rath*, Sax. quickly) early in season. "The *rath* primrose." MILT. Not in use.

RA'THER, *adv.* (the comparative of *rath*, now out of use) more willingly. Preferably. In a great degree. More properly. Sooner. To *have rather*, is to prefer, or desire in preference; but is censured by Johnson as a barbarous expression.

RATIFICA'TION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of confirming.

To **RA'TIFY**, *v. a.* (*ratum facio*, Lat.) to confirm.

RAT'IO, *S.* (Lat.) proportion.

RATIOCINA'TION, *S.* (*ratiocinatio*, Lat.) the act of deducing consequences from premises by the exercise of reason.

RAT'IONAL, *adj.* (*rationalis*, Lat.) having the use of reason. Agreeable to reason.

RATIONA'LE, *S.* (Lat.) the grounds on which any thing is founded.

RA'TIONALIST, *S.* one who admits of nothing but what he can account for on the principles of reason.

RATIONA'LITY, *S.* the power of reasoning. Reasonableness.

RA'TSBANE, *S.* poison for rats.

RATTE'EN, *S.* a kind of stuff.

To **RA'TTLE**, *v. n.* (*ratelen*, Belg. or from the sound) to make a quick noise with shaking hard bodies together. To speak eagerly and noisily. To make a thing sound by shaking. To stun or drive by a noise. To scold or rail at in a noisy manner.

RA'TTLE, *S.* a quick noise made by the collision of sticks or shaking a thing inclosed in a box. Empty and loud talk. An instrument having something included in a hollow part, used to please infants.

RA'TTLE-SNAKE, *S.* a snake so called from the rattle at the end of its tail.

RATTOO'N, *S.* a West-Indian fox.

To **RA'VAGE**, *v. a.* (*ravager*, Fr.) to lay waste, sack, spoil or plunder.

RA'VAGE, *S.* spoil or plunder.

To **RA'VE**, *v. n.* (*reven*, Belg. *rarer*, Fr.) to be delirious or talk irrationally. To burst into fits of fury like a mad person. To be unreasonably fond of, used with *upon*.

To **RA'VEL**, *v. a.* (*ravelen*, Belg. to entangle) to entangle or entwine. Figuratively, to unweave, or undo the threads of something woven. To hurry over in a confused manner, used with *over*. Neuterly, to be engaged in perplexities.

RA'VELIN, *S.* (Fr.) in fortification, a work having two faces, that compose a salient angle without any flanks. See the plate facing *Fortification*.

RA'VEN, *S.* (*brafn*, Sax.) a large black fowl.

To **RA'VEN**, *v. a.* (*rafian*, Sax. to rob) to devour with great eagerness.

RA'VENOUS, *adj.* hungry to excess.

RA'VENOUSNESS, *S.* the quality of raging after prey.

R E A

RA'VIN, *S.* prey or food gotten by violence.

To **RA'VISH**, *v. a.* (*ravir*, Fr.) to violate a person's chastity by force. To take away by violence. To delight to ecstasy.

RA'VISHMENT, *S.* the act of violating chastity by force. Excessive delight. Rapture.

RA'W, *adj.* (*breaf*, Sax. *rau*, Dan. *roaw*, Belg. *roh*, Teut.) not boiled or roasted. Not dressed enough either by roasting or boiling. Not covered with the skin. Sore. Ignorant or unexperienced, applied to the judgment. Not boiled, applied to liquors.

RA'WNESS, *S.* the state of neither being boiled nor roasted, applied to food. Inexperience, applied to the judgment. A hasty manner.

RA'Y, *S.* (*raie*, rayon, Fr.) a beam of light, or knowledge. A fish, from *raye*, Fr. An herb.

RA'ZE, *S.* (*rayz*, Span. a root) a root. "Two *razes* of ginger." SHAK.

To **RA'ZE**, *v. a.* (*rafer*, Fr. see **RASE**) to overthrow, ruin or demolish. To efface. To extirpate.

RA'ZOR, *S.* (*rafer*, Fr.) an instrument with a broad and sharp blade used in shaving.

RA'ZOR-FISH, *S.* a fish of the length of a man's finger.

RA'ZURE, *S.* (*rasure*, Fr.) see **RASURE**.

RE, an inseparable particle borrowed from the Latin, denotes the doing of a thing a second time, or the return of an action back again.

RE'ACCESS, *S.* a return of a visit.

To **RE'ACH**, *v. a.* (*ræcan*, Sax.) to touch or take hold of with the hand extended. To arrive at, or obtain. To strike at a distance. To bring from some distant place. To transfer by condescension, used with *to*. To extend to. Neuterly, to be extended. To penetrate. To take with the hand extended, used with *of*.

RE'ACH, *S.* the act of taking or bringing by extending the arm. The act of taking or touching with the arm extended. Power of attaining. The limit of the understanding. A contrivance or artifice. Extent.

To **REA'CT**, *v. a.* to act back again. To return an action or impulse.

REA'CTION, *S.* (Fr.) the action, whereby a body acted upon returns the action upon the agent.

RE'AD, *S.* (*ræd*, Sax. *raed*, Belg.) counsel. "To wicked *read*." STERN.

To **RE'AD**, *v. a.* (preter. and part. pass. *read*, but pronounced *red*, from *ræd*, Sax.) to peruse, or utter by the voice any thing written or printed. Figuratively, to discover by marks or learn by observation. To know perfectly, or understand.

RE'ADING, *S.* the art of perusing words written or printed. Study confining in the perusal of books. A lecture. A public recital. A variation in copies.

RE'ADER, *S.* one that peruses any thing written or printed. One studious in books. One whose office it is to read prayers in churches.

REA'DILY, *adv.* without hesitation, hinderance, or delay.

REA'DINESS, *S.* (see **READY**.) the quality of doing any thing without delay, or hesitation.

RE-ADMI'SSION, *S.* the act of admitting again.

To **RE-ADO'RN**, *v. a.* to adorn again.

REA'DY, *adj.* (*ræd*, Sax. *redo*, Swed. *brade*, Sax. nimble, *reedden*, Belg.) quick in performance. Fit or prepared. Willing. Being at the point, or not far from being done; without hindrance, or hesitation.

RE'AL, *adj.* (*reel*, Fr. *realis*, Lat.) relating to things, not persons. True, opposed to fictitious. Genuine. In law, consisting of things immoveable.

REA'LGER, *S.* red arsenic.

REA'LITY, *S.* (*réalité*, Fr.) truth, or real existence, opposed to appearance. Something intrinsically important.

To **RE'ALIZE**, *v. a.* (*réaliser*, Fr.) to bring into being. To convert money into land.

RE'ALLY, *adv.* actually. Truly. Indeed.

REA'LM, *S.* (pronounced *relm*, from *roialme*, Fr.) a kingdom. Kingly government.

RE'ALTY, *S.* (*reale*, Ital. loyal) loyalty. "Where faith and *reality*—remain not." PAR. LEST.

RE'AM, *S.* (*rame*, Fr. *riem*, Belg.) a bundle of paper consisting of twenty quires.

To **REA'NIMATE**, *v. a.* to animate again. To restore to life.

To **RE'AP**, *v. a.* (*ripan*, Sax. *ruppen*, Belg.) to cut corn at harvest. To gather, or obtain. Neuterly, to perform the labours of the harvest.

RE'APER, *S.* one that cuts corn.

RE'APING-HOOK, *S.* a crooked instrument used in cutting corn.

RE'AR,

REC

RE'AR, S. (*arriere*, Fr.) the hindmost troop of an army, or the last line of a fleet. The last class.
RE'AR, *adj.* (*brere*, Sax.) raw; half roasted. Early, applied to time.
To RE'AR, *v. a.* (*ræran*, Sax.) to raise up. To lift up any thing fallen. To bring up from an infant state. To educate or instruct. To exalt or elevate. To rouse, used with *up*.
RE'ARWARD, S. the last troop. The end; the tail or train behind. The latter part.
REARMOUSE, S. (*bræremus*, Sax.) a bat, more properly spelt *reremouse*.
To REASCE'ND, *v. n.* to climb, or mount again. To go up a second time.
REA'SON, S. (*raison*, Fr. *ratio*, Lat.) true and clear principles. Clear and fair deductions from premises. The cause or final cause. A faculty in man, whereby he is distinguished from beasts, consisting in deducing one proposition from another, or in finding out such intermediate ideas, as may connect two distant ones. Right. A just account. After *bring*, such measures as are consistent with humanity. "Bringing France to *reason*." *Addis*.
To REA'SON, *v. n.* (*raisonner*, Fr.) to deduce consequences from premises. To debate, discourse, or endeavour to convince. Actively, to examine by the rules of reason.
REA'SONABLE, *adj.* (*raisonnable*, Fr.) having the faculty of reason. Consistent with the rules of reason. Just. Moderate. Tolerable.
REA'SONABLENESS, S. agreeableness to reason. Moderation.
REA'SONABLY, *adv.* agreeable to reason. Moderately.
REA'SONING, S. an argument.
To REASSE'MBLE, *v. a.* to collect again.
To REASSE'RT, *v. a.* to assert anew, or a second time.
To REBA'TE, *v. a.* (*rebattre*, Fr.) to blunt, or deprive of its edge.
REBA'TE, S. a rule in arithmetic, the same as discount.
REBE'CK, S. (*rebec*, Fr. *ribecca*, Ital.) a three stringed fiddle.
REBE'L, S. (*rebelle*, Fr. *rebellis*, Lat.) one who opposes the lawful authority of a sovereign.
To RE'BEL, *v. n.* (*rebellare*, Lat.) to rise in opposition to lawful authority.
REBE'LLION, S. the act or state of taking up arms, or otherwise opposing lawful authority.
REBE'LLIOUS, *adv.* engaged in opposing lawful authority.
To REBE'LOW, *v. n.* to echo back a loud noise.
To REBO'UND, *v. n.* (*rebondir*, Fr.) to spring back again from any surface. Actively, to reverberate or beat back.
REBO'UND, S. the act of flying back after being driven with force against any thing.
REBU'FF, S. (*rebuffade*, Fr. *rebuffa*, Ital.) a quick and sudden resistance or check.
To REBU'FF, *v. a.* to beat back. To oppose with sudden violence.
To REBUI'LD, *v. a.* (pronounced *rebild*) to build again.
REBU'KABLE, *adj.* (from *rebuke*) worthy of being found fault with.
To REBU'KE *v. a.* (*reboucher*, Fr.) to chide; to find fault with. To repress, by an unexpected reproach.
REBU'KE, S. any chiding expression. A check.
REBUS, S. (Lat. by things) a word represented by a picture. A kind of a riddle, in which the different syllables of a person's or place's name, are hidden under some picturesque representation.
To RECA'LL, *v. a.* to call back again. To revoke, or restore.
RECA'LL, S. the act or power of calling back.
To RECA'NT, *v. a.* (*recanto*, Lat.) to retract, or contradict what one has professed, said, or done.
RECANTA'TION, S. the act of contradicting what a person has professed, said, or done.
To RECAPI'TULATE, *v. a.* (*recapituler*, Fr.) to mention again. To repeat again in a concise or summary manner.
RECAPITULA'TION, S. a distinct repeating of the principal points or arguments of a discourse.
To RECE'DE, *v. n.* (*recedo*, Lat.) to fall back, retreat, or desist; used with *from*.
RECE'IPT, S. (pronounced, and at present spelt, *receipt*, from *receptus*, Lat.) the act of receiving. A writing acknowledging the receiving money. A physician's prescription, or direction for making any thing consisting of various ingredients. Reception.
To RECE'IVE, *v. a.* (*recevoir*, Fr.) to take or obtain any thing as due. To take from another. To give assent to, applied to the mind. To admit. To conceive in the mind. To entertain as a guest.

REC

RECE'IVER, S. one to whom any thing is communicated, or paid by another. One who partakes of the Lord's supper. The vessel into which spirits drop from the still. The vessel into which any subjects are put, when experiments are tried by the air pump.
RE'CENCY, S. (*recens*, Lat.) the state of being lately done, or existent.
RE'CENT, *adj.* (*recens*, Lat.) not long existent. New, late, fresh.
RE'CENTNESS, S. the quality of being lately used, made, or done.
RECE'PTACLE, S. (*receptaculum*, Lat.) a vessel or place into which any thing is received.
RECE'PTION, S. (*receptus*, Lat.) the art of receiving, or entertaining. The state or manner of being received or entertained. Treatment at first coming. Readmission. An opinion generally received.
RECE'SS, S. (*recessus*, Lat.) retirement. Departure. A place of retirement, or secrecy. An abstract of the proceedings of an imperial diet, from *recess*, Fr. A secret part. A place to retire to, on a bridge, in order to avoid danger.
To RECHA'RGE, *v. a.* to accuse in return. To attack again.
RECHE'AT, S. a lesson played on the horn when the hounds have lost their game, to call them from a counter-scent.
RECIDIVA'TION, S. (*recidivus*, Lat.) falling a second time.
RE'CIPE, S. (Lat. from the first word of a medicinal prescription) a medical prescription or receipt.
RECI'PIENT, S. (*recipiens*, Lat.) that to which any thing is voluntarily given. The vessel of an air pump in which the subjects of the experiments are included.
RECI'PROCAL, *adj.* (*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproque*, Fr.) mutual; alternate; returned equally on both sides. Affecting both parties alike. Done by each to each.
To RECI'PROCATE, *v. n.* (*reciprocus*, Lat.) to act mutually or alternately.
RECIPROCA'TION, S. the state wherein any action is done mutually by each party.
RECI'TAL, S. (from *recite*) the relating of a thing a second time. Repetition. Enumeration.
RECITATIVE, or **RECITATIVO**, S. (Ital.) a kind of musical pronunciation, wherein the words are pronounced more musically than in common speech, and less than in a song.
To RECITE, *v. a.* (*recito*, Lat. *reciter*, Fr.) to relate; to tell over or enumerate.
To RE'CK, *v. n.* (*recan*, Sax.) to care, regard, or value. Not in use.
To RE'CKON, *v. a.* (*reccan*, Sax. *rekenen*, Belg. *rekete*, Russ. *rikati*, Boh. *recki*, Dalm. *reckli*, Luff.) to count or find out the number of any collection. To esteem, value, or account. Neuterly, to compute. To state an account. To charge to account. To pay a penalty, used with *for*. To call to account, or punishment, followed by *with*. To lay stress or dependance upon; used with *upon*: from *compter sur*, Fr.
RE'CKONING, S. a computation. An account of time. Account of debtor and creditor. Money due for entertainment at a public house. An account taken. Esteem or value.
To RECLA'IM, *v. a.* (*reclamer*, Fr. *reclamar*, Ital. *reclamo*, Lat.) to reform or make better. To reduce to the state desired. To recall, or cry out against. To tame.
To RECLINE, *v. a.* (*reclino*, Lat. *recliner*, Fr.) to lean back or sidewise. Neuterly, to lean, rest, or repose.
To RECLO'SE, *v. a.* to close again. "The door *reclos'd*." *Pope*.
RECLU'SE, *adj.* (*reclus*, Fr. *reclusus*, Lat.) shut up from company. Retired.
RECO'GNISANCE, S. (Fr. pronounced *reconnaissance*) acknowledgment of a person or thing. A badge. A word of record, testifying the *recogniser* to owe to the *recognisee* a certain sum of money.
To RECOGNI'SE, *v. a.* (*recognosco*, Lat.) to acknowledge. To recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing. To review or examine judicially.
RECOGNISE'E, S. the person in whose favour a bond is drawn.
RECO'GNISER, S. one who gives a bond to another.
RECOGNITION, S. (*recognitio*, Lat.) review; renewal of knowledge. Acknowledgment. Knowledge avowed.
To RECOL'L, *v. n.* (*recoler*, Fr.) to rush or bound back again. To fall back. To fail or shrink.
To RECOIN, *v. a.* to coin again.

To RECOL-

To **RECOLLECT**, *v. a.* (*recollectus*, Lat.) to revive in, or recover to, the memory. To recover reason or resolution. To collect again.

RECOLLECTION, *S.* the act whereby an idea is sought after by the mind; and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view.

To **RECOMMEND**, *v. a.* (*recommender*, Fr.) to praise again. To render acceptable. To describe a person as worthy of the countenance of another. To commit with prayers.

RECOMMENDATION, *S.* the act of detailing the good qualities of a person to gain him a favourable reception from another.

To **RECOMPENSE**, *v. a.* (*recompenser*, Fr.) to repay, or requite; to return, or give in requital. To make up by something of equal value. To redeem or pay for.

RECOMPENSE, *S.* (Fr.) the act of making a return, or equivalent.

To **RECONCILE**, *v. n.* (*reconcilier*, Fr. *reconcilio*, Lat.) to make a person like again. To make consistent. To restore to favour.

RECONCILEMENT, *S.* the renewal of kindness, or restoring to favour. Friendship renewed.

RECONCILIATION, *S.* (Fr.) renewal of friendship. Agreement of things seemingly opposite. Attonement or expiation.

RECONDITE, *adj.* (*reconditus*, Lat.) abstruse, or profound; secret.

To **RECORD**, *v. a.* (*recordor*, Lat. *recorder*, Fr.) to register any thing so as to preserve the memory of it. To celebrate or cause to be remembered in a solemn manner.

RECORD, *S.* (the accent of the noun is generally on the first syllable, but that of the verb always on the last) a register or authentic memorial.

RECORDER, *S.* one who registers any event. The keeper of the rolls in a city. A kind of flute.

To **RECOVER**, *v. a.* (*recouurer*, Fr.) to restore from sickness or disorder. To repair or regain after loss. To release; followed by *out*. To reach or come to. Neuterly, to grow well after being sick.

RECOVERABLE, *adj.* capable of being cured or regained.

RECOVERY, *S.* cure. The power or act of regaining. The state of a person cured. In law, the cutting off an entail.

To **RECOUNT**, *v. a.* (*renconter*, Fr.) to tell in a distinct and minute manner.

RECOURSE, *S.* (pronounced *recoarse*, from *recorrs*, Fr. *recursus*, Lat.) frequent passage. A return or new attack. Application or attendance for help in protection. The last sense is most in use, the two former senses being obsolete.

RECREANT *adj.* (*recriant*, Fr.) cowardly; mean-spirited; crying out, or recanting for fear. Apostate. False.

To **RECREATE** *v. a.* (*recreatus*, Lat.) to refresh after labour. To amuse when weary. Figuratively, to delight or gratify. To revive, or relieve.

RECREATION, *S.* refreshment after toil or weariness. Amusement.

RECREMENT, *S.* (*recrementum*, Lat.) dross; spume; superfluous or useless parts.

To **RECRIMINATE**, *v. n.* (*recriminer*, Fr.) to accuse another in return.

RECRIMINATION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of returning one accusation by another.

To **RECRUIT**, *v. a.* (*recruiter*, Fr.) to repair any thing wasted by new supplies. To supply the deficiencies of an army by new men. Neuterly, to raise new soldiers.

RECRUIT, *S.* the supply of any thing wasted. New soldiers.

RECTANGLE, *S.* (Fr. *rectangulus*, Lat.) an angle consisting of ninety degrees.

RECTANGULAR, *adj.* (*rectangulari*, Fr.) having an angle consisting of ninety degrees.

RECTIFIABLE, *adj.* (*rectify*) capable of being set right.

RECTIFICATION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of setting a thing right which is wrong. In distillery, the act of drawing spirits a second time in order to increase their strength.

To **RECTIFY**, *v. a.* (*rectifier*, Fr.) to make right, or reform. To increase the strength of spirits by repeated distillation.

RECTILINEAR, RECTILINEOUS, *adj.* (from *rectus* and *linea*, Lat.) consisting of right lines.

RECTITUDE, *S.* (Fr.) straightness opposed to curvity. Uprightness, or freedom from any vice or byass, applied to the mind.

RECTOR, RECTOR, S. (*recteur*, Fr. *rector*, Lat.) a ruler. A parson or minister of an impropriated parish.

RECTOR, S. (*rectorie*, Fr.) a spiritual living, consisting

of land, tithe and other oblations, separated and dedicated to God, for the service of the church, and for the maintenance of the minister, to whose charge it is committed.

RECUMBENCY, *S.* (*recumbens*, Lat.) lying or leaning.

To **RECUR**, *v. n.* (*recurro*, Lat.) to come back, or revive to the mind. To have recourse to, or take refuge in, from *recourer*, Fr. used with *to*.

RECU'SANT, *S.* (*recusans*, Lat.) one that refuses to comply with the terms of a communion or society.

To **RECU'SE**, *v. n.* (*recuso*, Lat. *recuser*, Fr.) in law, to refuse.

RED, *adj.* (*ræd*, *red*, Sax. *rhud*, Brit. *rod*, Dan. *rood*, Belg. *rot*, Teut. *rouge*, Fr.) one of the primitive colours, of which the human blood is.

REDBREAST, *S.* a small bird so named from the colour of its breast.

REDCOAT, *S.* a word of contempt used for a soldier.

To **REDDEN**, *v. a.* to make red. Neuterly, to grow red, or blush.

REDDISH, *S.* somewhat red.

REDDITIVE, *adj.* in grammar, applied to the answer made to a question.

REDDLE, *S.* an earth of the metal kind, of a close and even colour, smooth, glossy, unctuous, remarkably heavy, of a fine florid red; that in England is the finest in the world.

REDE, *S.* (*red*, Sax.) counsel or advice. "His own *rede*." SHAK. Not in use.

To **REDEEM** *v. a.* (*redimo*, Lat.) to rescue or relieve by paying a price. To recompense. To pay an atonement; to free from guilt. To free a pledge by paying what money was lent on it together with the interest.

REDEEMER, *S.* one who ransomes or saves from guilt by paying a price or making an atonement.

REDEMPTION, *S.* (Fr. *redemptio*, Lat.) ransom, or delivery from guilt or punishment by making an atonement.

RED-HOT, *adj.* heated so as to appear red.

To **REDOUBBLE**, *v. a.* to repeat often. To increase by frequent additions of the same quantity. Neuterly, to become twice as much.

REDOUBT, *S.* (*redoute*, Fr. *ridotta*, Ital.) the outwork of a fortification.

REDOUBTABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) terrible to enemies.

To **REDOUND**, *v. n.* (*redundo*, Lat.) to be driven back again. To conduce in the consequence, used with *to*. To result, used with *from*.

To **REDRESS**, *v. a.* (*redresser*, Fr.) to set right or amend. To relieve; remedy, or ease; more properly applied to things.

REDRESS, *S.* relief of grievances. Reformation. Remedy.

To **REDSEAR**, *v. n.* applied to iron, which, when too hot, breaks or cracks under the hammer.

REDSTREAK, *S.* an apple so called from its colour, preferred to all other fruit for making cyder. "Cyder made from *redstreak* apples."

To **REDUCE**, *v. a.* (*reduco*, Lat.) to bring it to its former state. To reform any state of disorder. To break into small pieces. To degrade. To bring into a state of want or misery. To subdue. To make the subject of any endeavour.

REDUCTION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of breaking into pieces, or bringing into order from a state of disorder. In arithmetic, to bring numbers into their lowest terms.

REDUNDANCE, or REDUNDANCY, *S.* (*redundantia*, Lat.) a state wherein things abound to excess.

REDUNDANT, *adj.* (*redundans*, Lat.) superfluous. Abounding to excess. Using more words than are useful.

To **REE**, *v. a.* to riddle or sift.

To **RE-ECHO**, *v. n.* to echo back.

REECHY, *adj.* (corrupted from *reek*) smoky; sooty.

REED, *S.* (*read*, Sax. *ried*, Teut.) a hollow knotted stalk. A small pipe. An arrow.

To **RE-EDIFY**, *v. a.* to build again.

REEDY, *adj.* abounding with reeds.

REEK, *S.* (*rec*, Sax. *reikur*, Ill. *reuke*, Belg. *rauch*, Teut.) steam; vapour. A pile of corn or hay, usually spelt and pronounced *rick*, from *reek*, Teut. any thing piled up.

REEKY, *adj.* smoky; tanned; black.

REEL, *S.* (*reel*) a turning frame, on which yarn is wound from the spindle.

To **REEL**, *v. a.* to wind yarn off the spindle on a frame.

To **REEL**, *v. n.* (*rollen*, Belg. *ragla*, Swed.) to stagger, or run from one side and then to the other in walking.

REELECTION, *S.* a second election.

To **RE-ENFORCE**, *v. a.* to strengthen with new assistance or men.

R E F

RE-ENFO'RCEMENT, *S.* fresh assistance.
To RE-ENJOY, *v. a.* to enjoy a second time.
REE'RMOUSE, *S.* (*breremus*, Sax.) a bat.
To RE-ESTA'BLISH, *v. a.* to establish again.
RE'EVE, *S.* (*gerefa*, Sax.) a steward. Obsolete.
To RE-EXA'MINE, *v. a.* to examine again.
REFE'CTION, *S.* (*refectis*, Lat.) refreshment after hunger and fatigue.
REFE'CTORY, *S.* (*refectoire*, Fr.) a room for refreshment or eating.
To REFE'L, *v. a.* (*refello*, Lat.) to refute or destroy an argument.
To REFE'R, *v. a.* (*refero*, Lat. *referer*, Fr.) to send to or dismiss for information or judgment. To address or apply to for judgment. To reduce to a class, used with *to*. Neuterly, to have respect or relation.
REFERE'E, *S.* one to whom any thing is submitted or referred.
REFERENCE, *S.* relation; respect. View towards. Dismission to another tribunal.
To REFI'NE, *v. a.* to clear from dross or any impurities. To polish or clear from barbarisms, applied to language. To affect nicety.
REFI'NEMENT, *S.* the act of cleansing from dross, foulness or impurity. Improvement in elegance. Artificial practice. Affectation of elegance.
REFI'NER *S.* one that clears from dross, impurity or barbarism.
To REFI'T, *v. a.* (*refait*, Fr.) to repair, or restore after damage.
To REFLE'CT, *v. a.* (*refleto*, Lat.) to bend or throw back. Neuterly, to throw back light, or an image represented in a mirror. To throw back the thoughts on themselves or things past. To consider attentively. To bring reproach.
REFLE'CTION, *S.* (Johnson derives it from *refleat*, and thence censures the custom of spelling it *reflexion*; but if it is derived from *reflexion*, Fr. *reflexus*, Lat. he does so without reason) the act of throwing or bending back. Any image represented or reflected in a looking-glass. Thought employed on things past. The perception of the operation of our own mind within us, as employed about the ideas it has got. Attentive consideration. Censure.
REFLEXIB'ILITY, *S.* (from *reflexible*) the disposition of rays to be turned out of a right line, their natural course in passing out of one medium into another.
REFLE'XIBLE, *adj.* (*reflexus*, Lat.) capable of being thrown back, or turned from their natural course, applied to rays of light.
REFLU'ENT, *adj.* (sometimes accented on the first syllable, from *refluens*, Lat.) flowing back.
REFLU'X, *S.* (*refluxus*, Lat.) the act of flowing back. The backward course of water.
To REFO'RM, *v. a.* (*reformat*, Lat. *reformer*, Fr.) to change from worse to better. Neuterly, to alter or make a change from worse to better.
REFO'RM, *S.* reformation or amendment.
REFORMA'TION, *S.* (Fr.) the act or state of changing from worse to better. The change of religion from corruption to its primitive state.
REFO'RMER, *S.* one who makes a change from bad to better. One who exploded the errors introduced into religion, and reduced it to its primitive state.
To REFRA'CT *v. a.* (*refractus*, Lat.) to break the natural course of a ray.
REFRA'CTION, *S.* (Fr.) the state of a ray whose course is turned from a right line in going into a denser medium.
REFRA'CTORINESS, *S.* (from *refractory*) fullen obstinacy.
REFRA'CTORY, *adj.* (Johnson accents it on the first syllable, and says it should be written *refractory*, from *refractaire*, Fr. *refractarius*, Lat.) obstinate; stubborn; not submitting to authority or command.
REFRAGABLE, *adj.* (*refragabilis*, Lat.) liable to be confuted.
To REFRAIN, *v. a.* (*refrener*, Fr.) to hold back or keep from action. Neuterly, to forbear or abstain. Used with *from*.
REFRANGIB'ILITY, *S.* (from *refrangible*) the disposition of a ray of light to be turned out of its natural course by passing out of one medium into another.
REFRA'NGIBLE, *adj.* (from *re* and *frango*, Lat.) capable of being turned out of a right line, or their natural course; applied to the rays of light.
To REFRE'SH, *v. a.* (*refraischer*, Fr.) to relieve after labour, pain, or want. To repair or improve any thing impaired by new touches. To cool.
REFRE'SHMENT, *S.* relief after pain, hunger, or fatigue. Figuratively, food or rest.
 No. LV.

R E G

To REFRI'GERATE, *v. a.* (*refrigeratus*, Lat.) to cool.
RE'FT, (pret. and part. pass. of *REAVE*) taken or took away.
RE'FUGE, *S.* (Fr. *refugium*, Lat.) shelter from danger or distress. An expedient.
To RE'FUGE, *v. a.* (*refugier*, Fr.) to shelter or protect in danger or distress.
REFUGE'E, *S.* (*refugie*, Fr.) one that flies his country to avoid persecution.
REFU'LGENCE, *S.* (see *REFULGENT*) sparkling or bright splendour.
REFU'LGENT, *adj.* (*refulgens*, Lat.) bright; glittering; shining. Splendid.
To REFU'ND *v. n.* (*refundo*, Lat.) to pour back. Figuratively, to restore or repay what is received. Used with the reciprocal pronoun *himself*, to reimburse; this phrase though used by Swift, is censured as absurd by Johnson, and perhaps not unjustly.
REFU'SAL, *S.* (from *refuse*) the act of denying to receive any thing offered, or of granting a thing requested. The right of having a thing before another.
To REFU'SE, *v. a.* (*refuser*, Fr.) to deny any thing required, or offered.
REFUSE, *adj.* (Johnson observes that the verb is accented on the second syllable, but the noun on the first) unworthy of acceptance after a choice is made.
RE'FUSE, *S.* that which is fit only to be thrown away, and is left on a choice.
REFU'TAL, *S.* (*refuto*, Lat.) the act of proving a sentiment to be false and erroneous.
REFUTA'TION, *S.* (Fr. *refutatio*, Lat.) the act of exploding or showing an assertion to be false and erroneous.
To REFU'TE, *v. a.* (*refuto*, Lat. *refuter*, Fr.) to prove false or erroneous.
To REGA'IN, *v. a.* (*regagner*, Fr.) to gain a second time; to recover any thing lost.
RE'GAL, *adj.* (Fr. *regalis*, Lat.) royal.
RE'GAL, *S.* (*regale*, Fr.) a musical instrument.
REGA'LE, *S.* (Lat.) the prerogative of a king.
To REGA'LE, *v. a.* (*regalar*, Fr. *regalari*, Fr.) to feast; to give an entertainment; to refresh.
REGA'LIA, *S.* (Lat.) the ensigns of a king.
To REGA'RD, *v. a.* (*regarder*, Fr.) to value; to look upon as worthy of notice. To respect or mind. To observe religiously. To respect or have relation to. To look towards.
REGA'RD, *S.* (F.) attention to as a matter of importance. Respect. Relation. Note or eminence. Look or aspect: "With stern regard." MILTON. An object of sight.
REGA'RDLESS, *adj.* heedless; negligent; without taking notice.
RE'GENCY, *S.* (from *regent*) authority or government. Government administered for another. The district governed by a vice-agent. Those who are intrusted with the government in behalf of another.
To REGE'NERATE, *v. a.* (*regeneratus*, Lat. *regenerer*, Fr.) to produce anew. To renew by a change of nature from a carnal to a christian state.
REGE'NERATE, *adj.* (*regeneratus*, Lat.) produced anew. Born again, or having one's natural dispositions changed by divine grace.
RE'GENT, *S.* (Fr. *regens*, Lat.) governing. Exercising authority for another.
RE'GENT, *S.* a governor or ruler. One invested with authority for, or ruling in behalf of, another.
RE'GENTSHIP, *S.* the office or state of a vice-regent.
RE'GICIDE, *S.* (*regicida*, Lat.) the act of murdering a king. One guilty of murdering his king.
RE'GIMEN, *S.* (Lat.) that regulation in diet and living suitable to every particular course of medicine. Rule or government.
RE'GIMENT, *S.* (Fr.) a body of soldiers under one colonel. An established government; rule or authority; from *regement*, old Fr. the three last cases are obsolete.
REGIME'NTAL, *adj.* belonging to a regiment. Used in the plural for the particular uniform by which one regiment is distinguished from another.
RE'GION, *S.* (Fr. *regio*, Lat.) a tract of land. A country. A part of the body. Place or rank.
RE'GISTER, *S.* (*registre*, Fr. *registrum*, Lat.) an account of any thing committed to writing in some book kept for that purpose. An officer who commits any account or transaction to writing.
To RE'GISTER, *v. a.* (*registrer*, Fr.) to commit to writing in order to preserve from oblivion. To enrol or set down in a list.
RE'GISTRY, *S.* the act of inserting in a register. The place where a register is kept.

R E L

RE'GLET, S. (*reglette*, Fr.) a ledge of wood used by printers to separate their lines in pages wherein they are printed at considerable distances from each other.

To REGORGE, *v. a.* (*regorger*, Fr.) to vomit up again. To swallow back.

To REGRA'TE, *v. a.* (from *grate*) to flock or offend. "Re-grateth the eye." *DERH.* To engross or foretell, from *regratter*, Fr.

REGRE'SS, S. (*regrès*, Fr. *regressus*, Lat.) passage back. The power of passing back again.

REGRE'T, S. (Fr. *regretto*, Ital.) sorrow for something past, or something lost. Used by Prior in the plural, but without authority.

To REGRE'T, *v. a.* (*regretter*, Fr.) to repent, or grieve at something done or past. To be uneasy at.

REGU'ERDON, S. reward or recompence. Obsolete.

RE'GULAR, *adj.* (*regulier*, Fr. *regularis*, Lat.) conformable, or agreeable to rule or method. In geometry, applied to such bodies whose surface is composed of equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal. Instituted, initiated, or educated according to received forms or discipline.

RE'GULAR, S. (*regulier*, Fr.) in the Romish church, a person that professes and follows a certain rule of life, and observes the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

REGULARITY, S. (*regularité*, Fr.) the quality or state of being conformable to rule, order, or method.

To RE'GULATE, *v. a.* (*regula*, Lat.) to adjust or direct by rule or method.

REGULA'TOR, S. (Lat.) one that directs or adjusts by rule or method. That part of a machine which makes the motion equal. A clock made use of to adjust the motions of others.

RE'GULUS, S. (Lat.) the finer and most weighty part of metals which settles at the bottom on melting.

To REGU'RGITATE, *v. a.* (from *re* and *gurgus*, Lat.) to throw or pour back any thing absorbed. Neuterly, to be poured back.

To REHE'AR, *v. a.* to hear again.

REHEA'RSAL, S. (from *rehearfe*) the act of repeating or pronouncing. The recital, trial, or pronouncing of any thing before the representation of it publickly.

To REHEA'RSE, *v. a.* (from *rehear*) to repeat, recite, or relate. To try or pronounce, as preparatory to public exhibition.

To REJE'CT, *v. a.* (*rejetus*, Lat.) to refuse without compliance or consent, when offered or requested. To cast off or throw aside.

REIGLE', S. (Fr.) a hollow cut to guide any thing.

To REI'GN, *v. a.* (pronounced *rain*, from *regno*, Lat. *reigner*, Fr.) to enjoy or exercise sovereign authority. To be predominant or prevail. To obtain power or dominion.

REI'GN, S. (*regne*, Fr. *regnum*, Lat.) royal authority. The time during which a person exercises sovereign authority. A kingdom or dominion.

To REIMBO'DY, *v. a.* (from *re* and *imbody*, written more frequently but less properly *embody*) to reduce to a body again.

To REIMBU'RSE, *v. a.* (from *re*, *in* and *bourse*, Fr. a purse) to pay again; or repair any loss or expence.

REI'N, S. (*refnes*, Fr.) that part of a bridle which extends from the horse's head to the driver's hand. Figuratively, government, or an instrument and manner of government. To give the reins, is to remove restraint or give liberty.

To REI'N, *v. a.* to govern by a bridle. Figuratively, to restrain or controll.

REI'NS, S. (not used in the singular, *renes*, Lat. *rein*, Fr.) the lower and the smallest part of the back.

To REINSTA'L, *v. a.* to seat again. To put again into possession.

To REINSTA'TE, *v. a.* to put again into possession of any post or office.

To REJOI'CE, *v. n.* (*rejoir*, Fr.) to receive repeated and increasing pleasure from something past; used with *for* or *at*. Actively, to make joyful or glad.

To REJOI'N, *v. a.* (pronounced *rejine*, from *rejoindre*, Fr.) to go again. To meet again. Neuterly, to reply to an answer.

REJOI'NDER, S. (*rejoindre*, Fr.) a reply made to an answer. An answer.

To REI'TERATE, *v. a.* (*re* and *iteratus*, Lat. *reiterer*, Fr.) to repeat again and again.

To REJU'DGE, *v. a.* to try a second time.

To REKI'NDLE, *v. a.* to set on fire, or inflame again.

To RELA'PSE, *v. a.* (*relapsus*, Lat.) to slip or fall back. To fall a second time into vice. To fall sick a second time from a state of recovery.

RELA'PSE, S. a second fall into a vice or error forsaken.

R E M

A return to any state, especially into sickness from a state of recovery.

To RELA'TE, *v. a.* (*relatus*, Lat.) to tell or recite. To ally or be near to by kindred. Neuterly, to have relation or respect.

RELA'TER, S. one that tells or delivers any narration.

RELA'TION, S. (Fr.) the manner of belonging to any person or thing. The respect which one thing has to another when compared. Connexion of one thing to another. A person related to another by birth or marriage. A recital of facts.

RE'LATIVE, *adj.* (*relatif*, Fr. *relativus*, Lat.) having relation, connection, or regard. Considered as belonging to and respecting something else.

RE'LATIVE, S. a person allied to another by birth or marriage. In grammar, a word or term, which is added to a noun to which it has some respect, and without which it has no signification.

To RELA'X, *v. a.* (*relaxo*, Lat.) to slacken any thing strained. To make less rigorous. To make less attentive or laborious. To ease. To loose. Neuterly, to be mild, remiss, or free from rigour.

RELAXATION, S. (Fr. *relaxatio*, Lat.) the act of loosening any thing strained. The cessation of restraint; abatement of rigour, attention or of application.

RELA'Y, S. (*relais*, Fr.) horses that are placed in different stages on a road to relieve others.

To RELE'ASE, *v. a.* (*relascher*, Fr.) to free from confinement, servitude, pain, obligation, or restraint.

RELE'ASE, S. (*relascher*, Fr.) discharge from pain, penalty, claim, confinement or servitude. An acquittance from a debt.

To RELE'NT, *v. n.* (*relevoir*, Fr.) to soften, or grow less rigorous, hard or tense. To give, melt, or grow moist.

RELI'ANCE, S. (from *rely*) trust; confidence on another. Used with *on*.

RE'LIC, S. (*reliquæ*, Lat. *relique*, Fr.) that which remains of any collection or thing after the other part is taken by choice; generally used in the plural. The body of a person after death. Any thing kept in memory of a person deceased.

RE'LECT, S. (*relicte*, Fr. *relictus*, Lat.) a widow, or woman whose husband is dead.

RELIE'F, S. (Fr.) that part of a figure which sticks out beyond the ground. Alleviation, or mitigation of sorrow, pain, or distress. That which frees from danger, pain or sorrow. The dismissal of a sentinel from his post. In law, remedy of wrongs.

To RELIE'VE, *v. a.* (*relevo*, Lat. *relever*, Fr.) to recommend by the interposition of something of a different nature. To support or assist mutually. To ease from pain or sorrow. To succour or rescue from danger. To give rest to a soldier, by placing another in his post. To right by law.

RELIE'VO, S. (Ital.) that part of a figure which projects beyond the ground on which it is carved.

RELIGION, S. (Fr. *religio*, Lat.) that worship which belongs to the Deity, when considered as our creatour, preserver, and benefactor. Any system of faith and worship.

RELIGIONIST, S. a person bigotted to any religious persuasion.

RELIGIOUS, *adj.* (*religieux*, Fr. *religiosus*, Lat.) disposed to the duties of religion. Teaching our duty towards God. Among the Romish church, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. Figuratively, exact or strict.

To RELI'QUISH, *v. a.* (*relinquo*, Lat.) to forsake, leave, desert, quit, give up, forbear, or depart from.

RE'LISH, S. (*relacher*, Fr. to lick again) the effect which any thing has on the organs of taste, generally applied to something agreeable. A small taste. Figuratively, fondness or delight in any thing. Sense, or a power of perceiving. A cast or manner.

To RE'LISH, *v. a.* to give a taste to, or season any thing. To have a liking to. Neuterly, to have a pleasing taste. To give pleasure.

RELU'CTANCE, **RELU'CTANCY**, S. (*reluctor*, Lat.) unwillingness to comply.

To RELU'ME, or **RELU'MINE**, *v. a.* to light anew.

To RELY', *v. a.* to put trust or confidence in. To depend upon. Used with *on*, or *upon*.

To REMA'IN, *v. n.* (*remaneo*, Lat.) to leave behind out of a number, quantity, or after any event or time. To be left out of a proof.

REMA'IN, S. any thing left; generally used in the plural. A dead body. An abode. The last sense is obsolete.

REMAINDER, *adj.* remaining, or left.

REMAINDER, S. what is left. A dead body.

R E N

To REMA'ND, *v. a.* to send or call back.
 REMA'RK, *S.* (*remarquer*, Fr.) an observation; a note or criticism.
 To REMA'RK, *v. a.* (*remarquer*, Fr.) to note, observe, distinguish, or point out.
 REMA'RKABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) worthy of observation or notice.
 RE'MEDIABLE, *adj.* (REMEDY) to be cured or removed.
 RE'MEDILESS, *adj.* not admitting cure or remedy.
 RE'MEDY, *S.* (*remède*, Fr. *remedium*, Lat.) a medicine by which any distemper is cured. The cure or removal of any uneasiness or evil. The means of repairing.
 To RE'MEDY, *v. a.* (*remédier*, Fr.) to cure or heal. To remove or repair any mischief.
 To REME'MBER, *v. a.* (*se souvenir*, Fr. *membrare*, Ital.) to bear any thing in mind. To recal to the mind. To mention; to remind.
 REME'MBRANCE, *S.* the act of the mind by which it recalls any idea it once had. Memory; honourable memory. Any thing by which one is kept in memory.
 To REMI'ND, *v. a.* to revive in the memory.
 REMI'SS, *adj.* (*remis*, Fr. *remissus*, Lat.) wanting vigour, or slack. Slothful, or careless. Negligent.
 REMI'SSION, *S.* (Fr. *remission*, Lat.) abatement of vigour, severity, or restraint. Cessation of intenseness. Forgiveness or pardon.
 REMI'SSLY, *adv.* in a careless, negligent, or slack manner.
 REMI'SSNESS, *S.* want of care, attention, vigour, or ardour.
 To REMI'T, *v. a.* (*remitto*, Lat.) to make less intense. To forgive a punishment or pardon a fault, from *remettre*, Fr. to resign; defer; or refer. To send money to a distant place. Neuterly, to grow slack, or less violent by intervals.
 REMI'TTANCE, *S.* the act of paying money at a distant place. A sum of money received at a distance from the person who sends it.
 REMI'TTER, *S.* one that sends money to distant places.
 REMNANT, *S.* (corrupted from *remans*, Lat.) any thing which is left or remains.
 REMONSTRANCE, *S.* (Fr.) a strong representation of the ill consequences of any proceeding.
 To REMONSTRATE, *v. a.* (*remonstratus*, Lat.) to show reasons against any thing in strong terms. Used with *against*.
 REMORA, *S.* (Lat.) a let or obstacle. A kind of worm or fish, which sticks to the bottom of ships, and hinders them in their passage.
 REMORSE, *S.* (*remorsus*, Lat.) uneasiness occasioned by a consciousness of guilt. Pity or sympathy.
 REMOTE, *adj.* (*remotus*, Lat.) distant, applied to time, relation or place.
 REMOTENESS, *S.* the quality of being distant, applied to relation, time, or place.
 REMOVAL, *S.* (from *remove*) the act of putting out of any post or place. The state of being removed.
 To REMOVE, *v. a.* (*removeo*, Lat.) to take away or put from its place. To place at a distance. Neuterly, to change place or abode.
 REMOVE, *S.* change of place. The act of moving a chessman or draught. A stop or series in the scale of gradation. A small distance. The act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.
 To REMUNERATE, *v. a.* (*remuneratus*, Lat. *remunerer*, Fr.) to reward for services.
 REMUNERATIVE, *adj.* exercised in dispensing rewards.
 RENARD, *S.* (Fr.) a fox.
 RENCOUNTER, *S.* (*rencontrer*, Fr.) the action of two bodies that meet, or strike against each other. Clash. Opposition between persons. A loose or casual engagement. A sudden combat.
 To RENCOUNTER, *v. n.* (*rencontrer*, Fr.) to clash. To meet an enemy unexpectedly. To skirmish with another. To fight hand to hand.
 To REN'D, *v. a.* (*preter*, and part. pass. *rend*; *brendan*, Sax.) to tear with violence; applied to tearing cloth or any thing woven.
 To REN'DER, *v. a.* (*rendre*, Fr.) to pay or give back. To give on demand. To make or invest with qualities. To represent. To translate, followed by *in*. To surrender, followed by *up*. To offer, followed by *service*.
 RENDEZVOUS, *S.* (Fr.) a meeting, or place of meeting, appointed.
 To RENDEZVOUS, *v. a.* to meet at a place appointed.
 RENEGA'DE, or RENEGA'DO, *S.* (*renegado*, Span. *renegat*, Fr.) one that leaves his religion on base principles. One who deserts to an enemy.

R E P

To RENE'GE, *v. a.* (*renego*, Lat.) to deny.
 To RENE'W, *v. a.* to restore to its former state. To begin again or repeat. In Scripture, to make anew or change to a new state of life.
 RENE'WAL, *S.* the act of restoring, repeating, or reducing to its former state.
 RENIT'ENCY, *S.* (*renitent*, Fr.) that resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon or impelled against each other.
 REN'NET, or REN'NETTING, *S.* (properly *reinette*, Fr. a little queen) a kind of apple.
 To RENOVATE, *v. a.* (*renovatus*, Lat.) to renew or restore to its first state.
 RENOVATION, *S.* the act or state of being renewed.
 To RENOUN'CE, *v. a.* (*renoncer*, Fr.) to disown. To quit upon oath.
 RENO'WN, *S.* (*renommée*, Fr.) praise widely spread.
 To RENO'WN, *v. a.* (*renommer*, Fr.) to make famous.
 RE'NT, *S.* (from *rend*) a hole made by tearing cloth or any thing woven.
 To RE'NT, *v. a.* (for *rend*) to tear.
 RE'NT, *S.* (*rente*, Fr.) an annual payment for the hire of any thing. A sum of money due for the hire of a thing.
 To RE'NT, *v. a.* (*renter*, Fr.) to hold by paying rent. To let to a tenant.
 RENUNCIATION, *S.* (*renunciatio*, Lat.) the act of renouncing.
 To REORDA'IN, *v. a.* to ordain again on supposition of some defect.
 REPA'ID, part. pass. of REPAY.
 To REPA'IR, *v. a.* (*reparo*, Lat. *reparer*, Fr.) to restore after any loss or damage. To fill up anew. To amend by an equivalent.
 REPA'IR, *S.* the act or thing which supplies any loss, damage or injury.
 To REPA'IR, *v. n.* (*reparer*, Lat.) to go to.
 REPA'IR, *S.* (*repaire*, Fr.) resort; abode, or the act of going to a place.
 REPARATION, *S.* (Fr. *réparation*, Lat.) the act of repairing the damages made by time in a building. Supply of what is wasted. Recompense, or amends made for an injury.
 REPARTE'E, *S.* (*repartie*, Fr.) a smart or witty reply.
 To REPARTE'E, *v. n.* to make witty replies.
 To REPA'SS, *v. a.* (*repasser*, Fr.) to pass back or again. Neuterly, to go back in the same road.
 REPA'ST, *S.* (from *re* and *pastus*, Lat. *repas*, Fr.) a meal. A feast. Food.
 To REPA'ST, *v. a.* (*repaisire*, Fr.) to feed or feast.
 To REPA'Y, *v. a.* (*repayer*, Fr.) to pay back any thing expended or lent. The thing repaid. Recompence or revenge.
 To REPE'AL, *v. a.* (*rappeller*, Fr.) to revoke or abrogate a law.
 REPE'AL, *S.* the act of recalling from exile. The act of abrogating or revoking a law.
 To REPE'AT, *v. a.* (*repeto*, Lat. *repetere*, Fr.) to do or speak the same thing more than once.
 REPE'ATER, *S.* one that recites. A watch which strikes the hours by compression of the spring.
 To REPE'AT, *v. a.* (*repeto*, Lat.) to drive back any thing, or an assailant. Neuterly, to act with a force contrary to that which is impressed. In physic, to prevent too great an afflux of humour to any particular part.
 REPE'LENT, *S.* (*repellens*, Lat.) a remedy that has a repelling power.
 To REPE'NT, *v. n.* (*repentir*, Lat.) to think on any thing past with sorrow. To express sorrow for something past. To show such sorrow for sin as produces amendment. It is very often used with the reciprocal pronoun. As, "if my father has repented him." DRYD.
 REPE'NTANCE, *S.* (Fr.) sorrow for any thing past. Such sorrow for past sins as ends in amendment.
 REPE'NTANT, *adj.* (Fr.) sorrowful for what is past. Expressing sorrow for what is past.
 REPETITION, *S.* (Fr. *répétition*, Lat.) the doing the same thing more than once. The act of reciting or rehearsing. Recital from memory, opposed to reading.
 To REPI'NE, *v. n.* to fret, vex, or be discontented.
 To REPLA'CE, *v. a.* to put again into the same place.
 To REPLE'NISH, *v. a.* (from *re* and *plenus*, Lat. full, or *repleni*, old Fr.) to stock or fill. To finish or complete. The last sense is not in use.
 REPLE'TE, *adj.* (*replet*, Fr. *repletus*, Lat.) completely filled. Filled to excess; followed by *with*.
 REPLE'TION, *S.* (Fr.) the state of being too full.

REPLE-

R E P

REPLE'VIABLE, *adj.* (*replegiabilis*, barbarous Lat.) liable to be restored after being seized.

To **REPLE'VIN**, or **REPLE'VY**, *v. a.* (*replegio*, low Lat. of *re* and *plevir*, or *plegir*, Fr. to pledge) to take back or set any thing at liberty that is seized by way of security.

REPLICATION, *S.* (*replicatus*, Lat.) an answer.

To **REPLY'**, *v. n.* (*repliquer*, Fr.) to answer, or make a return to an answer. Actively, to return as an answer. Used with *to*, *against*, or *upon*.

REPLY', *S.* (*replique*, Fr.) an answer, or a return to an answer.

To **REPORT**, *v. a.* (*rapporter*, Fr.) to spread any thing by rumour. Used with *well* or *ill*, and followed by *of*, to give repute, or account. To give account of.

REPORT, *S.* rumour; or popular fame. Public character or reputation. An account returned, used with *make*. An account of cases given by a lawyer. Sound or loud noise, applied to ordnance.

REPO'SAL, *S.* (from *repose*) the act of placing confidence.

To **REPO'SE**, *v. a.* (*repositus*, Lat.) to lay to rest. To confide or trust in without any suspicion, followed by *upon* or *in*. To lodge or lay up, followed by *in*. Neuterly, to sleep or take one's rest. To rest in confidence.

REPO'SE, *S.* sleep, rest, quiet, or confidence. Cause of rest or confidence.

To **REPO'SITE**, *v. a.* (*repositus*, Lat.) to lay up or lodge as in a place of safety.

REPO'SITORY, *S.* a place wherein any thing is safely laid up.

To **REPHE'ND**, *v. a.* (*reprehendo*, Lat.) to find fault with, or chide, for having done something amiss. To charge with as a fault; used with *of*.

REPHE'NSIBLE, *adj.* (Fr.) worthy of blame or censure.

REPHE'NSION, *S.* (*reprehensio*, Lat.) the act of finding fault, chiding or blaming.

To **REPHE'ST**, *v. a.* (*reprehendo*, Fr. *reprehendo*, Lat.) to exhibit or show as if present. To describe, personate, or show in any particular character. To fill the place of, or personate another.

REPRESENTATION, *S.* (Fr.) an image or likeness of any thing. The act of supporting any character instead of another. A respectful or humble declaration.

REPRESENTATIVE, *adj.* (*representatif*, Fr.) exhibiting a likeness. Bearing any character by commission from another.

REPRESENTATIVE, *S.* one exhibiting the likeness of another, or exercising a character in behalf of another. That by which any thing is shown.

To **REPRESS**, *v. a.* (*repressus*, Lat.) to crush or subdue. To compress.

REPRESSION, *S.* the act of crushing or subduing.

To **REPRIE'VE**, *v. a.* (*repris*, from *repandre*, Fr.) to free from a sentence of death. To give a respite.

REPRIE'VE, *S.* a respite given after sentence of death.

To **REPRIMA'ND**, *v. a.* (*reprimander*, Fr.) to reprove, or chide for something amiss.

REPRIMA'ND, *S.* an authoritative reproof.

To **REPRINT**, *v. a.* to renew an impression. To print a new edition.

REPRI'SAL, *S.* (*reprisaille*, Fr.) something seized in return for robbery or damage sustained.

REPRI'SE, *S.* (*reprise*, Fr.) the act of taking something in lieu of a damage or injury received.

To **REPRO'ACH**, *v. a.* (*reprocher*, Fr.) to censure, or charge with a fault, in censorious and opprobrious language. To upbraid.

REPRO'ACH, *S.* (*reproche*, Fr.) the act of finding fault in opprobrious terms. Any thing which exposes to infamy or disgrace.

REPRO'ACHFUL, *adj.* in terms that are scurrilous or opprobrious. Causing disgrace or infamy.

REPROBATE, *adj.* (*reprobus*, Lat.) lost to virtue or grace.

REPROBATE, *S.* a person lost to virtue or grace. One abandoned to wickedness.

To **REPROBATE**, *v. a.* (*reprobatus*, Lat.) to disallow or reject. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction. To abandon to one's sentence without hopes of pardon.

REPROBATION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of abandoning, or the state of being abandoned to eternal misery. A sentence of condemnation.

To **REPRODUCE**, *v. a.* to produce again.

REPRO'OF, *S.* (from *reprove*) blame or reprehension spoken to a person's face. Censure.

To **REPROVE**, *v. a.* (*reprover*, Fr.) to blame. To charge

R E S

to the face with a fault. To refute or disprove; used with *of*.

REPTILE, *adj.* (*reptilis*, Lat.) creeping on the ground.

REPTILE, *S.* an animal, which creeps or rests on one part of its body while it advances with the other.

REPU'BLIC, *S.* (*republique*, Ft. *respublica*, Lat.) a state in which the power is lodged in more than one.

REPU'BLCAN, *adj.* belonging to a commonwealth; placing the government in the people.

REPU'BLCAN, *S.* one who holds a commonwealth, without a monarch, to be the best form of government.

To **REPU'DIATE**, *v. a.* (*repudiatus*, Lat.) to divorce, or reject.

REPU'GNANCE, **REPU'GNANCY**, *S.* (*repugnance*, Fr.) inconsistency, or contrariety. Struggle in opposition.

REPU'GNANT, *adj.* (*repugnans*, Lat.) disobedient, contrary.

REPU'LSE, *S.* (Fr. *repulsa*, Lat.) the condition of being driven off from any attempt, or put aside from any design.

To **REPU'LSE**, *v. a.* (*repulsus*, Lat.) to beat back or drive off.

REPU'LSION, *S.* the act or power of driving off from itself.

REPUTABLE, *adj.* honourable and in general esteem.

REPUTATION, *S.* (Fr.) the general character of a person. Credit.

To **REPU'TE**, *v. a.* (*reputo*, Lat. *reputer*, Fr.) to hold, account, or esteem.

REPU'TE, *S.* public character. Established opinion. Esteem.

REQUE'ST, *S.* (*requisite*, Fr.) the act of asking any thing of another. An entreaty. Repute. The state of being desired.

To **REQUE'ST**, *v. a.* to ask a favour of another. To entreat.

REQUIEM, *S.* (from *requies*, Lat.) a hymn, so called from its being used in imploring rest for the dead. Rest; quiet or peace.

To **REQUIRE**, *v. a.* (*requiro*, Lat.) to ask a thing as one's right. To make necessary; to need.

RE'QUISITE, *adj.* (*requisitus*, Lat.) necessary; needful. Not to be done without.

RE'QUISITE, *S.* any thing essentially or indispensably necessary.

REQUI'TAL, *S.* (from *requite*) a return made for any good or bad office. A reward.

To **REQUI'TE**, *v. a.* (*requiter*, Fr.) to repay or return good or ill.

RE'RE'MOUSE, *S.* (*breremus*, Sax.) a bat.

RE'RE'WARD, *S.* the rear or last troop of an army.

To **RESCIND**, *v. a.* (*rescindo*, Lat.) to cut off. To abrogate or annul; applied to laws.

RE'SCRIPT, *S.* (*rescriptum*, Lat. *rescrit*, Fr.) the edict or decree of an emperor.

To **RE'SCUE**, *v. a.* (*rescorre*, old Fr.) to set free, or deliver from confinement, danger, or violence.

RE'SCUE, *S.* an act whereby a person is delivered from violence, danger, or confinement.

RESEA'rch, *S.* (*recherche*, Fr.) diligent search or enquiry.

RESE'MBLANCE, *S.* (Fr.) likeness.

To **RESE'MBLE**, *v. a.* (*ressembler*, Fr.) to compare or represent as like something else. To be like.

To **RESE'NT**, *v. a.* (*resentir*, Fr.) to take well or ill. To be offended at, or return an injury.

RESE'NTMENT, *S.* (*ressentiment*, Fr.) a strong, or hasty sensation of good or ill. A deep sense of injury.

RESERVA'TION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of concealing in the mind. Something kept back or not given up. Custody.

To **RESE'VE**, *v. a.* (*reservo*, Lat. *reserver*, Fr.) to keep or save for some other time or purpose. To retain.

RESE'VE, *S.* something stored or saved against some future exigence. Something concealed in the mind. Exception. A prohibition; an exception in favour of a person or thing. Modesty, or caution observed in behaviour; opposed to *forwardness*.

RESE'RVED, *adj.* modest or not too free in behaviour or speaking.

RESE'RVEDNESS, *S.* the quality of keeping ones sentiments secret.

RESERVOIR, *S.* (Fr.) a place where any thing is stored up, or collected in large quantities.

To **RESIDE**, *v. a.* (*resideo*, Lat.) to dwell for a continuance.

RESIDENCE, *S.* (Fr.) the act of continuing or dwelling in a place. A place of abode.

RESIDUAL, **RESIDUARY**, *adj.* (*residuum*, Lat.) relating to that part which remains.

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To **RESIGN**, *v. a.* (*resigno*, Lat. *resigner*, Fr.) to give or yield up a claim or possession. To submit with confidence; applied to providence. To submit without opposition or resistance.

RESIGNATION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of yielding or submitting without resistance or doubt.

RESIN, *S.* (*resins*, Fr. *resina*, Lat.) the fat sulphureous part of a vegetable, which will incorporate with an oily and spirituous, but not an aqueous menstruum.

RESINOUS, *adj.* partaking of the nature and properties of resin.

RESISTANCE, **RESISTENCE**, *S.* (written *resistance*, when supposed to be derived from the French, but *resistence*, when derived from *resistens*, Lat.) the act of opposing the design of another. The quality of not yielding to external force.

RESISTLESS, *adj.* not to be opposed.

To **RESIST**, *v. a.* (*resisto*, Lat. *resister*, Fr.) to oppose, or act against. To hinder; to act against the impression of external force.

RESOLVABLE, *adj.* (from *resolve*) capable of being separated or analysed. Capable of being explained.

RESOLUBLE, *adj.* (Fr. *resolubilis*, Lat.) capable of being dissolved, or melted.

To **RESOLVE**, *v. a.* (*resolvo*, Lat.) to inform, explain or clear from any doubt or difficulty. To confirm or settle in an opinion or determination; used with *at*. To analyse. To melt or dissolve. Neuterly, to determine immovably. To melt or be dissolved. To be fixed in an opinion; used with *of*.

RESOLVE, *S.* a fixed determination.

RESOLUTE, *adj.* fixed, determined in any design or undertaking. Firm.

RESOLUTION, *S.* (Fr. *resolutio*, Lat.) the act of clearing from doubt or difficulty. The act of separating any thing into its constituent parts. Dissolution. A fixed determination, or settled thought. Steady in good or bad. The determination of a cause in a court of justice.

RESONANT, *adj.* (Fr. *resonans*, Lat.) sounding or echoing.

To **RESORT**, *v. n.* (*resortir*, Fr.) to have recourse to. To go publicly, or repair to. In law, to fall back.

RESORT, *S.* an assembly or numerous body of men meeting in the same place. Concourse. The act of visiting. Spring or active power. Resource, from *report*, Fr.

RESOURCE, *S.* (*ressource*, Fr. whence it is commonly used with *ff*) some new and expedient means that offer. An expedient.

To **RESPECT**, *v. a.* (*respeçtus*, Lat.) to regard, or have regard to. To consider with a low degree of reverence. To have relation to. To look towards.

RESPECT, *S.* regard; attention. A low degree of reverence. Good-will. A consideration or motive. Relation or regard.

RESPECTER, *S.* one who prefers one before another from a partial regard.

RESPECTFUL, *adj.* paying due reverence. Full of outward ceremony.

RESPECTIVE, *adj.* relating to particular persons or things. Relative, opposed to absolute; from *respectif*, Fr.

RESPECTIVELY, *adv.* in such manner, as to respect both sides equally. Mutually.

RESPIRATION, *S.* (*respiratio*, Lat. from *respiro*, Lat.) the act of breathing. Relief or respite from labour.

To **RESPIRE**, *v. n.* (*respiro*, Lat. *respirer*, Fr.) to breathe; to catch breath. To rest, or take rest.

RESPIRE, *S.* (Fr.) reprieve, or the suspension of a capital sentence. A pause or interval from labour or pain.

To **RESPIRE**, *v. a.* to relieve by a pause or intermission. To suspend or delay.

RESPLENDENCE, **RESPLENDENCY**, *S.* (from *resplendens*) glittering brightness.

RESPLENDENT, *adj.* (*resplendens*, Lat.) bright. Having a beautiful lustre.

To **RESPOND**, *v. n.* (*respondeo*, Lat. *respondre*, Fr.) to answer an argument or objection. To correspond or suit.

RESPONDENT, *S.* (*respondens*, Lat.) one who answers in a suit, or in a set disputation.

RESPONSE, *S.* (*respons*, Fr. *responsum*, Lat.) an answer or reply made to an objection, or argument. An answer made by a congregation in divine worship, wherein the priest reads one verse or sentence, and the people the other.

RESPONSIBLE, *adj.* (*responsum*, Lat.) answerable, or ac-

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countable; used with *for*. Capable of discharging any obligation.

RESPONSIBLENESS, *S.* the state of being obliged or qualified to account for or make good an engagement.

REST, *S.* (Sax. *raſte*, *raſta*, old Teut. *oruste*, Teut. *raſt*, Belg. *reustſepi*, Hung. *rezzo*, Ital.) sleep. The state of death. Cessation from motion, disturbance, or bodily labour. A support on which any thing leans. A place of repose. Final hope, after *ſet up*. Remainder or what remains, from *reſte*, Fr. of *reſto*, Lat.

REST, *adj.* (*reſter*, Fr. *quad reſtat*, Lat.) others. Not included in any proposition.

To **REST**, *v. n.* to be asleep or dead. To cease from motion, labour, or disturbance. To remain satisfied. To lean upon, to be supported, followed by *upon*. To be left or remain, from *reſter*, Fr. *reſto*, Lat. Actively, put into a state of repose or quiet. To confide in; used with *upon*.

RESTAURATION, *S.* (*reſtauratus*, Lat.) the act of recovering to its former state.

RESTHARROW, *S.* a plant.

RESTIFF, *adj.* (*reſtiſ*, Fr. *reſtiſſimo*, Ital.) unwilling to stir, comply, or go forward; generally applied to a horse, which will not be driven forward though it be not weary.

RESTIFNESS, *S.* unwillingness.

RESTITUTION, *S.* (*reſtitutio*, Lat.) the act of restoring any thing lost or taken away.

RESTLESS, *adj.* unable to sleep. Unquiet. Unsettled. In continual motion or action.

RESTLESSNESS, *S.* a state wherein a person cannot sleep, will not cease from action, and is always in motion.

RESTORATION, *S.* (from *reſtore*; *reſtauration*, Fr.) the act of placing in its former state. Recovery.

RESTORATIVE, *adj.* having the power to recruit any waste.

RESTORATIVE, *S.* a medicine that has the power of recruiting the wastes of nature.

To **RESTORE**, *v. a.* (*reſtaurer*, Fr. *reſtauro*, Lat.) to give or bring back what is lost, wasted, or taken away. To retrieve from decay to its former state. To recover passages, in books, from their corruption.

To **RESTRAIN**, *v. a.* (*reſtreindre*, Fr.) to withhold or keep in. To hinder, from exerting power. To confine or limit.

RESTRAINT, *S.* (*reſtreint*, Fr.) an abridgment of power or liberty. A prohibition, restriction or hindrance from acting.

To **RESTRICT**, *v. a.* (*reſtriçtus*, Lat.) to limit or confine.

RESTRICTION, *S.* (Fr.) confinement. Limitation.

RESTRICTIVE, *adj.* expressing limitation. In physic, binding or astringent; from *reſtriçtif*, Fr.

RETTY, *adj.* (see *reſtiſſ*) obstinate in not complying.

To **RESULT**, *v. n.* (*reſultet*, Fr. *reſultus* of *reſilio*, Lat.) to fly back. To rise as a consequence; to be produced as an effect, or flow as a consequence.

RESULT, *S.* the act of flying back. An effect flowing from the operation of any particular cause. A consequence or inference from premises.

RESUMABLE, *adj.* (from *reſume*) capable of being taken back.

To **RESUME**, *v. a.* (*reſumo*, Lat.) to take back what has been given, or taken away. To take again; used by Dryden with *again*, as "*reſume again*," but improperly. To begin again any thing dropped or given over.

RESURRECTION, *S.* (Fr. *reſurreçtio*, Lat.) revival after death. The act of rising again after death.

To **RETAIL**, *v. a.* (*retailir*, Fr.) to divide or sell in small parcels.

RETAIL, *S.* sale consisting in small quantities.

To **RETAIN**, *v. a.* (*retenir*, Fr. *retineo*, Lat.) to preserve from loss or without discharge. To keep without loss. To keep in pay or hire. Neuterly, to belong to or depend on, used with *to*. To keep or continue.

RETAINER, *S.* a dependent on another for subsistence. In law, a servant who wears a person's livery, but does not dwell in his house. The act of keeping dependant.

To **RETALIATE**, *v. a.* (from *re* and *talio*, Lat.) to return in kind, or like for like.

RETALIATION, *S.* the act of returning like for like.

To **RETARD**, *v. a.* (*retardo*, Lat. *retarder*, Fr.) to hinder in motion or swiftness. To delay or put off. Neuterly, to stay back or delay.

RETRADATION, *S.* the act of hindering action in motion. Delay. Hindrance.

To **RE'TCH**, *v. a.* (*breacan*, Sax.) to force or make an effort to force something up from the stomach.

RETENTION, *S.* (Fr. *retentio*, Lat.) the act of keeping to, containing, or preserving. In medicine, that state of contraction in the solids, which makes them hold fast their contents. Memory, or the act of keeping those simple ideas which the mind has received from sensation or reflection. Limitation or restraint.

RETENTIVE, *adj.* (*retentif*, Fr. *retentus*, Lat.) having the power of retaining, or of preserving in the mind.

RETICULAR, *adj.* (*reticulum*, Lat.) in the form of a net.

RETICULATED, *adj.* (*reticulatus*, Lat.) made of network formed with meshes.

RETIFORM, *adj.* (*retiformis*, Lat.) having the form of a net.

RETINUE, *S.* (*retenue*, Fr.) a number attending on a great person; a train.

To **RETIRE**, *v. n.* (*retirer*, Fr.) to go to a place of privacy. To withdraw from sight. To retreat from danger. To quit a public station, or a company. Actively, to withdraw or take away.

RETIRE, *S.* a retreat. A place of privacy.

RETIRE'D, *adj.* secret; private.

RETIRE'DNESS, *S.* the state of being free from public employ, or company. Privacy.

RETIREMENT, *S.* the state of a person who quits a public station, or a populous place. A private abode or way of life.

To **RETORT**, *v. a.* (*retortir*, Fr. *retortum*, Lat.) to throw back. To return an argument, censure, or any incivility. To bend backwards.

RETORT, *S.* (*retorte*, Fr. *retortum*, Lat.) a censure or reproach returned. In chemistry, a glass vessel with a curved neck, to which the receiver is fitted.

To **RETOUCH**, *v. a.* (pronounced *retuch*, from *retoucher*, Fr.) to improve by new touches.

To **RETRACT**, *v. a.* (*retracter*, Fr. *retractus*, Lat.) to recall; to recant. To take back.

RETRACTATION, *S.* (Fr. *retractatio*, Lat.) the act of changing an opinion, or of contradicting what one has said.

RETRE'AT, *S.* (*retraite*, Fr.) a place of privacy or solitude. The act of going back to avoid a superiour force. A place of security.

To **RETRE'AT**, *v. n.* to go to a private or solitary dwelling. To take shelter. To retire from a superiour enemy. To quit a former place.

To **RETRE'NCH**, *v. a.* (*retranchir*, Fr.) to cut off or pare away. To confine or lessen, applied to expences. The last sense, Johnson says, is improper. Neuterly, to live with less expence and pomp.

RETRE'NCHMENT, *S.* (*retranchement*, Fr.) the act of lopping or paring away any thing superfluous, applied to writings. The act of lessening, applied to expence.

To **RETRIBUTE**, *v. a.* (*retributus*, Lat.) to pay back; to recompence.

RETRIBUTION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of repaying. A return suitable to an action.

To **RETRIEVE**, *v. a.* (*retrouver*, Fr.) to recover, or restore after loss, impair, waste, or corruption. To regain, or bring back.

RETROGRADATION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of going backward.

RE'TROGRADE, *adj.* (Fr.) going backward. Contrary or opposite. Applied to the planets, when they move backwards or contrary to the order of signs.

RE'TROSPECT, *S.* (*retro* and *spicio*, Lat.) a look cast on things behind. The consideration of things past.

RETROSPECTION, *S.* the act of considering things past.

To **RETU'RN**, *v. n.* (*retourner*, Fr.) to come back to the same place, or state. To go or come back. To make answer, retort, or reply in reproachful terms to one, that has made use of the same. Actively; to repay, requite, give or send back. To give account of. To transmit money.

RETURN, *S.* the act of coming back to the same place or state. Repayment of money expended. A remittance, or the act of remitting money to a distant place. Requital. The act of restoring. The adjoining sides of the front of a house or ground plat. "These sides are not only returns." **BAC.**

RE'VE, *S.* see **REEVE**.

To **REVEAL**, *v. a.* (*revelo*, Lat. *reveler*, Fr.) to disclose a secret. To lay open. To discover something hidden.

To **RE'VEIL**, *v. n.* (derived by Skinner from *reveiller*, Fr. to awake; but by Mr. Lye from *reveelen*, Belg. to rove

about; which Johnson says is confirmed by the expression *revel rout*) to feast with loose and clamorous mirth.

RE'VEIL, *S.* a public rejoicing time; or a feast carried on with clamorous and loose mirth.

RE'VEIL-ROUT, *S.* (see **REVEL**) a mob, or unlawful assembly or rabble.

REVELA'TION, *S.* (Fr.) discovery; particularly applied to the discovery of those truths from heaven which were not discoverable by reason.

RE'VELRY, *S.* loose, noisy mirth.

To **REVENGE**, *v. a.* (*revenger*, *revancher*, *wenger*, Fr.) to return an injury. To punish for injuries.

REVENGE, *S.* the return of an injury.

REVENGEFUL, *adj.* addicted to return injuries.

RE'VENUE, *S.* (sometimes accented on the second syllable, from *revenu*, Fr.) income; or the annual profits of lands or funds.

To **REVE'RB**, *v. a.* (*reverbero*, Lat.) to eccho or show by the sound.

To **REVE'RBERATE**, *v. a.* (*reverberatus*, Lat. *reverberer*, Fr.) to beat or eccho back. In chemistry, to heat in a furnace where the flame is beat from the top back on the bottom.

REVERBERA'TION, *S.* the act of beating or driving back.

REVE'RBERATORY, *adj.* (*reverberatoire*, Fr.) beating or driving back. In chemistry, used substantively for a furnace closely stopped at the top, so as to return the flame upon the matter placed near the bottom.

To **REVE'RE**, *v. a.* (*reverer*, Lat. *reverer*, Fr.) to regard with awe. To pay submissive respect.

RE'ERENCE, *S.* awful regard. An act of obeisance. The title of the clergy.

To **RE'ERENCE**, *v. a.* to look on as an object of respect and awful regard.

RE'VEREND, *adj.* (Fr. *reverendus*, Lat.) venerable; deserving awe and respect on account of years and station. A title applied to the clergy, among whom an archbishop is stiled *most reverend*, a bishop *right reverend*, and a private clergyman *reverend*.

RE'VERENT, *adj.* (Fr. *reverens*, Lat.) humble; expressing awful regard or veneration.

REVERIE, *S.* (pronounced *revereé*, from *resverie*, Fr.) a state wherein ideas float in the mind without any reflection or regard of the understanding.

REVE'RSAL, *S.* (from *reverse*) the act of changing or annulling a sentence.

To **REVE'RSE**, *v. a.* (*reversus*, Lat.) to turn upside down. To overturn. To turn back. To contradict or repeal. To put one thing in the place of another.

REVE'RSE, *S.* change. A contrary or opposite. That side of a coin on which the head is not impressed, from *revers*, Fr.

REVE'RSIBLE, *adj.* (Fr.) capable of being repealed.

REVE'RSION, *S.* the state of being to be enjoyed after the death of the present possessor. Succession, or right of succession.

REVE'RSIONARY, *adj.* consisting in reversion; to be enjoyed after the death of another.

To **REVE'RT**, *v. a.* (*revertio*, Lat.) to change or turn to the contrary. To reverberate or beat back. Neuterly, to return or fall back, from *revertir*, Fr.

To **REVIEW**, *v. a.* to look back. To consider any thing past, or examine a second time.

REVIEW, *S.* a second examination. The act of surveying an army when performing its exercise.

To **REVI'LE**, *v. a.* to reproach or treat as an object of contempt.

REVI'LE, *S.* reproach. Not in use.

REVI'SAL, *S.* (from *revise*) a second view or examination.

To **REVI'SE**, *v. a.* (*revifus*, Lat.) to examine or look over a second time.

REVI'SE, *S.* a second perusal, or examination. Among printers, a second proof of a sheet after it is corrected.

REVI'VAL, *S.* the act of restoring from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity.

To **REVI'VE**, *v. n.* (*revivo*, Lat. *revivre*, Fr.) to return to life. To recover from a state of obscurity, oblivion, or languor. Actively, to bring to life again. To raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion. To bring back to the memory. To quicken.

REUNION, *S.* (Fr.) return to a state of concord or cohesion.

To **REUNITE**, *v. a.* to join any thing separated. To reconcile. Neuterly, to join, or cohere again.

RE'VOCABLE, *adj.* (*revocabilis*, Lat.) that may be recalled or repealed.

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To REVO'KE, *v. a.* (*revocare*, Fr. *revoco*, Lat.) to [re]peal or reverse.

To REVO'LT, *v. n.* (*revolvere*, Fr. *revoltare*, Ital.) to fall from one to another, including the idea of something bad or rebellious.

REVO'LT, *S.* change of sides, including departure from duty.

To REVO'LVE, *v. n.* (*revolvere*, Lat.) to roll in a circle; to perform a course in a circle. In law, to fall into a regular course of changing possessors. Actively, to roll any thing round a circle. To consider or meditate on, applied to the mind.

REVOLU'TION, *S.* (Fr. *revolutio*, Lat.) the course of any thing which moves in a circle, and returns to the point from whence it set out. A space measured by any body, revolving in an orbit. A change of government; applied particularly to that by which king William and queen Mary acceded to the crown of England. Rotation.

REVULSION, *S.* (Fr. *revulsio*, Lat.) the act of drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

To REWA'RD, *v. a.* (derived by Skinner, from *re* and *award*, to give in return) to give in return for something willingly done well.

REWA'RD, *S.* some benefit conferred on a person for doing well. Sometimes used ironically for a punishment inflicted for some ill.

RHAPSODY, *S.* (from *ῥαψῶδω*, *rhapsōdō*, Gr. to sow, and *ὠδή*, *odē*, Gr. a song) any composition consisting of parts made without necessary dependence or mutual connexion.

RHE'TORIC, *S.* (*ῥητορικὴ*, Fr. *rhétorique*, Gr.) the art of speaking with elegance, so as to rouse and persuade.

RHETO'RICAL, *adj.* figurative; belonging to rhetoric.

To RHETO'RICATE, *v. a.* (*rhétoriceo*, Lat.) to play the orator by making use of figurative expressions and addressing the passions.

RHEUM, *S.* (*ῥευμα*, Fr. *rheume*, *rheuma*, Gr.) a thin watery matter issuing particularly through the glands near the mouth.

RHEUMA'TIC, *adj.* proceeding from rheum; belonging to the rheumatism.

RHEU'MATISM, *S.* (*ῥευματισμός*, *rheumatismos*, Gr.) in medicine, a pain sometimes moveable and sometimes fixed, on the muscular part of the body, resembling the gout.

RHINO'CEROS, *S.* (from *ῥίς*, Gr. a nose, and *κέρας*, *keras*, Gr. a horn) a beast covered with thick scales, and having a horn growing out near its nose.

RHO'MB, *S.* (*ῥόμβος*, Fr. *rombe*, *rombus*, Lat. *ῥομβος*, *rombos*, Gr.) in geometry, a quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute and two obtuse.

RHU'BARB, *S.* (*ῥαβάρβα*, Lat.) a medicinal purgative root.

RHY'ME, *S.* (*ῥίμος*, Sax. *guthmos*, *rathmos*, Gr.) an harmonious succession of sounds. The consonance of verses wherein the last syllable of one line has the same sound as that of another. Figuratively, poetry. A poem. *Rhyme* or *reason* is verbal expression for number or sense.

To RHY'ME, *v. n.* to have the same sound. To make verses.

RI'B, *S.* (*ribbe*, Sax. and Belg. *rippe*, Teut. *riffbeen*, Dan. *rebra*, Slav. *rebro*, Dalm. and Pol.) an arched bone, sustaining the inside of the thorax. Any piece of timber or other matter used to strengthen the side of a ship, &c.

RI'BALD, *S.* (*ribaud*, Fr. *ribaldo*, Ital.) a loose, rough, or brutish person.

RI'BALDRY, *S.* (*ribald*, *ribaudie*, Fr.) mean, lewd and brutal language.

RI'BAND, *S.* (*rubande*, *ruban*, Fr.) a fillet or narrow slip of silk worn for ornament.

RI'BBED, *adj.* having ribs.

RI'BON, *S.* See **RIBBAND**.

To RIBRO'AST, *v. a.* to beat soundly. A low word.

RI'C, from the Sax. and Goth. *ric*, or *riks*, denotes powerful, rich, or valiant.

RI'CE, *S.* (*oryza*, Lat.) an esculent grain cultivated in the Indies, of an oval figure, and covered with a husk like barley.

RI'CH, *adj.* (*ricca*, Sax. *ricco*, Ital. *riche*, Fr.) abounding in money, lands, or other possessions, applied to persons. Splendid, valuable, sumptuous; applied to drefs. Having any quality in great quantities or to a great degree. Fertile, applied to soil.

RI'CHES, *S.* (*riches*, Fr.) money or possessions. A splendid or sumptuous appearance.

RI'CHLY, *adv.* in a splendid, wealthy, plenteous, or abundant manner. Truly; used in an ironical sense.

RI'CHNESS, *S.* the quality of abounding in money, pos-

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sessions, finery, or fertility. Abundance, or perfection of any quality.

RI'CK. See **REEK**.

RI'CKETS, *S.* (*rachitis*, Lat. from *ῥαχίς*, *rachis*, Gr. the spine; a name given by Dr. Glisson, because the apophyses of the back bones are distended in this disorder. Skinner derives it from *recken*, Teut. to extend, for the same reason) a distemper in children, wherein their joints grow knotty, and their limbs uneven.

RI'D, pret. of **RIDE**.

To RI'D, *v. a.* (*briddan*, Sax. *rid*, Ill.) to set free from danger or trouble. To destroy.

RI'DDANCE, *S.* deliverance from danger, encumbrance, trouble, or any thing one is glad to be freed from.

RI'DDEN, participle of **RIDE**.

RI'DDLE, *S.* (*rædels*, Sax. from *ræde*, counsel) a question or problem expressed in obscure terms, in order to try a person's wit. Any thing puzzling or not easily solved. A coarse or open sieve, from *briddle*, Sax.

To RI'DDLE, *v. a.* to solve or explain a riddle. To sift by a coarse sieve. Neuterly, to speak obscurely.

To RI'DE, *v. n.* (preter. *rid* or *rode*, part. *rid* or *ridden*, *redan*, Sax. *rijden*, Belg. *rider*, Dan.) to travel on horseback or in a carriage drawn by horses. Figuratively, to travel in, or be borne by any vehicle. To manage a horse. To be supported in motion. To be on the water; applied to shipping. Actively, to manage a person insolently and at will.

RI'DGE, *S.* (*brigg*, Sax. *rig*, Dan. *rugge*, Belg. the back) the top of the back. The rough or sharp top of any thing, alluding to the vertebrae of the back. Ground thrown up by the plough. The top of a house rising to an acute angle. The wrinkles, or rising of flesh in a horse's mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other.

To RI'DGE, *v. a.* to form a ridge.

RI'DGEL, **RI'DGELIN**, *S.* (*avis rijicula*, Lat.) a ram half castrated.

RI'DICULE, *S.* (Fr. *ridiculum*, Lat.) wit which provokes laughter by representing any person or thing in a comic or odd light.

To RI'DICULE, *v. a.* to expose to laughter by representing as odd or uncouth.

RI'DICULOUS, *adj.* (*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculus*, Lat.) worthy of laughter. Exciting contemptuous mirth.

RI'DING, *S.* a district, visited by an officer.

RI'E, *S.* (*ryge*, *rige*, Sax. *rogge*, Belg. *racken*, Teut. *ryg*, Boh.) an esculent grain which differs from wheat in having a flatter, opaque, and a more large and naked grain.

RI'FE, *S.* (*ryfe*, Sax. *riif*, Belg.) prevailing; abounding; generally applied to contagious distempers.

To RI'FLE, *v. a.* (*risser*, *refier*, Fr. *ryflen*, Belg.) to rob or plunder.

RI'FT, *S.* (from *rive*) a cleft, or breach.

To RI'FT, *v. a.* to cleave, or split. Neuterly, to burst upon. To belch, from *ræur*, Dan.

RI'G, *S.* the top of a hill falling on each side, from *brigg*, Sax. and *briggar*, Ill. a back. To run or play one's rig; is to be merry upon, or ridicule.

To RI'G, *v. a.* (from *brigg*, Sax. the back) to dress; to fit with tackling.

RI'GGING, *S.* the sails or tackling of a ship.

To RI'GGLE, *v. a.* (properly *wriggle*) to move backwards and forwards, shrinking from pain.

RI'GHT, *adj.* (*rigt*, Sax. *recht*, Belg. *ritto*, Ital. *rectus*, Lat.) proper, suitable or becoming, opposed to wrong. True, opposed to erroneous. Passing a wrong judgment. Honest or just. Happy or fortunate, applied to side. That side of a person which is opposed to the left. Strait, opposed to crooked.

RI'GHT, *interject.* well done; used as an expression of approbation.

RI'GHT, *adv.* in proper, just or true manner. In a direct line. In a great degree; the last sense is now obsolete; generally used in titles, as *right* honourable, *right* reverend.

RI'GHT, *S.* justice. Freedom from error. Just claim or that which belongs to a person. Property or interest. A privilege. The side opposite to the left. To *rights*, implies strait, or in a direct line; but after *set*, deliverance from error.

To RI'GHT, *v. a.* to do justice to, or relieve from wrong.

RI'GHTEOUS, *S.* (*rihtwisc*, Sax. *rihtwys*, Ill. whence *right-wise* in ancient authors, and from thence by corruption *righteous*) just; honest; virtuous; leading a life conformable to the rules of morality or religion. Equitable.

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R I S

RI'GHEOUSNESS, S. virtue; goodness. Behaviour in general agreeable to the laws of morality and religion.

RI'GHTFUL, *adj.* having just right or claim. Honest or just.

RI'GID, *adj.* (*rigide*, Fr. *rigidus*, Lat.) stiff or not to be bent. Severe or inflexible, applied to conduct. Sharp or cruel.

RIGIDITY, S. the state of being stiff. Stiffness of appearance.

RI'GIDLY, *adv.* in a stiff, severe or inflexible manner.

RI'GIDNESS, S. severity not to be softened.

RI'GLET, S. (*regulet*, Fr.) a flat, thin, square piece of wood, applied to those of which the frames of pictures are made, before they are moulded.

RI'GAL, S. a circle. Obsolete.

RI'GOUR, S. (*rigor*, Lat.) cold; stiffness. In medicine, a convulsive shuddering with a sensation of cold. Severity of conduct, or want of condescension and compliance. Strictness. Rage or cruelty. Hardness.

RI'LL, S. (*riulus*, Lat.) a small brook.

To **RI'LL**, *v. a.* to run in small streams.

RI'M, S. (*rima*, Sax.) a border or margin at the top of a vessel. That which incircles any thing.

RI'ME, S. (*brim*, Sax.) hoar frost. A hole or chink, from *rima*, Lat.

RI'ND, S. (*rinde*, Belg.) the bark, husk or outside covering of vegetables.

To **RI'ND**, *v. a.* to strip of its bark, husk or outside covering.

RI'NG, S. (*bring*, Sax. *ringh*, Belg. *ring*, Dan. and Turk.) a circle. A circle of gold or other metal worn as an ornament. A circle of metal to hold by. A circle made by standing round. A circular course. A number of bells. Thousand of bells. A sound.

To **RI'NG**, *v. a.* (preter and part. pass. *rung*, *bringen*, Sax.) to strike bells or other bodies so as to make them sound. To encircle. To fit or supply with rings. Neuterly, to sound like a bell. To make bells sound. To sound, or tinkle. To be filled with a bruit or report, followed by *of*.

RI'NGDOVE, S. (*rbingelduyve*, Teut.) a kind of pigeon.

RINGLEADER, S. the head of a riotous crowd.

RI'NGLET, S. (a diminutive of *ring*) a small ring or circle. A curl.

RI'NGSTREAKED, *adj.* marked with circular streaks.

RI'NGWORM, S. a circular tetter.

To **RI'NSE**, *v. a.* (*rinser*, Fr. *renser*, Dan. from *rein*, Sax. Belg. and Teut. pure, or clean) to cleanse by washing; to wash the soap out of cloaths.

RI'OT, S. (*riotte*, old Fr. *rioto*, Ital.) wild and loose mirth. An uproar or seditious tumult. To run riot, is to act without controul or restraint.

To **RI'OT**, *v. a.* to abandon one's self to pleasure. To feast in a luxurious manner. To raise a sedition or uproar.

RI'OTOUS, *adj.* (*riotteux*, Fr.) luxurious. Wanton. Seditious or turbulent.

To **RI'P**, *v. a.* (*brypan*, Sax.) to cut asunder any thing sewed by a knife. To tear in pieces. To take away from by cutting. Figuratively, to disclose or bring to view any thing industriously concealed.

RI'PE, *adj.* (Sax. *riip*, Belg.) brought to perfection by time and growth. Resembling ripe fruit. Finished. Brought to the point of taking effect, used with *for*. Qualified by gradual improvement.

To **RI'PE**, *v. n.* to grow fit for use by time. To be matured. Actively, to make ripe.

To **RI'PEN**, *v. n.* to become perfect or fit for use by growth, time, or gradual improvement. Actively, to make ripe.

RI'PENESS, S. the state of being full grown; fit for use, or perfect.

To **RI'SE**, *v. n.* (preter. *rose*, part. *rifen*, from *risan*, Sax. *rys*, Ill. *rüsen*, Belg. *rufer*, Dan. *rostan*, *rifac*, Perf. *rafi*, Slav. *rafiac*, *rofe*, Pol.) to get up from the ground. To get up from a seat, or after a fall. To spring or grow up. To be advanced with respect to rank or fortune. To swell. To amend. To come into notice. To begin to act. To appear to view, followed by *to*. To quit a siege. To be excited or produced, followed by *in*, and applied to the mind. To make an insurrection. To be roused, or excited to action. To rise up *for*, is to undertake the defence of a person: To rise up *against*, is to attack. To elevate, applied to stile or sentiments. To be revived after death.

RI'SE, S. the act of getting up from any seat, or from the ground. Ascent. A place that assists a person in ascent.

R O B

An eminence. The first appearance of the sun above the horizon. Encrease in any respect. Beginning or original. Encrease of sound.

RISIBILITY, S. (from *risible*) the quality of laughing.

RI'SIBLE, *adj.* (Fr. *risibilis*, Lat.) having the faculty of laughing. Ridiculous or fit to excite laughter.

RI'SK, S. (*risque*, Fr. *riesq*, Span.) hazard, or chance of falling into danger, or receiving harm.

To **RI'SK**, *v. a.* to expose to danger.

RI'TE, S. (*rit*, Fr. *ritus*, Lat.) a solemn act of religion; an external ceremony.

RI'TUAL, *adj.* done according to some religious institution; according to external ceremony.

RI'TUAL, S. a book containing the rites or ceremonies of divine worship.

RI'VAGE, S. (Fr.) a bank or shore. Not in use.

RI'VAL, S. (*rivalis*, Lat.) one who is in pursuit of the same thing as another. One who strives at the same time as another to gain a woman's affections. One who endeavours to surpass another.

RI'VAL, *adj.* making the same claim. Pursuing the same object. Emulous.

To **RI'VAL**, *v. a.* to oppose or endeavour to gain something affected by another. To endeavour to equal or excel. Neuterly, to be competitors.

RI'VALRY, S. the state of two persons, who endeavour to surpass each other, or to attain the same thing.

RI'VALSHIP, S. the state of a person who endeavours to attain the same thing as another.

To **RI'VE**, *v. a.* (part. *riwen*, from *ryft*, Sax. torn or broken, *riwen*, Belg. *riwer*, Fr. to drive) to split or force asunder, by driving in something blunt. Neuterly, to be split.

To **RI'VEL**, *v. a.* (*gerifed*, Sax. wrinkled, *ruyffel*, Belg. a wrinkle) to contract in wrinkles.

RI'VEN, participle of **RIVE**.

RIVER, S. (*riviere*, Fr. *riwierra*, Ital. *rius*, Lat.) a current of water which rises from a spring, and flows in a long and narrow channel.

RI'VET, S. (*river*, Fr. to blunt the point of a thing) a pin used in fastening any thing consisting of two or more pieces, and clenched at both ends.

To **RI'VET**, *v. a.* to fasten by a pin clenched at both ends. To fasten strongly.

RI'VULET, S. (*riulus*, Lat.) a small river or stream of running water.

RIXDO'LLAR, S. (*reichs thaller*, from *reich*, Teut. and Goth. a kingdom or empire, and *thaller*, a dollar) a silver coin struck in several parts of Germany, valued at 4s. 6d. sterling.

RO'ACH, S. (*rutulus*, Lat. red-haired) a fresh water fish, noted for its simplicity.

RO'AD, S. (*rade*, Fr. and Slav. *reed*, Belg.) a large path travelled by carriages. A place where ships may anchor. A journey; from *ride*.

To **RO'AM**, *v. n.* (*romigare*, Ital. See **ROOM**) to wander at large, or without any settled purpose. Actively, to range or wander over.

RO'AN, *adj.* (*rouen*, Fr. *roano*, Ital.) of a grey, sorrel, or black colour, with gray or white spots, thickly interspersed.

To **RO'AR**, *v. n.* (*raran*, Sax.) to make a loud noise, applied to that made by a lion or other wild beast. To make a great outcry in distress. To sound or make a loud noise, applied to the wind.

RO'AR, S. the cry of a lion or other large beast. An outcry of distress. A clamour or noise of merriment. Any loud noise.

To **RO'AST**, *v. a.* (*gerostodh*, Sax. roasted, *roftir* or *roftir*, Fr. *rosten*, Teut. *raß*, Slav. and Carn. *roß*, Boh. *rozt*, Pol. *rastrum*, Lat. a grate, or gridiron; to roast, as Johnson observes, originally signifying to dress on a gridiron) to dress meat on a spit which turns round before a fire. To dress before a fire. To heat any thing violently. Figuratively, to put in a passion or provoke. To rule the roast, is to govern, manage, or preside over. Johnson observes, that it was originally written *roist*, which signified a tumult, and then implied to direct the rabble.

RO'B, S. (Arab.) juice made thick.

To **RO'B**, *v. a.* (*rober*, old Fr. *robbare*, Ital.) to take away unlawfully, and by force. To be robbed, is to lose any thing by violence, or by secret theft; but in the active voice, to rob, is applied only to the taking any thing away by open violence; and to *steal*, to the taking any thing away by secret theft.

RO'BBER, S. one who deprives another unlawfully of his property.

RO'BBERY, S. theft committed, either by open force or privacy.

RO'BE, S. (*robbe*, Fr. *robba*, Ital.) a gown of state worn by persons of distinction. A gown worn by infants. A gown worn by girls, before they put on mantuas.

To RO'BE, *v. a.* to cloathe in a robe. To drefs in a pompous manner.

RO'BINREDBREAST, S. a bird so named from the colour of its breast.

ROBU'ST, ROBU'STEOUS, *adj.* (*robustus*, Lat.) strong made. "*Robustious* to no purpose." MILT. Violent. Requiring strength. *Robustious* is now obsolete.

ROBU'STNESS, S. the quality of being made strong.

ROCAMBO'LE, S. a kind of wild garlic.

RO'CHE-ALUM, S. (*roche*, Fr. a rock) the purest sort of alum.

RO'CHET, S. (Fr. *rocc*, Sax.) a surplice. A fish.

RO'CK, S. (*rocc*, Sax. *roche*, Fr. *rocca*, Ital. *roc*, Dan. and Belg.) a vast mass of living stone. Figuratively, protection or defence. A distaff, from *rucca*, Span. *spinrock*, Belg. *robka*, Hung.

To RO'CK, *v. a.* (*rocquer*, Fr.) to shake or move backwards and forwards. To move in a cradle. Figuratively, to lull or quiet. Neuterly, to move too and fro in a cradle. To shake violently.

RO'CKDOE, S. a species of deer, which breeds chiefly on the Alps, is remarkable for its swiftness, and probably is of that species mentioned in the book of *Job*.

RO'CKRUBY, S. a name given by lapidaries to the garnet, when of a very strong, though not deep red, with a fair cast of the blue.

RO'CKET, S. (*rochetto*, Ital.) an artificial firework, consisting of a cylindrical paper filled with nitre, charcoal, sulphur, gunpowder, &c. which being fastened to a stick mounts in the air, and then bursts. In botany, a plant.

RO'CK-WORK, S. stones fixed in mortar to resemble a rock.

RO'CKY, *adj.* full of rocks. Stony. Hard, or obdurate.

RO'D, S. (*roede*, Belg.) a long twig. Any thing long and slender. A scepter. An instrument used in measuring. A measure containing sixteen feet and a half. A bundle of birchen twigs used in correcting children. Correction.

RO'DE, pret. of RIDE.

RODOMONTA'DE, S. (Fr. from a boisterous hero in *Ariosto*, called *Rodomonte*) an empty noisy bluster; or brag.

To RODOMONTA'DE, *v. n.* to brag.

RO'E, S. (*ra*, *ra deor*, Sax.) a species of deer. The female of a buck.

RO'E, S. (properly *roan* or *rone*, as spelt antiently, from *raun*, Dan. *roghe*, Belg. *rogen*, Teut.) the eggs or spawn of fish.

ROGA'TION, S. (Fr.) a litany or supplication. The *Rogation week* is that immediately preceding Whitsunday, and is so called from three fasts, held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, named *Rogation days*, from the extraordinary prayers and processions then made for the fruits of the earth; or as a preparation for celebrating Holy Thursday.

RO'GUE, S. (Skinner derives it from *rogue*, Fr. impudent, or from *ronge*, Heb. or *gaxos*, *rakos*, Gr. bad) a wandering beggar. A villain or thief. Used likewise to carry the idea of slight tenderness and waggery.

RO'GUERY, S. knavish, or arch tricks.

RO'GUISH, *adj.* knavish; slightly mischievous. Waggish.

To ROI'ST, or ROI'STER, *v. n.* (*rister*, Isl. a violent man) to behave in a turbulent and blustering manner.

ROI'STER, or ROI'STERER, S. a turbulent or blustering fellow.

To RO'LL, *v. a.* (*rouler*, Fr. *rollen*, Belg. from *rotulus* of *roto*, Lat.) to move any thing by a successive application of its different parts on the ground. To move any thing round upon its axis. To make a thing move in a circle. To wrap round about. To form into round masses by rubbing on a surface. To pour in a stream or waves. Neuterly, to move or be moved by a successive application of its parts on any surface. To run on wheels. To move or swell like a wave. To move in a tumultuous manner.

RO'LL, S. the act of moving by a successive application of its parts on the ground. Any thing rolling. A mass made round, from *rouleau*, Fr. A round, or cylindrical body, used in breaking clods. A public writing, from *rotulus*, Lat. alluding to the antient method of rolling writings on a stick. A register, catalogue, or chronicle. Part or office, from *role*, Fr. A kind of small loaf, so called from its figure.

RO'LLER, S. (*rouleau*, Fr.) any thing turning on its own axis. A bandage or fillet.

RO'LLINGPIN, S. a round piece of wood tapering at each end, used in making paste.

RO'MAGE, S. (*ramage*, Fr.) a tumult or bustle.

ROMA'NCE, S. (*roman*, Fr. *romanze*, Ital.) a story or narrative of fictitious adventures. In common speech, a lie.

To ROMA'NCE, *v. a.* to speak falsehoods. To lie.

ROMA'NTIC, *adj.* resembling a romance. Wild. Improbable. Fanciful.

RO'MISH, *adj.* (from *Rome*) popish.

RO'MP, S. (see RAMP) a girl fond of sport or play. Rough or rude play.

To RO'MP, *v. n.* to play in a noisy, rude, or wanton manner.

RO'NDEAU, S. (Fr.) an antient kind of poetry consisting of thirteen verses, divided into three couplets; at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the first is repeated in an equivocal sense.

RO'NDYON, S. (the etymology uncertain) a fat bulky woman. See RUNION.

ROO'D, S. (from *rod*) a measure containing the fourth part of an acre. A pole, or a measure of sixteen feet and a half. The cross, from *rode*, Sax. See HOLYROOD.

ROO'F, S. (*brof*, Sax.) the corner or top of a house. The vault or inside arch which covers a building. Figuratively, the palate or upper part of the mouth.

To ROO'F, *v. a.* to enclose or cover with a roof. To inclose or entertain in a house.

ROO'K, S. (*broc*, Sax.) a black bird feeding on carrion, and resembling a crow. A mean man at cheis, from *rocco*, Ital. Figuratively, a cheat or sharper.

ROO'KERY, S. a nursery for rooks.

ROOM, S. (*rumis*, Goth. *rum*, Sax. and Pol. *ruym*, Belg. *raume*, Teut. *ourema*, Russ.) space or extent of place. Space or place unoccupied. Passage or space for passing. Space or opportunity free from obstruction. An apartment in a house.

ROOMAGE, S. space or place.

ROOMINESS, S. the quality of containing much extent or vacant space.

ROOMY, *adj.* wide; spacious.

ROO'ST, S. (*brost*, Sax. *roesten*, Belg. to sleep, *rafta*, old Teut. rest) a pole on which a bird sits to sleep. The act of sleep; applied primarily to fowls, and figuratively to men.

To ROO'ST, *v. n.* (*raesten*, Belg.) to sleep as a bird. To lodge.

ROO'T, S. (Isl. *rót*, Swed. *raed*, Belg.) in botany, that part of a plant which rests on the ground, imbibes the juices of the earth, and transmits them to the plant for nutrition. Figuratively, the bottom or lower part. A plant whose roots are eaten. The original, first cause or ancestor. An impression, or lasting effect and residence. In mathematics, a quantity considered as the basis of a higher power. In grammar, a primitive word, from whence others are derived or compounded.

To ROO'T, *v. n.* to fix the root, or strike far into the earth. To turn up the earth. Actively, to fix deep and firm in the earth. To impress or fix deeply. To pull up by the roots; to turn up out of the ground; used with *up*. To destroy entirely or extirpate; used with *out*.

ROO'TED, *adj.* fixed firmly and deeply in the earth, or any other place.

RO'PE, S. (*rap*, Sax. *reep*, Belg.) a cord made of hemp. Any row of things hanging down. "A rope of onions."

To RO'PE, *v. n.* to draw out into threads, or viscous filaments.

RO'QUELAURE, S. (Fr.) a long cloak used by men.

RO'SARY, S. a bunch or string of beads on which the Romanists count their prayers.

RO'SE, S. (Fr. *rosa*, Lat.) a flower, whose petals are placed circularly and expand in a beautiful order; of which the species are many. To speak under the rose, is to disclose a secret, or reveal any thing which will not be discovered afterwards.

RO'SE, preter. of RISEN.

RO'SEMARY, S. (*rosmarinus*, Lat.) a plant.

RO'SE-NOBLE, S. an English gold coin, now disused, formerly valued at 16s.

RO'SIN, S. see RESIN, which is the most proper spelling.

To RO'SIN, *v. a.* to rub with rosin.

RO'SSEL, S. light land.

RO'STRATED, *adj.* (*rostratus*, Lat.) adorned with beaks of ships.

RO'STRUM, S. (Lat.) the beak of a bird or ship. A scaffold or pulpit, whence orators antiently harrangued. A pipe.

pipe which conveys liquor into the receiver in common alembics. A pair of crooked scissors used in dilating wounds.

RO'SY, *adj.* (*roseus*, Lat.) resembling a rose in bloom, beauty or fragrance.

To ROT, *v. n.* (*rotan*, Sax. *rotten*, Belg. *rathatt*, Hung.) to putrefy, or loose the cohesion of its parts by fermentation. Actively, to corrupt or make putrid.

RO'T, S. a distemper among sheep, by which their lungs are wasted. A putrid decay.

ROTA'TION, S. (Fr. *rotatio*, Lat.) the act of whirling round. The state of being whirled round. A turn or succession.

RO'TE, S. (*routine*, Fr.) words uttered by mere memory without meaning. Memory of words without understanding their meaning.

RO'THER-NAI LS, S. (corrupted from *rudder* and *nails*) nails with very full heads, used in fastening the irons of rudders.

RO'TTEN, *adj.* corrupted or putrid. Figuratively, wanting firmness, solidity or honesty.

ROTUND, S. (*rotonde*, Fr. *rotundus*, Lat.) round or circular.

ROTUNDITY, S. (*rotundité*, Fr. *rotunditas*, Lat.) the quality of being round.

ROTUNDO, S. (*rotondo*, Ital.) a building of a round form both on the outside and in the inside.

To RO'VE, *v. n.* (*roffver*, Dan. to range for plunder) to ramble, wander, or walk about without any particular determination. Actively, to wander over.

RO'VER, S. a wanderer. A fickle or inconstant person. A robber or pirate. *As rovers*, signifies without any particular aim.

ROU'GE, S. (Fr.) red paint.

ROU'GH, *adj.* (pronounced *ruff*, *bruh*, *bruhge*, Sax. *rouw*, Belg.) having inequalities on the surface, opposed to smooth. Austere, applied to the taste. Harsh, applied to sound. Severe or void of civility, applied to behaviour. Hard-featured. Not finished or polished. Terrible. Coarse. Tempestuous, applied to weather.

To RO'UGHCAST, *v. a.* to form in a careless or inelegant manner, with inequalities on its surface. To form any thing in its first rudiments.

ROU'GHCAST, S. a rude model. A kind of plaster very uneven in its surface, because mixed with pebbles, &c.

ROU'GH-DRAUGHT, S. a draught of a thing performed without care or nicety.

To ROU'GHEN, *v. a.* to make rough. Neuterly, to grow rough.

To ROU'GH-HEW, *v. a.* to form in a rude and careless manner.

ROU'GHNESS, S. inequality or ruggedness of surface. Austerity, or astringency of taste. Harshness of sound. Severity, or want of civility and elegance of behaviour or treatment. Violence of operation, applied to medicine. An unpolished or unfinished state. Want of eloquence in dress or appearance. Tempestuousness, applied to weather. Coarseness of features.

ROUND, *adj.* (*rond*, Fr. *rondo*, Ital. *rund*, Belg.) cylindrical, circular, or spherical. Smooth, applied to the sound of periods. Not broken, applied to numbers. Large, applied to price. Fair, candid, open or honest, followed by *dealing*. Quick, applied to motion; plain, without reserve; followed by *with*.

ROU'ND, S. a circle. A rundle, or step of a ladder. The time in which a thing passes through the hands of a company, and comes back to the first. A revolution. A discharge of musquetry. A walk performed by an officer in surveying any district; from *ronde*, Fr.

RO'UND, *adv.* every way; on all sides. In a circle or revolution, from *en rond*, or *a la rond*, Fr. in a circular manner. Not in a direct line, followed by *about*.

RO'UND, *prep.* on every side of. Circularly about. All over.

To ROU'ND, *v. a.* to surround or encircle. To make circular. To raise figures to a relief. To move about any thing. To make smooth; applied to periods. Neuterly, to grow to a circular form. To whisper, formerly spelt *roun*, from *runen*, Teut. To go rounds.

ROU'NDABOUT, *adj.* ample or extensive. Indirect, or loose. A bad word.

ROU'NDEL, ROU'NDELAY, S. (*rondelet*, Fr.) a kind of poetry consisting of thirteen verses, eight of which are of one kind of rhyme, and five of another; it is divided into three couplets, and has the beginning of the *roundel* repeated at the end of the second and third couplets.

RO'UNDHEAD, S. a puritan, so named from their custom of cropping their hair round.

To ROU'SE, *v. a.* (see RAISE or RISE) to wake from rest. To excite to action. To drive a beast from its lair. Neuterly, to awake from slumber. To be excited to thought or action.

ROU'SE, S. (*rusch*, Teut. half drunk) a quantity of liquor too large for a person.

ROU'T, S. (*rot*, Belg. *rotte*, Teut. *raud*, *rhauder*, Brit. *rota*, Slav. and Hung.) a clamorous or tumultuous crowd. Figuratively, a clamour or bustle. Confusion of an army defeated; from *route*, Fr. A road or way.

To ROU'T, *v. n.* to assemble in tumultuous and clamorous crowds. Actively, to defeat, or disperse by defeating.

RO'W, S. (*reib*, Teut. *rhis*, Brit. *rab*, *ray*, Perf.) a rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line.

To RO'W, *v. n.* (*rowan*, *reowan*, Sax. *roeyen*, Belg. *ruyen*, Teut. *at roe*, Dan. *roo*, *reo*, Gr.) to make a vessel move on the water by oars. Actively, to drive by oars.

ROW'EL, S. (*rouille*, Fr.) the pointed part of a spur which turns on an axis. A seton or roll of hair, silk, &c. put into a wound to promote a discharge.

To ROW'EL, *v. n.* to pierce or wound with a spur.

RO'WEN, S. a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green.

RO'WER, S. one that moves a boat by oars.

RO'YAL, *adj.* (*roiak*, Fr.) kingly; belonging to, or becoming, a king. Figuratively, noble.

RO'YALIST, S. (Fr.) an adherent to a king.

ROY'ALTY, S. (*royauté*, Fr.) the character, office, state, or ensigns of a king.

RO'YNISH, *adj.* (*rogneux*, Fr. mangy or palsy; hence ROMION) palsy, scurvy, mean. Obsolete.

To RU'B, *v. a.* (*rubio*, Brit. *rub*, Perf. *ruben*, Teut. to wipe) to clean or smooth any thing by passing something upon it. To touch, so as to wear off some of the surface. To move one body upon another. Figuratively, to hinder by collision. To remove by friction. Used with *down*, to clean or curry. Used with *up*, to excite or awaken. Neuterly, to fret or wear by friction. To polish. Used with *off*, or *through*, to surmount or get through difficulties.

RU'B, S. an hindrance or obstruction. The act of rubbing. Inequality of ground, which hinders a bowl in its course. A difficulty, or cause of uneasiness.

RU'BBAGE, or RU'BBISH, S. (from *rub*. *Rubbage* is now obsolete) ruins or fragments made in building. A confused mass. Any thing vile or worthless.

RU'BBER, S. one that passes one thing hard over the surface of another. Any thing used to rub with. Two games out of three. A whetstone.

RU'BICAN, *adj.* (Fr.) bay, sorrel, or black, with a light grey or white on the flanks, applied to the colour of a horse.

RU'BBLE-STONE, S. a stone so called from its being rubbed or worn by the water.

RU'BICUND, *adj.* (*rubicundus*, Lat.) inclining to redness.

RU'BIED, *adj.* (from *ruby*) of the colour of a ruby.

RU'BRIC, S. (*rubrique*, Fr. *rubrica*, Lat.) directions in the common prayer and law books, so termed because originally printed and written with red ink.

RU'BIFORM, S. (*ruber* and *forma*, Lat.) having the form of red.

RU'BY, S. (*ruber*, Lat.) a precious stone of a red colour, next, in hardness, to the diamond. Redness. Any thing red. A red pimple.

RU'BY, *adj.* of a red colour.

RU'DDER, S. (*rood*, Hung. a pole; *roeder*, Belg. *roeder*, Isl) an instrument at the stern of a vessel by which its course is governed. Figuratively, any thing that guides or governs.

RU'DDINESS, S. the quality of approaching to redness.

RU'DDLE, S. red earth.

RU'DDY, S. (*rudde*, Sax.) pale red; approaching to red. Orange-coloured.

RU'DE, *adj.* (*rede*, Sax. *rudis*, Lat.) rough, or of uncivil, tumultuous behaviour. Boisterous. Harsh. Untaught. Unpolished. Rugged or shapeless. Artless. Performed merely with strength.

RU'DELY, *adv.* in a coarse, rough, or unskilful manner.

RU'DENESS, S. want of civility, elegance, or instruction. Violence. Storminess, or rigour.

RU'DENTURE, S. (Fr.) in architecture, the figure of a rope or staff, wherewith the flutings of columns are usually filled up.

RU'DESBY, S. an uncivil fellow.

RU'DIMENT, S. (Fr. *rudimentum*, Lat.) the first principles of a science, or education. The first, inaccurate and unpolished draught or beginning of any thing.

To RU'E, *v. a.* (*rioufian*, Sax. *rouwen*, Belg. *reuen*, Teut.) to grieve, regret, or lament.

R U N

RU'E, S. (Fr. *rheuy*, Brit. *ruta*, Lat.) an herb.

RU'EFUL, *adj.* sad or mournful.

RUE'LE, S. (Fr.) a circle; an assembly at a private house.

RU'FF, S. (see **RUFFLE**) a linnen ornament gathered and formerly worn round the neck. A small river fish, so called from the *roughness* of its scales.

RU'FFIAN, S. (*ruffiano*, Ital. *ruffien*, Fr. a bawd, *ruff-ver*, Dan. to pilfer or plunder; the Italian seems to be the best derivation, but Johnson thinks *rough* better) a person who murders for hire. A murderer, robber, or boisterous and mischievous fellow.

RU'FFIAN, *adj.* brutal; savagely boisterous.

To **RU'FFIAN**, *v. n.* to rage or raise tumults.

To **RU'FFLE**, *v. a.* (*ruyffelen*, Belg. to wrinkle) to contract into wrinkles, or make rough. To discompose, applied to the temper. To surprize. To throw together in disorder. To contract in plants. Neuterly, to grow rough or boisterous. To flutter.

RUFFLE, S. plaited or gathered linnen worn as an ornament on the wristband. Plaited silk or other stuff worn as an ornament at the bottom of the sleeve of a woman's gown. A disturbance or commotion, applied to the mind.

RU'G, S. (*rugget*, Swed.) full of unevenness in qualities on the surface. Without order. Savage or brutal, applied to temper. Stormy or boisterous, applied to weather. Rough or harsh, applied to sound. Surly, applied to the aspect. Rough or shaggy.

RU'GGEDNESS, S. the quality of being rough.

RU'GIN, S. a nappy cloth.

RU'GINE, (Fr.) a furgeon's rasp.

RU'IN, S. (*ruine*, Fr. *ruina*, Lat.) the fall or destruction of cities or houses. The remains of a building that is demolished. Loss of happiness or fortune. Mischievous or bane.

To **RU'IN**, *v. a.* (*ruiner*, Fr.) to demolish or destroy. To deprive of happiness or fortune. To impoverish. Neuterly, to fall down; to run to a state of decay and destruction. To be impoverished.

To **RU'INATE**, *v. a.* to destroy, demolish, or involve in poverty and misery. Obsolete.

RUINA'TION, S. subversion, or destruction. "Ruinaton" of towns." CAMD. Obsolete.

RU'INOUS, *adj.* (*ruincux*, Fr. *ruinosus*, Lat.) fallen into irreparable decay; pernicious or destructive.

RU'LE, S. (*reule*, Scot. from *regula*, Lat.) government or supreme command. An instrument by which lines are drawn. A canon or precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed. Propriety or regularity of behaviour.

To **RU'LE**, *v. a.* to govern, or controul with power and authority. To manage. To settle by rule. Neuterly, to exercise power or authority in governing.

RU'LER, S. a governour, or one who has authority to command or forbid. An instrument used in drawing lines.

RU'M, S. (a cant word) a country parson; an old and antiquated authour. A kind of spirits distilled from sugar.

To **RU'MBLE**, *v. n.* (*rommelen*, Belg.) to make a hoarse, low, and continued noise.

RU'MINANT, *adj.* (Fr. *ruminans*, Lat.) having the property of chewing the cud.

To **RU'MINATE**, *v. n.* (*ruminatus*, Lat.) to chew the cud. To muse, or think on for a time. Actively, to chew over again. To meditate on, over and over again.

RUMINA'TION, S. (*ruminatio*, Lat.) the property or act of chewing the cud. Figuratively, meditation on the same thing.

To **RU'MMAGE**, *v. a.* (from *ranmen*, Teut. to empty; according to Skinner. But from *rimor*, Lat. according to Johnson) to search, or plunder. Neuterly, to search places.

RU'MMER, S. (*raemer*, Belg.) a drinking glass having a foot and an orbicular cavity.

RU'MOUR, S. (*rumour*, Fr. *rumor*, Lat.) a flying report, not well established. A bruit.

To **RU'MOUR**, *v. a.* to spread a report.

RU'MP, S. (*rumpff*, Teut.) the end of the back bone. The buttocks.

To **RU'MPLE**, *v. a.* (*rompelen*, Belg.) to wrinkle or disorder.

RU'MPLE, S. (*brympelle*, Sax.) a pucker, or plait made by negligence and carelessness.

To **RU'N**, *v. n.* (*rinnan*, Goth. *runnung*, Sax. a course, *rennen*, Belg.) to move the legs as swift as possible, so that they are both off the ground at once, at every step. Followed by *about*, to use the legs in moving; to move in a hurry. To pass with a quick motion. Followed

R U S

by *upon*, to attack or rush violently. To take a course; applied to ships; To contend in a race. Used with *away*, to make an escape or leave unexpectedly. To stream or flow; applied to liquours. To be liquid or melt. To pass; to go away or vanish. To move in any direction. To mention; to drop a loose hint or speak of in few words. Used with *over*, to have a continual tenour. To be busied upon; applied to the mind, and used with *on*, or *upon*. To have a favourable reception or success for a continuance. To pass into a different state. Used with *over*, to be exuberant. To discharge matter; applied to wounds. To fall into a fault by hurry. To mix with or blend; used with *into*. To have a general tendency. Used with *after*, to search, or go out of the way for. Used with *away with*, to hurry along without consent. Followed by *in with*, to close or comply, or agree. Used with *on*, to be continued. Used with *over*, to be so much as to flow over; to be so full as to be overflowed. Used with *out*, to be at an end. To spread or shoot exuberantly; to expatiate. Followed by *against*, to inveigh largely against; to be wasted or exhausted. Actively, to melt or cast; applied to metals. Applied to fortune; to hazard, risk, or venture. Followed by *against*, to drive violently against. Used with *back*, to trace backwards in thought. Used with *down*, to chafe till weary; figuratively, to crush or overbear. Used with *over*, to relate or consider in a cursory manner. Used with *through*, to stab or pierce with a weapon, so that the point appear on the contrary side; to pass through.

RU'N, S. the act of running. Course, motion or direction. Flow or cadence, applied to verse. Uncontrolled course or humour. Long reception; continued success. Clamour, followed by *against*. An inclosure for deer or other animals, from *runne*, Isl. *At the long run*, signifies in the end, or at last.

RU'NAGATE, S. (corrupted from *renegat*, Fr.) an apostate, or one who deserts from his country and religion.

RU'NAWAY, S. one who timorously flies from danger.

RU'NDLE, S. (whence *roundle*, corruptedly pronounced and written *rundle*) a round or step of a ladder. Something put round an axis.

RU'NDLET, S. (perhaps from *runlet*, or *roundlet*) a small barrel.

RU'NNER, S. one that runs. A racer. A messenger. One employed by a banker or newsmonger to collect money or news abroad. A shooting sprig. One of the stones of a mill.

RU'NNET, S. (*gerunnen*, Sax. curdled) a liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used in curdling milk. Sometimes, but improperly, spelt *rennet*.

RU'NNION, S. (*rogant*, Fr. scrubby) a scurvy, paltry wretch. Obsolete.

RU'PTION, S. (*ruptio*, Lat.) a breach.

RU'PTURE, S. (Fr. from *ruptus*, Lat.) the act of breaking; the state of a thing bursten. A breach of peace, or act of hostility. A preternatural eruption of the gut.

RU'RAL, *adj.* (Fr. *ruralis*, Lat. from *rus*, *ruris*) country; belonging to, existing in, or resembling, the country.

RU'SE, S. (Fr.) a little stratagem, wile or trick. A bad word.

RU'SH, S. (*risc*, Sax.) a plant growing in marshy grounds. Any thing proverbially worthless.

To **RU'SH**, *v. a.* (*brusan*, Sax.) to move violently and unexpectedly.

RU'SH, S. a violent course or motion.

RU'SHLIGHT, S. a candle made of a rush stripped of its bark for a wick, and dipped in tallow.

RU'SK, S. (*risc*, Sax.) hard or rough bread made for store.

RU'SSET, *adj.* (*rouffet*, Fr. *ruffus*, Lat.) of a reddish brown; used by Sir Isaac Newton for grey. Coarse, rustic, or homespun.

RU'SSET, S. coarse, or country drefs.

RU'SSET, or **RU'SSETING**, S. a name given to several species of pears or apples on account of their colour.

RU'ST, S. (Sax. *raest*, Belg. *roft*, Dan. and Teut. *rez*. Boh. *rodza*, Pol. *rasda*, Hung.) the red scales of iron owing to moisture. The calx or flower of any metal. Loss of power by inactivity. Matter bred by corruption.

To **RU'ST**, *v. n.* to have its surface corroded or tarnished. To degenerate or grow inactive by idleness. Actively, to make rusty.

RU'STIC, *adj.* (*rusticus*, Lat.) rural; country. Rude or unpolite. Savage. Artless. Simple; plain or unadorned.

RU'STIC, S. a clown, or unpolished countryman. In architecture, a kind of building in imitation of nature, particularly, when the stones in the face of a building are hatched or picked with the point of a hammer.

RU'S-

S A C

RUSTICAL, *adj.* (*rustique*, Fr. *rusticus*, Lat.) rough; brutal; savage; unpolite.
TO RUSTICATE, *v. n.* (*rusticor*, Lat.) to reside in the country. Actively, to banish into the country.
RUSTICITY, *S.* (*rusticité*, Fr. *rusticitas*, Lat.) the qualities of one who lives in the country. Broadness of pronunciation; rudeness of manners. Rural appearance.
RUSTINESS, *S.* the quality or state of being rusty.
TO RUSTLE, *v. n.* (*bristlan*, Sax.) to make a noise like that of silk, when brushing against any thing; like that of trees when blown by the wind, or that of a hedge when pierced by a beast.

S A F

RU'STY, *adj.* covered with rust. Impaired by inactivity.
TO RU'T, *v. n.* (*ruit*, Fr. *rutur*, Isl. a ram) to have a desire of coming together, applied to deer.
RU'T, *S.* (Fr. see the verb) the copulation of deer. A hole worn by a wheel, from *route*, Fr.
RU'TH, *S.* (from *rue*) pity, or compassion. Obsolete.
RU'THLESS, *adj.* cruel; pitiless; barbarous.
RU'TTISH, *adj.* wanton or lecherous.
RY'E, *S.* (*ryge*, Sax.) a coarse kind of bread corn. A disease in hawks.
RY'EGRASS, *S.* a strong and coarse kind of grass.

S.

S, A consonant and the eighteenth letter of the alphabet. It occurs so often in our language, that foreigners have remarked it as a very great defect in its structure. In the beginning of words it has one invariable sound, but in the middle is sometimes pronounced like an *z*, and is likewise pronounced so when it is used instead of *eth*, at the end of a verb. As no noun singular ends with a single *s*, whenever a word ends with a short vowel before *s*, the *s* is doubled, as in *ass*, formerly written *asse*; and even in those words which are written with diphthongs, and are naturally long, an *s* final is added for this reason, as in *goose*, *house*. The form of this letter is the same in the Goth. Sax. and Roman alphabets, and by inspecting the Runic may easily be traced from the Greek Σ, or the inverted thus ς. As an abbreviature, it is sometimes used for *socius*, a fellow, or *societas*, a society, as F. R. S. a fellow of the royal society; and in medicinal prescriptions for *secundum*, as S. A. *secundum artem*, i. e. according to art.
SABA'TH, *S.* (from שבת Heb. rest) a day appointed for religious duties and a total cessation from work, in commemoration of God's resting on the sabbath day from the work of creation; but kept by Christians in commemoration of Christ's rising from the dead. The seventh day of the week.
SABAO'TH, *S.* (Heb. a host or armies) a name given to God in the holy scriptures, implying his omnipotence, or sole disposal of the events of war, and absolute government of the angelic orders.
SA'BINE, *S.* (Fr. *fabina*, Lat.) a plant.
SA'BLE, *S.* (*zibella*, Lat.) fur. It is the skin of a beast of this name, and is much esteemed for its blackness.
SA'BLE, *adj.* (Fr.) black. Used mostly by heralds and poets.
SA'BLARE, *S.* (Fr.) is a piece of timber as long, but not as thick as a beam.
SA'BER, *S.* (Fr. *sebel*, Teut. *sabel*, Dan.) a cimeter, or sword with a convex edge.
SA'BULOUS, *adj.* (*fabulum*, Lat.) sandy or gritty.
SACERDO'TAL, *adj.* (*sacerdotalis*, Lat.) belonging to priesthood.
SA'CHEL, *S.* (a diminutive of *sack*, Brit.) a small leathern bag, used by children to carry their books in.
SA'CK, *S.* (*sacc*, Sax. *sach*, Brit. *sac*, Fr. *sacco*, Ital. *saccus*, Lat. *σακος*, *sakkos*, Gr. *שק* *sak*, Heb. It is observable this word is found in all languages) a large bag. The measure of three bushels; a loose robe worn by a woman. A kind of sweet wine, from *sec*, Fr. *Xeque*, a city of Morocco. The act of storming, plundering, or pillage of a town. Pillage or plunder, from *sacar*, Span.
SA'CKBUT, *S.* (*sachabuche*, Span.) a musical instrument of the wind kind, resembling a trumpet in its use, but differing from it in form or size. It is composed of four pieces, and has frequently a wreath in the middle, and is so contrived as to be shortened or lengthened at will, and without reckoning the circles, or being drawn out, is usually eight feet long.
SA'CKCLOTH, *S.* coarse cloth of which sacks are made; used formerly to be worn in times of public fasting and lamentation.
SA'CRAMENT, *S.* (*sacrament*, F. *sacramentum*, Lat.) an

oath or any other ceremony producing a strong and fast-binding obligation. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, and received as a pledge to assure us of the reception of such grace. The eucharist or holy communion.
SACRAMENTAL, *adj.* (Fr.) belonging to the sacrament.
SA'CRED, *adj.* (*sacre*, Fr. *sacer*, Lat.) set apart for holy uses. Consecrated; holy. Inviolable.
TO SA'CRIFICE, *v. a.* (*sacrifico*, Lat.) to offer up any thing to heaven. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else. To kill. To devote with loss. Neuterly, to make offerings to God.
SA'CRIFICE, *S.* (Fr. *sacrificium*, Lat.) the act of offering to heaven. Any thing offered to heaven. Any thing destroyed or quitted for the sake of something else. Any thing destroyed.
SA'CRILEGE, *S.* (*sacrilegium*, Fr.) the crime of taking any thing dedicated to divine worship. The crime of profaning any thing sacred.
SA'CRIST, or **SA'CRISTAN**, *S.* (*sacristain*, Fr.) one that has the charge or care of the utensils or moveables of a church.
SA'CRISTY, *S.* (*sacriste*, Fr.) an apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are kept.
SA'D, *adj.* (though Johnson confesses his ignorance of the etymology of this word, it may perhaps be derived from *setwa*, Pers. which signifies the same; or from *sad* or *saud*, Pol. Boh. and Slav. a sentence; or from *sad*, Lus. grievous or heavy; in which sense *sad* is used by Spenser) full of sorrow. Melancholy. Grave. Afflictive. Dark, applied to colour from *schatte*, Teut. a shadow. Heavy, or weighty. "More *sad* than lump of lead." *Fairy Queen*. The last sense is obsolete.
TO SA'DDEN, *v. a.* to make sorrowful, melancholy or gloomy. To darken. To make cohesive.
SA'DDLE, *S.* (*sadl*, Sax. *sadel*, Belg. Dan. and Boh.) the seat which is put on a horse's back for a person to sit on.
TO SA'DDLE, *v. a.* to cover with, or put on a saddle. Figuratively, to load or burthen.
SA'DDLEBACKED, *adj.* hunch-backed; applied to men. Having the back low and the head and neck raised; applied to a horse.
SA'DDLER, *S.* one that makes saddles.
SA'DNESS, *S.* the state of a person in affliction. Melancholy looks. Seriousness, or the appearance of gravity.
SA'FE, *adj.* (*sauv*, Fr. *salvus*, Lat.) free from danger or hurt. Secure.
SA'FE, *S.* a place to put victuals in free from any danger of mice, &c.
SA'FECONDUCT, *S.* a guard through an enemy's country. A pass.
SA'FEGUARD, *S.* defence or security from danger. A convoy. A pass or warrant to pass.
SA'FENESS, *S.* the quality of being free from danger.
SA'FETY, *S.* freedom from danger or hurt. Custody, or the state of being secured from escaping.
SA'FFRON, *S.* (*saffran*, Fr. *zaffrana*, Ital. from *saphar*, Arab. it was yellow) a flower or plant which is used in tincturing any thing yellow, &c.

SAT-

S A L

SAFFRON, *adj.* yellow, or of the colour of saffron.
To SA'G, *v. n.* to hang heavy. Actively, to load.
SAGA'CIOUS, *adj.* (*sagax*, Lat.) quick of scent, or thought.
SAGA'CITY, *S.* (*sagacit  *, Fr. *sagacitas*, Lat.) quickness of scent. Acuteness of discovery. The faculty by which we find out intermediate ideas to discover the connection between each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together.
SA'GE, *S.* (*s  ge*, Fr.) a plant.
SA'GE, *adj.* (Fr. *saggio*, Ital.) wife, grave or prudent.
SA'GE, *S.* a person of gravity and wisdom.
SAGIT'TAL, *adj.* (*sagitta*, Lat. an arrow) belonging to an arrow. In anatomy, applied to a future of the head, resembling an arrow.
SA'GO, *S.* a kind of eatable grain.
SA'IC, *S.* (*saica*, Ital. *saique*, Fr.) a Turkish vessel used in carrying merchandize.
SA'ID, *pret.* and *part. pass.* of **SAY**.
SA'IL, *S.* (*s  gl*, Sax. *seyhel*, *seyl*, Belg.) a piece of canvas which catches the wind, and by that means moves a vessel on the water. In poetry, a wing. A ship or vessel. *To strike sail*, is, to lower the sail, and figuratively, to abate pomp or pride.
To SA'IL, *v. n.* to move by means of sails. *To pass by water.* *To swim.* *To pass along smoothly.* Actively, to pass by means of sails. *To pass through.*
SA'ILER, or **SA'ILOR**, *S.* (*sailor* is most agreeable to analogy, but *sailor* most commonly used) a seaman.
SAIL-YARD, *S.* the pole on which the sail is extended.
SA'INT, *S.* (Fr. *sanctus*, Lat.) a person eminent for piety and virtue.
To SA'INT, *v. a.* to number or reckon among the saints. *To canonize.* Neuterly, to act with a shew of piety, followed by *it*.
SA'INTED, *adj.* holy; reckoned among the saints.
SA'KE, *S.* (*sac*, Sax. *sacke*, Belg.) final cause, end, or purpose. Regard to any person or thing.
SA'KER, *S.* (a species of hawk; pieces of artillery being generally named from birds of prey) a small sort of cannon.
SA'L, *S.* (Lat.) salt.
SALA'CIOUS, *adj.* (*salace*, Fr. *salacis*, Lat.) lustful.
SA'LAD, *S.* (*salade*, Fr. *salact*, Teut.) herbs which are eaten raw.
SA'LARY, *S.* (*salairi*, Fr.) stated hire. Annual or periodical payment.
SA'LE, *S.* (*saal*, Belg.) the act of selling. Market, or vent. Price. A public and proclaimed exposition of goods by auction or at a market.
SA'LEABLE, *adj.* possible to be sold.
SA'LESMAN, *S.* one who sells cloaths ready made. One who sells cattle for others.
SA'LEWORK, *S.* work done in a careless manner, and fit only to be exposed in shops.
SA'LIANT, *adj.* (Fr.) in heraldry, in a leaping posture. In fortification, projecting beyond the other works.
SA'LIENT, *adj.* (*salient*, Lat.) leaping; beating; springing with a swift motion.
SAL'INE, or **SAL'INOUS**, *adj.* (*salinus*, Lat.) saltish; consisting of salt.
SALI'VA, *S.* (Lat.) the fluid by which the mouth and tongue are moistened. Spit. Any thing spit.
SALI'VAL, or **SALIVARY**, *S.* relating to or consisting of spittle.
To SA'LIVATE, *v. a.* to evacuate the spittle. *To bring on a spitting by art.*
SALIVATION, *S.* a secretion of spittle. The state of a person who is under cure for any venereal complaint, by secreting spittle.
SA'LEET, or **SA'LETTING**, *S.* corrupted from *sallad*.
SA'LOW, *S.* (*salix*, Lat.) a tree of the willow kind.
SA'LOW, *adj.* (*salu*, Teut. black, *sale*, Fr. foul) sickly. Of a greenish yellow.
SA'LLY, *S.* (*sallie*, Fr.) an unexpected issue or eruption from a place besieged. A range or excursion. A flight, applied to wit. An escape, frolic, or extravagant flight.
To SA'LLY, *v. n.* to burst out suddenly from a place besieged.
SA'LLY-PORT, *S.* a gate from which sallies are made.
SALMAGU'NDI, *S.* (corrupted from *selon mon gout*, Fr. is according to my taste; or *sel   a mon gout*) a mixture of chopped meat, pickled herring, &c.
SA'LMON, *S.* (*salmo*, Lat. *saumon*, Fr.) a large river fish.
SA'LMON-TROUT, *S.* a trout somewhat resembling a salmon.

S A N

SALT, *S.* (Goth. *sealt*, Sax. *sel*, Fr. *salt*, Lat.) a body of a pungent taste, dissolvable in water, and incombustible; which gives consistence to all bodies, preserves them from corruption, and occasions all the varieties of taste. A taste or smack. Figuratively, wit.
SA'LT, *adj.* having the taste of salt. Impregnated or seasoned with salt. Lecherous, from *salax*.
To SA'LT, *v. a.* to rub with salt. *To season with salt.*
SA'LT-PAN, or **SA'LT-PIT**, *S.* a pit from whence salt is dug.
SA'LT-CAT, *S.* a lump of salt, made in the falterns, and given to pigeons.
SA'LT-ER, *S.* one who sells or makes salt.
SA'LT-ERN, *S.* a place where salt is made.
SALT'ER, *S.* (pronounced *salte  r*, from *saultiere*, Fr.) in heraldry, any thing borne in the form of a cross.
SA'LT-PETRE, *S.* (from *sal-petra*, Lat.) nitre.
SA'LVAGE, *adj.* (*sauvage*, Fr. *selvaggio*, Ital. from *silva*, Lat.) wild, or untamed. Now pronounced and written *savage*.
SA'LVAGE, *S.* (from *salvo*, Lat.) money paid by the owners for retaking a vessel from an enemy.
SALVATION, *S.* (*salvatus*, Lat.) preservation from eternal misery. A state of happiness.
SALU'BRIOUS, *adj.* (*salubris*, Lat.) wholesome; promoting or confirming health.
SALU'BRITY, *S.* the quality of promoting health.
SA'LVE, *S.* (*salvus*, Lat. *sealf*, Sax. Johnson observes that this word was originally *salf*, and making *salves* in the plural, the singular was in time borrowed from it) plaster, or any glutinous matter applied to wounds. Figuratively, help or remedy.
To SA'LVE, *v. a.* to cure with medicines. *To help.* *To remedy.* *To help something by an excuse or reservation.*
SA'LVER, *S.* a vessel on which glasses or other things are presented to guests.
SA'LVO, *S.* (from *salvo jure*, Lat. a form used in granting any thing) an exception, excuse or apology.
SA'LUTARINESS, *S.* (from *salutary*) wholesomeness, or the quality of promoting health.
SA'LUTARY, *adj.* (*salutaire*, Fr. *salutaris*, Lat.) wholesome. Promoting or contributing to health.
SALUTA'TION, *S.* (Fr. *salutatio*, Lat.) the act or stile of greeting.
To SALU'TE, *v. a.* to pay a person a compliment or wish them well at meeting. *To please or gratify.* *To kiss.*
SALUTIFEROUS, *adj.* (*salutifer*, Lat.) healthful.
SA'ME, *adj.* (*samo*, Goth. *sam*, Sax. *sem*, Ill. *same*, Russ. *sam*, *sama*, *same*, Boh. *sam*, Slav. and Pol. *sceam*, Dal. *samm  *, Swed.) not another. Identical. Of the like sort, kind or degree. Mentioned before.
SA'MENESS, *S.* identity. The state of being not another, or not different.
SA'MLET, *S.* (a diminutive of salmon, whence *salmonet*, or *salmonlet*, and *samlet*) a small salmon.
SA'MPHIRE, *S.* (*saint pierre*, Fr.) a plant growing on rocks and usually pickled.
SA'MPLE, *S.* (from *example*) a specimen; a part shewed that judgment may be made of the whole.
SA'MPLER, *S.* (*exemplar*, Lat. whence it is sometimes written *fample*) a pattern of work. A piece of work wrought by girls to teach them marking, &c.
SA'NATIVE, *adj.* (from *sano*, Lat.) having the power to heal or cure.
SANCTIFICA'TION, *S.* (Fr. from *sanctifico*, Lat.) the state of being freed, or the act of freeing, from the punishment of sin. The act of making holy.
To SA'NCTIFY, *v. n.* to free from the pollution and power of sin. *To free from guilt.* *To make holy.* *To screen from violence.*
SANCTIMO'NIOUS, *S.* (*sanctimonia*, Lat.) having the appearance of a saint for piety.
SA'NCTION, *S.* (Fr. *sanctio*, Lat.) the act which confirms a thing and makes it oblige. Ratification.
SA'NCTITUDE, *S.* holiness.
SA'NCTITY, *S.* (*sanctitas*, Lat.) a state of holiness. The quality of being holy or good. Figuratively, a saint or holy being.
SA'NCTUARY, *S.* (*sanctuaire*, Fr.) a holy place. A place of refuge, shelter or protection.
SA'ND, *S.* (Dan. and Belg. *sandur*, Isl.) a very small gritty earth. Particles of stone not joined, or after being joined, broken to powder. A barren country covered with sands.
SA'NDAL, *S.* (*sandale*, Fr. *sandalium*, Lat.) a loose shoe.
SA'NDARACH, *S.* (*sandaraque*, Fr. *sandaraca*, Lat.) a very beautiful native fossil, injudiciously confounded with arle,

S A T

nic. A dry hard resin of a whitish colour of which pounce is made. The matter found in a bee-hive, commonly named *bees-bread*.
SA'ND-BLIND, *adj.* afflicted with a defect in the sight in which small particles seem continually flying before the eyes.
SA'NDEVER, *S.* (*suindever*, Fr.) the recrement or scum produced in making glass.
SA'NDISH, *adj.* approaching to the nature of sand. Loose.
SA'ND-STONE, *S.* a stone that crumbles into sand.
SA'NDY, *adj.* abounding in, or consisting of, sand.
SA'NG, preter. of **SING**.
SANGUIFICATION, *S.* (Fr.) the production of blood.
SA'NGUINARY, *adj.* (*sanguinaire*, Fr. *sanguinaris*, Lat.) bloody; cruel; murderous.
SA'NGUINE, *adj.* (*sanguin*, Fr. *sanguineus*, Lat.) red or like blood, applied to colour. Abounding with blood. Cheerful, applied to temper. Warm, ardent, or confident.
SANHE'DRIM, *S.* (*synedrium*, Lat.) the supreme council or court of judicature among the Jews, consisting of 70 elders, over whom the high priest presided.
SA'NIOUS, *adj.* (*sanies*, Lat.) running with a thin and undigested matter.
SA'NK, preter. of **SINK**.
SA'NS, *prep.* (Fr.) without. Obsolete.
SA'P, *S.* (*sap*, Sax. *sup*, Belg.) the juice which ascends in and nourishes plants.
To SA'P, *v. a.* (*sapper*, Fr. *zappare*, Ital.) to undermine; to demolish or subvert by digging under. Neuterly, to proceed by digging under.
SA'PPHIRE, *S.* (*sapphirus*, Lat.) a precious stone of a beautiful sky colour.
SA'PID, *adj.* (*sapidus*, Lat.) tasteful.
SA'PIENCE, *S.* (Fr. *sapientia*, Lat.) the habit or disposition of mind which importeth the love of wisdom. Wisdom.
SA'PIENT, *adj.* wise or sage.
SA'PLING, *S.* a young tree or plant.
SAPONACIOUS, or **SA'PONARY**, *adj.* (from *sapo*, Lat. *sapo*) having the qualities of soap. Sopy.
SA'PPINESS, *S.* (from *sappy*) the quality of abounding in sap or juice. Figuratively, defect of understanding.
SA'PPY, *adj.* abounding in sap. Young. Weak or infirm.
SA'RCASM, *S.* (*sarcasme*, Fr. *sarcasmus*, Lat.) a keen reproach.
SA'RCENET, *S.* (from *sericum saracenum*, according to Skinner) a fine thin woven silk.
To SA'RCLE, *v. a.* (*sarcler*, Fr. *sarculo*, Lat.) to weed corn.
SA'RDEL, **SA'RDINE**, or **SA'RDIUS**, *S.* a precious stone; see **CARNELIAN**.
SARDO'NYX, *S.* a species of onyx, whereon the white lies like a plate of a reddish colour.
SA'RK, *S.* (*syrk*, Sax.) a shark. In Scotland, a shirt.
SA'RN, *S.* (Brit.) a pavement or stepping stones: Still used in Berks and Hants.
SA'RSE, *S.* (*sas*, Fr.) a sieve made of fine lawn.
To SA'RSE, *v. a.* (*sasser*, Fr.) to sift through a lawn sieve.
SA'SH, *S.* (supposed by Johnson to come from *scache*, of *scavoir*, Fr. to know, because worn for the sake of distinction) a belt, or silken band of net-work, worn by officers, by way of distinction. A window, with large panes made with frames which go in groves, and are let up and down by pulleys.
SA'T, the preter. of **SET**.
SA'TCHEL, *S.* (*seckel*, Teut. *sacculus*, Lat. see **SACHEL**) a little leathern bag, used by children to carry books in.
To SA'TE, *v. a.* (*satio*, Lat. *sed*, It.) to feed too much or beyond the desires of nature. To glut.
SA'TELLITE, *S.* (in the plural it is used by Pope as a word of four syllables, and accented by him on the second syllable, from *satellite*, Fr. of *satelles*, Lat.) in astronomy, a secondary planet, which moves round some primary planet as its center.
To SA'TIATE, *v. a.* (*satiatus*, Lat.) to satisfy, fill, or glut. To gratify any desire. To impregnate with as much as it can receive.
SA'TIN, *S.* (Fr. *draps de satin*, Ital. *sattin*, Belg.) a soft, close, piled, and shining silk.
SA'TIRE, *S.* (Fr. *satira*, Lat. from *satura*, Lat. not as generally thought from *satyrus*, Lat. a satyr) a poem in which wickedness and folly are censured.
SAT'RIC, or **SAT'RICAL**, *adj.* (*satirique*, Fr. *sati-*

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ricus, Lat.) belonging to satire. Censorious. Severe in reproach.
To SA'TIRIZE, *v. a.* (*satirizer*, Fr.) to censure for faults.
SATISFACTION, *S.* (Fr. *satisfaction*, Lat.) the act of giving complete or perfect pleasure. The state of being pleased. Freedom from uncertainty or suspense. Gratification. Attonement; recompence or revenge for a crime or injury.
To SA'TISFY, *v. a.* (*satis* and *fo*, Lat.) to please to such a degree that nothing more is desired. To feed to the full. To recompense. To convince. To give attonement or revenge for an injury. Neuterly, to pay.
To SA'TURATE, *v. a.* (*saturatus*, Lat.) to impregnate till no more can be imbibed.
SA'TURDAY, *S.* (*setterddæg*, *seternsdæg*, Sax. from *seater*, a Saxon idol, and *dæg*, Sax. a day) the last day of the week.
SA'TURNINE, *adj.* (*saturnius*, Lat.) gloomy, grave or melancholy.
SA'TYR, *S.* (*satyrus*, Lat.) a sylvan God, supposed to be rude and lecherous.
SA'VAGE, *adj.* (*sauvage*, Fr. *selveggo*, Ital.) wild or uncultivated. Untamed or cruel. Untaught, or barbarous.
SA'VAGE, *S.* a person who is neither taught nor civilized.
To SA'VAGE, *v. a.* to make wild or savage. "Sawaged by woe." **TOMPS**.
SAVA'NNA, *S.* (Span.) an open meadow without wood.
SAU'CE, *S.* (*sauce*, *saulse*, Fr. *salsa*, Ital.) any liquid or other thing made to be eaten with food. *To serve the same sauce*, is, to return one injury by another.
To SAU'CE, *v. a.* to accompany food with something to give it a higher relish. To gratify the palate. To intermix with something good or bad.
SA'UCEBOX, *S.* an impertinent, impudent fellow.
SAU'CEPAN, *S.* a small skillet used generally in making sauces.
SAU'CER, *S.* a small platter on which a tea cup stands.
SAU'CISSON, (Fr.) in fortification, faggots made of large boughs of trees bound together.
SAU'CY, *adj.* (perhaps best derived from *salsus*, Lat.) pert; contemptuous of superiours. Impertinent.
To SA'VE, *v. a.* (*sauver*, *saulver*, Fr. *salvo*, Lat.) to preserve or rescue from danger, destruction, or eternal misery. To reserve or lay by money. To prevent from spending. To spare or excuse. To save or reconcile, followed by *appearance*. *To save one's tide*, is to embark just time enough to accomplish a voyage before the tide turns; and figuratively, to take, embrace, or not lose an opportunity. Neuterly, to be cheap.
SA'VE, *adv.* (perhaps rather the imperative of *save*) except; not including.
SA'VEALL, *S.* a small pan fixed into a candlestick to burn the ends of candles.
SA'VING, *adj.* frugal. Laying by money, and refraining from expence.
SA'VING, *S.* the act of avoiding expence. Any thing preserved from being expended. An exception in favour.
SA'VIOUR, *S.* (*sauveur*, Fr.) the title given to our blessed Lord, who by his death and sufferings has made a propitiation for the sins of mankind, and saves those that believe in him from eternal misery.
To SAUNTER, *v. n.* (*aller a la sainte terre*, i. e. to go to the holy land; alluding to those persons who wandered about begging charity, under pretence of going to the holy land; or from *sans terre*, Fr. without any settled home) to wander about in an idle manner.
SA'VOUR, *S.* (*saveur*, Fr.) a scent or odour. Figuratively, a taste.
To SA'VOUR, *v. n.* (*savourer*, Fr.) to have any particular scent, or taste. To betoken or have any appearance of something. Actively, to like. To relish or take pleasure in. To give a taste of.
SA'W, preter. of **SEE**.
SA'W, *S.* (*saga*, *fige*, Sax. *se*, Fr. *sawer*, Belg.) an instrument with teeth, used to cut wood or metal with. A saying, or proverb, from *saga*, Sax. *saghe*, Belg. Obsolete.
To SA'W, *v. a.* (participle *sawed* or *sawn*; *sawidan*, Perf.) to cut timber or other materials with a saw.
SA'W-PIT, *S.* a pit over which timber is laid to be sawn.
SA'WER, or **SA'WYER**, *S.* a person who cuts timber with a saw.
To SA'Y, *v. a.* (preter. *said*, *secan*, Sax. *seige*, preter. *sagde*, Ill. *sagu*, Belg. *sagin*, Teut. *presatute*, Boh. *pixysigne*, Pol. *preszech*; *presegaii*, Hung. to swear) to speak, tell, or

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or utter words. To allege, or affirm. Neuterly, to speak. In poetry, this word is elegantly used in the imperative, to introduce a question.

SA'Y, *S.* (*saga*, Sax. *sachon*, Perf. *szoo*, Hung. *xaen*, Arm. *zan*, Ep.) a speech. A sample, contracted from *assay*. A trial by a sample. A kind of filk, from *soie*, Fr. A kind of woolen stuff.

SA'YING, *S.* (see *SAY* the noun) an expression or sentence.

SCA'B, *S.* (*scab*, Sax. *scabbia*, Ital. *schabbe*, Belg. *scabits*, Lat.) a hard crust of matter covering a wound or sore. The itch or mange in horses. A paltry person, or one who is loathsome on account of his appearance.

SCA'BARD, *S.* (*schap*, Teut.) the sheath of a sword.

SCA'BBED, or SCA'BBY, *adj.* covered with scabs.

SCA'BROUS, *adj.* (*scabreux*, Fr. *scaber*, Lat.) rough.

SCA'FFOLD, *S.* (*eschafaut*, Fr. *schavant*, Belg. from *schauwen*, to shew) an occasional gallery or stage, raised either for shows, executions, or spectators. Frames of timber erected on the sides of a building for the workmen to stand on.

SCA'FFOLDAGE, or SCA'FFOLDING, *S.* a gallery or hollow floor. A frame or stage erected for a particular occasion. A building erected in a slight manner.

SCALA'DE, or SCALA'DO, *S.* (Fr. *scalado*, Span. *scala*, Lat.) a storm carried on against a place by ladders raised against the walls.

To SCA'LD, *v. a.* (*scaldare*, Ital. of *calidus*, Lat. hot) to injure the skin by boiling water.

SCA'LD, *S.* scurf on the head.

SCA'LE, *S.* (*scale*, Sax. *schal*, Belg. *skal*, Ill.) a balance, or vessel in which things are weighed, suspended on a beam. The sign *Libra* in the zodiac. The small shells or crusts which lie over each other and make the coats of fishes. A thin plate which arises on metals. A ladder or means of ascent, from *scala*, Lat. The act of storming by ladders. A regular gradation or series which rises gradually higher. A ruler used in measuring proportions. The series of musical proportion. Any thing marked at equal distances.

To SCA'LE, *v. a.* (*scalare*, Ital.) to storm by ladders. To weigh, measure, or compare. To take off a thin plate or lamina. To pare off a surface. Neuterly, to pare off in thin pieces.

SCALE'NE, or SCALE'NUM, *S.* (Fr. and Lat.) a geometrical figure which has its three sides unequal to each other.

SCA'LL, *S.* (*skalladur*, Ill. bald) leprosy, baldness.

SCA'LLOP, *S.* (*escallop*, Fr.) a fish with a hollow and pectinated shell. The shell of a scallop fish. Any thing dressed in a scallop shell.

To SCA'LLOP, *v. a.* to cut or mark on the edges with waving lines. To dress any thing in a scallop shell.

SCA'LP, *S.* (*schelpe*, Belg. a shell, *scalpa*, Ital.) the scull or bone that incloses the brain. The skin which covers the top of the head.

To SCA'LP, *v. a.* to cut off the skin which covers the head.

SCA'LY, *adj.* covered with scales.

To SCA'MBLE, *v. n.* to be turbulent or rapacious. To scramble or get by struggling with others. To shift in an awkward manner. Actively, to mangle or maul.

To SCA'MPER, *v. n.* (*schamsan*, Belg. *scampare*, Ital.) to fly with speed and fear.

To SCA'N, *v. a.* (*scandre*, Fr. *scando*, Lat.) to prove a verse by examining its feet. To examine in a nice and curious manner.

SCA'NDAL, *S.* (*scandale*, Fr. of *σκανδαλον*, *skandalon*, Gr.) an offence given by the faults of others. A reproachful and infamous aspersion.

To SCA'NDAL, *v. a.* to treat opprobriously. To charge falsely with faults.

To SCA'NDALIZE, *v. a.* (*scandaliser*, Fr. *σκανδαλιζω*, *skandalizo*, Gr.) to offend by some action supposed criminal. To reproach or defame.

SCA'NDALOUS, *adj.* (*scandaleux*, Fr.) giving public offence. Infamous. Reproachful. Shameful.

To SCA'NT, *v. a.* (*gescannan*, Sax. to break, *skanter*, Dan. to spare) to limit, straiten, or keep within narrow bounds.

SCA'NT, *adj.* wary; scarce. Less than what is required.

SCA'NTILY, *adj.* niggardly.

SCA'NTINESS, *S.* narrowness; want of space, amplitude, quantity, or of greatness.

SCA'NTLET, *S.* a small pattern or quantity.

SCA'NTLING, *S.* (*eschantillon*, Fr. *ciantellino*, Ital.) a

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quantity cut as a pattern. A small piece, portion, or quantity.

SCA'NTY, *adj.* narrow; small; short of its proper quantity. Poor; sparing.

To SCA'PE, *v. a.* (contracted from *escape*) to shun or fly. Neuterly, to get away from danger.

SCA'PE, *S.* flight from danger. A means of escape; an evasion. A freak or start owing to inadvertence. An act of vice or lewdness.

SCA'R, *S.* (*escar*, *escare*, Fr. *σχαρα*, *eschara*, Gr.) a mark made by a wound or left by a sore.

To SCA'R, *v. n.* to leave a mark after a sore or wound.

SCARAMOUCH, *S.* (*escaramouch*, Fr.) a buffoon in a motley dress.

SCA'RCE, *adj.* (*scarso*, Ital. *schars*, Belg.) hard to be met with; rare; not plentiful or common.

SCA'RCE, or SCA'RCELY, *adv.* with difficulty; hardly.

SCA'RGENESS, or SCA'RCITY, *S.* the quality of a thing which is hardly to be met with. Rarity, or uncommonness.

To SCA'RE, *v. a.* (*scorare*, Ital.) to fright. To strike with sudden fear.

SCARECROW, *S.* an image or clapper used to frighten birds. Any thing to raise terror.

SCARF, *S.* (*escharfe*, Fr.) any ornament that hangs loose on the shoulders.

To SCA'RF, *v. a.* to throw loosely on. To dress in any loose garment.

SCAFSKIN, *S.* the outward skin of the body.

SCARIFICATION, *S.* (Fr. *scarification*, Lat.) an operation wherein several incisions are made in the skin by an instrument.

To SCA'RIFY, *v. a.* (*scarifier*, Fr. *scarifico*, Lat.) to let blood by making several incisions in the skin.

SCA'RLET, *S.* (*escarlata*, Fr. *scarlato*, Ital.) a colour made of a mixture of red and yellow. Cloth dyed scarlet.

SCA'RLET, *adj.* of scarlet colour.

SCA'RP, *S.* (*escarpe*, Fr.) the slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place.

SCA'TCH, *S.* (*eschache*, Fr.) a kind of horsebit for bridles. In the plural, filts used to walk in dirty places, from *chasses*, Fr.

SCA'TE, *S.* (*skid*, Swed. *skid*, Ill.) a kind of wooden shoe, having a plate of steel underneath, used in moving on ice. A fish of the species of thornbacks, from *squatrus*, Lat.

To SCA'TE, *v. n.* to move on the ice by means of scates.

To SCA'TH, *v. a.* (*skathgan*, Goth. *scathian*, *scathan*, Sax. *schaden*, Belg. *skoditi*, Slav. Dalm. Boh. Croat. *skadzic*, Pol.) to waste, hurt, damage or destroy. Seldom used.

SCA'TH, *S.* (*scathe*, Sax. *scade*, Ill. *skada*, Slav. Dalm. Boh. Pol. *skada*, Croat.) waste; damage; loss; mischief. Obsolete.

To SCA'TTER, *v. a.* (*schateran*, Sax. *schatteren*, Belg.) to throw loosely about. To sprinkle. To dissipate or disperse. To spread thinly. Neuterly, to be dispersed or thinly spread.

SCA'Venger, *S.* (from *scasan*, Sax. to shave) a parish officer who is to see that the streets are kept clean.

SCE'NARY, *S.* (from *scene*) the appearance of a place or things. The representation of a place in which an action is performed. A collection of scenes used in a play-house.

SCE'NE, *S.* (*scene*, Fr. *scena*, Lat. from *σκηνη*, *skene*, Gr.) the stage. The general appearance of any action. A part of a place, generally applied to so much as passes between the same person, in the same place. The place represented by the stage. A picture or hanging representing some place or building on a stage.

SCE'NT, *S.* (*sentire*, Fr. to smell; *sentio*, Lat. to perceive) the power or sense of smelling. Chace, followed by the smell.

To SCE'NT, *v. a.* (*sentir*, Fr.) to smell; to perceive any thing by the nose or organ of smelling. To perfume, or communicate odours.

SCE'PTRE, *S.* (Fr. *sceptrum*, Lat.) a royal staff born in the hand by kings, &c. as a mark of their sovereignty.

SCE'PTRED, *adj.* bearing a sceptre.

SCE'PTIC, *adj.* see SKIPTIC.

SCHE'DULE, *S.* (pronounced *sedula*, from *schedule*, Fr. *schedula*, Lat.) a small scroll, or inventory.

SCHE'ME, *S.* (*σχημα*, *schema*, Gr.) a plan, or design wherein several things are brought into one view. A project.

SCHE'SIS, *S.* (Gr.) an habit.

SCHIRRHUS, *adj.* consisting of a hard insensible tumour.

SCHIRRHUS, S. (*scirrhe*, Fr. Johnson says the word should be written *scirrhus*, not merely because it comes from *scirrhus*, Gr. but because *c*, in English, has the sound of *s*, before *e* and *i*; as *sceptic*) a hardened gland.

SCHISM, S. (pronounced *scism*, from *σχίσμα*, *scisma*, Gr.) a criminal separation or division in religion.

SCHOLAR, S. (*scholaris*, Lat.) one who receives instruction from a master. A man of letters. A mere pedant.

SCHOLARSHIP, S. knowledge acquired by reading. Education as it consists in the study of authors. An exhibition or pension allowed a scholar at the university.

SCHOLASTIC, *adj.* (*scholastique*, Fr. from *schola*, Lat.) practised in the schools; acquired at, or befitting, a school.

SCHOLIAST, S. (*scholiastis*, Lat.) an author of explanatory notes.

SCHOLION, or **SCHOLIUM**, S. (Lat.) a note, or explanation.

SCHOL, S. (*schola*, Lat.) a house where persons are instructed in any science or art. A state of education. A sect which holds a particular system.

To SCHOL, *v. a.* to instruct or teach. To teach with authority.

SCHOL-MASTER, S. one who presides and teaches in a school.

SCIA'TIC, or **SCIA'TICA**, S. (*sciatique*, Fr. *ischiadica passio*, Lat.) the gout in the hip.

SCIENCE, S. (Fr. *scientia*, Lat.) a clear and certain knowledge grounded on demonstration and self-evident principles. A system of any branch of knowledge, comprehending the doctrine, reason and theory, without any immediate application of it to practice. Knowledge.

SCIENTIAL, *adj.* producing certainty or knowledge. Obsolete.

SCIENTIFIC, or **SCIENTIFICAL**, *adj.* producing certainty or demonstrative knowledge.

SCIMITAR, S. see **CIMETAR**.

SCION, S. (Fr.) a small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.

SCIRE-FACIAS, S. (Lat. you may make to know) in law, a writ whereby a person is called on to *show cause*, why a judgment passed should not be put in execution.

SCISSOR, S. (writ variously according to the word from whence it is supposed to be derived; those who deduce it from *incido*, or *caedo*, write *cisors*; those that derive it from *scindo*, write *scissors*; and others again write *cizars*, or *scissars*, from *ciseaux*, Fr.) a small pair of blades, with a sharpe edge moving on a rivet, and, when forced close together, cutting any thing placed between them.

SCISSURE, S. (*scissum*, Lat.) a breach, rupture or fissure.

SCLEROTIC, *adj.* (*sclerotique*, Fr. *σκληρός*, *scleros*, Gr.) hard; generally applied to one of the tunics of the eye.

To SCOT, or **SCOTCH**, *v. a.* to stop a wheel by putting a stone or piece of wood under it.

To SCATFF, *v. n.* (*schopper*, Belg.) to ridicule with insolence. To treat with contemptuous and reproachful language. Used with *at*.

To SCOLD, *v. n.* (*scholden*, Belg.) to quarrel with or chide in a vehement and rude manner.

SCOLD, S. a clamorous, rude, and quarrelsome woman.

SCOLLOP, S. see **SCALLOP**.

SCONCE, S. (*schantz*, Teut.) a fort, or bulwark. Figuratively, the head. A candlestick, which moves on a rivet and is fixed against a wall. A fine.

To SCONCE, *v. a.* (according to Skinner, from *sconce*, a head; it signifying to fix a fine on any one's head) to fine, or make a person pay a sum of money for a fault. A word used in the university.

SCOOP, S. (*schaipe*, Belg.) a kind of large ladle, used to throw out liquor. An instrument made of bones and used in the eating the pulp of an apple. A sweep or stroke. "At one fell *scoop*." SHAK. Johnson supposes it should have been *sweep*.

To SCOOP, *v. a.* (*schoppen*, Belg.) to get by means of a scoop. To lade out. To empty or carry off in an hollow instrument. To cut hollow or deep.

SCOPE, S. (*scopus*, Lat.) the object of a person's actions or design. An aim, intention or drift. The final end. Room, or space; liberty or freedom. Licentiousness. An act of riot. Quantity extended.

SCORBU'TIC, or **SCORBU'TICAL**, *adj.* (*scorbutique*, Fr. *scorbutus*, Lat.) resembling or partaking of the scurvy.

To SCORCH, *v. a.* (*esgorer*, Russ. *scorched*, Sax. burnt) to change the colour of a thing by heat. Neuterly, to change the colour of any thing, applied to heat. To be dried up.

SCORE, S. (*skora*, Isl. a mark, cut or notch) a notch cut

with an edged instrument. A line drawn. An account, kept by notches cut in wood, or by lines drawn with chalk. A debt. An account of something past. Part of a debt. A reason or motive. Sake. Twenty. A song in *score*, is that which is written under the musical notes.

To SCORE, *v. a.* to set down as a debt. To impute or charge. To mark by a line.

SCORIA, S. (Lat.) dross.

SCORIOUS, *adj.* (*scoria*, Lat.) drossy.

To SCORN, *v. a.* (*schernen*, Belg. *escorner*, Fr.) to treat with slight or contempt. Neuterly, to scoff or treat with contemptuous language; used with *at*.

SCORN, S. (*escorne*, old Fr.) an act of contumely and contempt.

SCORNER, S. one who treats a person or thing with contempt, or ridicule.

SCORNFUL, *adj.* looking upon or treating with insolence or contempt.

SCORPION, S. (Fr. *scorpio*, Lat.) a reptile resembling a lobster, whose tail ends in a point, and has a very venomous sting.

SCOT, S. (*ecôt*, Fr.) shot, payment. What is due from a person. *Scot and lot*, what is due from a person as a parishioner.

To SCOTCH, *v. a.* to cut, or make marks with an edged instrument.

SCOTCH, S. a slight cut.

SCOTCH-COLLOPS, or **SCOTCHED-COLLOPS**, S. (from *scotch*, to cut) small pieces of veal marked across with the edge of a knife.

SCOUNDREL, S. (*scoundrulo*, Ital. a hider) a word of reproach, used to convey the idea of baseness.

To SCOUR, *v. a.* (*skurer*, Dan. *schewen*, Belg.) to rub a surface hard with any thing rough in order to cleanse it. To remove by scouring. To cleanse. To clear from enemies or obstacles, applied to the sea. In physic, to purge violently. To pass swiftly over, applied to the motions of animals. Neuterly, to cleanse by rubbing hard with any thing rough. To sail up or down or clear from enemies, applied to ships. To run with great swiftness.

SCOURGE, S. (pronounced *scurge*, from *escourgee*, Fr. *scorregia*, Ital. *corrigia*, Lat.) an instrument made of several cords or thongs used to strike offenders with. Figuratively, a punishment. One that afflicts, harrasses or destroys. A whip used for a top.

To SCOURGE, *v. a.* to lash with a whip. To punish or chastise.

SCOUT, S. (*escout*, Fr. from *escouter*, Fr. of *auscultor*, Lat. to listen, *scolta*, Ital.) one who is sent privily to observe the motions of an enemy. A person employed on errands in a college.

To SCOUT, *v. n.* to go out in order to make secret observations on the motions of an enemy.

To SCOUT, *v. n.* (*scylan*, Lat. to squint. *skula sig*, Ill. to look sour) to frown, or look angry or sour.

To SCRABBLE, *v. n.* (*krabbelen*, *scraffelen*, Belg. to scrap: or scratch) to paw, or scratch with the hands.

SCRA'G, S. (*schraghe*, Belg.) any thing lean or thin.

SCRA'GGED, *adj.* (corrupted from *cragged*) rough; full of protuberancies or asperities.

SCRA'GGY, *adj.* lean; thin; rough or rugged.

To SCRAMBLE, *v. n.* (see **SCRABBLE**) to struggle so as to catch or seize any thing with the hands before another. To climb by the help of the hands; followed by *up*.

SCRAMBLE, S. an eager struggle for any thing, in which one endeavours to seize before another. The act of climbing by the help of the hands.

To SCRA'NCH, *v. a.* (*scrantzer*, Belg.) to grind something crackling or brittle between the teeth.

SCRA'P, S. (from *scrape*) a small piece; a bit or fragment.

To SCRA'PE, *v. a.* (*scrapen*, Sax. *schrapen*, Belg. *scrapen*, Erse, *cravn*, Brit.) to take off the surface by the action of a sharp instrument. To erase or take off by the motion of an edged instrument held perpendicular. To collect or gather by great pains and care. To *scrape acquaintance*, is, to curry favour. Neuterly, to make a harsh noise. To play badly on a fiddle. To make an awkward bow.

SCRA'PER, S. an edged instrument used to scrape with. A thin iron at a door, on which a person cleans his shoes. A miser. A bad player on a fiddle.

To SCRA'TCH, *v. a.* (*kratzen*, Belg.) to mark with slight, uneven and ragged cuts. To tear with the nails. To wound lightly. To wound with any thing keen, which leaves a line or mark on the skin. To write or draw awkwardly.

SCRA'TCH, *S.* a ragged and shallow cut. A wound given by the nails. A slight wound. A peruke, which is easily combed out.

SCRA'W, *S.* (*Ill.* and *Erse*) surface or scurf.

To **SCRA'WL**, *v. a.* (*skrzelic*, *Pol.* *krzynti*, *Boh.*) to form in an irregular and awkward manner. To write ill.

SCRA'WL, *S.* writing performed in an awkward manner.

To **SCRE'AK**, *v. n.* (*krekele*, *Russ.* *skwierczec*, *Pol.* *skrehati*, *Boh.* *skrige*, *Dan.*) to make a shrill or hoarse noise like that of a person terrified, or like that of a rusty hinge.

SCRE'AK, *S.* (*skierk*, *Pol.* *skrebot*, *Boh.*) a shrill noise made by a person on the sight of something terrifying. See **SCREECH**.

To **SCRE'AM**, *v. n.* (*bremen*, *Sax.*) to cry out with a shrill voice in terror or agony.

SCRE'AM, *S.* a shrill loud cry made by a person in terror or pain.

To **SCRE'ECH**, *v. n.* (see **SCREAM**, *skrakia*, *Ill.*) to utter a loud, shrill cry, when in terror or agony.

SCRE'EN, *S.* (*escran*, *Fr.*) any thing that affords shelter or concealment, or is used to exclude cold or light.

To **SCRE'EN**, *v. a.* to shelter, hide or conceal; followed by *from*.

SCRE'W, *S.* (*scroewe*, *Belg.* *escrou*, *Fr.*) a cylinder having a spiral edge, used in piercing and fastening timber.

To **SCRE'W**, *v. a.* to turn by, or fasten with a screw. To deform by contortions, applied to the face. To squeeze or press. To extort.

To **SCRIBBLE**, *v. n.* (*scribo*, *Lat.*) to write in a careless and incorrect manner. To fill with careless writing.

SCRIBBLE, *S.* careless or worthless writing.

SCRIBE, *S.* (*scriba*, *Lat.*) a writer. A public notary. In scripture, a person skilled in the Jewish law, and employed in transcribing it for the use of others.

SCRIMER, *S.* (*escrimeur*, *Fr.*) a fencing-master. Obsolete.

SCRIP, *S.* (*skrappa*, *Ill.*) a small bag, or satchel. A small piece of paper, or writing, from *scriptio*, *Lat.*

SCRIPTURAL, *S.* (from *scripture*) contained in the Old or New Testament.

SCRIPTURE, *S.* (*scriptura*, *Lat.*) the Bible, or system of divine truth contained in the Old or New Testament, so named by way of eminence.

SCRIVENER, *S.* (*scrivano*, *Ital.*) one who draws contracts, or deals in conveyancing.

SCROFULA, *S.* (from *scrofa*, *Lat.* a sow) the king's evil.

SCROFULOUS, *adj.* resembling, or of the nature of the king's evil.

SCROLL, *S.* (*escrou*, *Fr.* a gaoler's list of prisoners) a writing rolled up into a cylindrical shape.

To **SCRUB**, *v. a.* (*schrobben*, *Belg.*) to rub hard with something coarse.

SCRUB, *S.* a mean or base person. Any thing mean or despicable.

SCRUBBED, or **SCRUBBY**, *adj.* (*scrubot*, *Dan.*) mean; vile; worthless.

SCRUPLE, *S.* (*scrupule*, *Fr.* *scrupulus*, *Lat.*) a doubt, or difficulty, which the mind cannot resolve. In Medicine, a weight containing 20 grains.

To **SCRUPLE**, *v. n.* to doubt or hesitate.

SCRUPULOSITY, *S.* nice and excessive caution, or doubtfulness. Fear of acting in any thing which may chance to give offence, or may contradict some precept.

SCRUPULOUS, *adj.* (*scrupuleux*, *Fr.* *scrupulosus*, *Lat.*) afraid to do, or comply for fear of violating any precept, or of hazarding any loss or danger.

SCRUTINY, *S.* (*scrutinium*, *Lat.*) a nice, exact and scrupulous search, examination, or enquiry.

To **SCRUTINIZE**, or **SCRUTINY**, *v. a.* to search or examine with exactness.

SCRUTOIRE, *S.* (from *scritoiri*, or *escritoiri*, *Fr.*) a case containing drawers for writings.

To **SCUD**, *v. n.* (*squittire*, *Ital.* *skutta*, *Swed.* *skietur*, *Ill.* swift) to fly or run away in a hurry.

To **SCUDDLE**, *v. n.* to run with an affected haste.

SCUFFLE, *S.* (derived by Skinner from *shuffle*) a confused tumult or broil.

To **SCUFFLE**, *v. a.* to fight in a confused and tumultuous manner.

To **SCULK**, *v. n.* (*sculcke*, *Dan.*) to lurk, or lie close in hiding places.

SCULL, *S.* (*skola*, *Ill.* the bony part of the head) the bone which defends and includes the brain. A small boat; one who rows in a small boat. A shoal, from *seole*, *Sax.* an assembly.

SCULCAP, *S.* a head-piece.

SCULLER, *S.* (*skola*, *Ill.* a vessel) a boat which has but one rower. One that rows a small boat.

SCULLERY, *S.* a place where kettles or dishes are cleaned and kept.

SCULLION, *S.* (*escueille*, *Fr.* a dish) a person who washes the dishes and does the other drudgery of a kitchen.

SCULPTOR, **SCULPTOUR**, *S.* (*sculptor*, *Lat.* *sculpteur*, *Fr.*) one who cuts or carves wood or stone.

SCULPTURE, *S.* (*sculptura*, *Lat.*) the art of carving wood or stone; carved work; the art of engraving.

SCUM, *S.* (*escume*, *Fr.* *sciama*, *Ital.* *scum*, *Ill.* *skum*, *Dan.* *schu*, *Belg.*) the froth which rises on the top of any liquor; the dross or that part of filth which swims on the top of any liquid or metal in fusion.

To **SCUM**, *v. a.* to take off the filth which rises to the top of any liquor when boiling, commonly pronounced *skim*.

SCUMMER, *S.* (*escmoir*, *Fr.*) a vessel or instrument with which filth, &c. is taken from the top of any liquor; pronounced *skimner*.

SCUPPERHOLES, *S.* (*schæpen*, *Belg.* to draw off) small holes on the deck of a vessel, through which water is carried into the sea.

SCURF, *S.* (*scurf*, *Sax.* *skurfa*, *Ill.* *skurff*, *Dan.* *skorff*, *Swed.* *skorffa*, *Belg.*) a kind of dry miliary icab; a soil or filth sticking on the surface.

SCURRI'LITY, *S.* (*scurrilité*, *Fr.* *scurrilitas*, *Lat.*) reproach expressed in gross terms.

SCURRILOUS, *adj.* (*scurrilis*, *Lat.*) using low, mean and vile reproaches.

SCURFY, *S.* (see **SCURF**) a distemper wherein red itching blotches and sometimes livid ones appear on the skin.

SCURVY, *S.* (from *scurf*) covered with scabs; affected with the scurvy; vile or base.

SCUT, *S.* (*skott*, *Ill.*) a tail, applied to such animals whose tails are very short, as a hare.

SCUTCHEON, *S.* (*scuccione*, *Ital.* from *scutum*, *Lat.*) the shield or bearing of a family in heraldry.

SCUTTLE, *S.* (*scutella*, *Lat.* *scutell*, *Celt.*) a wide, shallow vessel, so called from a dish or platter which it resembles. A small grate; a quick pace; an affected hurry in walking, from *scud*. In a ship the small holes cut for passage from one deck to another, or the windows cut in cabbins for the sake of light.

To **SCUTTLE**, *v. n.* to run with an affected hurry.

SE'A, *S.* (*see*, *Sax.* *see* or *zea*, *Belg.* *zau*, *Perf.* *see* and *xoi*, *Arm.* *zea*, *Span.*) the water, opposed to land. A particular part of the ocean. Figuratively, any thing agitated or in commotion; "a troubled sea of passion," *MILTON*. *Half seas over*, is, half drunk.

SE'A-BREEZE, *S.* a wind blowing from the sea.

SE'A-CALF, *S.* the seal, so called from its making a noise like a calf.

SE'A-CHART, *S.* a map on which the coasts of the sea are delineated.

SE'A-COAL, *S.* coal so called because conveyed by the sea.

SE'A-COAST, *S.* a shore; or land which borders on the sea.

SE'A-COMPASS, *S.* the instrument by which mariners steer their vessels.

SE'A-COW, *S.* the manatee, a cetaceous animal about 15 feet long, and 7 or 8 in circumference.

SEAFARER, *S.* one that travels by sea.

SEAFARING, *adj.* used to the sea; travelling by sea.

SE'AFIGHT, *S.* a battle fought on the sea.

SE'A-GREEN, *adj.* resembling the colour of the sea.

SE'A-HOLM, *S.* a small uninhabited island. In botany, a plant.

SE'AMAN, *S.* (plural *Seamen*) a sailor.

SEA-MARK, *S.* a point or mark in the sea, which mariners make use of to direct their course by.

SE'A-PIECE, *S.* a picture representing a prospect of the sea.

SE'A-SICK, *adj.* sick on board a vessel at sea; a disorder attending people at the first going to sea.

SE'A-EDGE, *S.* the edge of the sea.

SEA-SURGEON, *S.* a surgeon employed on board a ship.

SE'A-TERM, *S.* a word used by sailors.

SE'AL, *S.* (*seol seel*, *Sax.* *seel*, *Dan.* *selur*, *Ill.*) the sea-calf. An instrument carved in *creux*, used in fastening letters, and affixed to writings as a testimony. The impression of a seal in wax, or on a wafer. Any act of confirmation. From *figel*, *Sax.* or *sigillum*, *Lat.*

To **SEAL**, *v. a.* to close, or fasten, to confirm or attest with a seal. To ratify. To shut or close, followed by *up*. To mark with a stamp. Neuterly, to fix a seal, followed by *unto*.

SEALING-WAX, *S.* a composition used in fastening or closing letters.

SE'AM, *S.* (*Sax.* *zoom*, *Belg.*) the edge of cloth where two pieces are joined together. The juncture of the planks in a ship. A scar. A measure, from *seam*, *Sax.* a load. Tallow or grease, from *feme*, *Sax.* *faim*, *Brit.* *fain*, *Fr.*

To SEA'M, *v. a.* to join the edges of two pieces of cloth, or to fasten the edges of two pieces of timber together. To mark with a scar.

SEA'MLESS, *adj.* having no visible joining.

SEA'MSTRESS, *S.* (*seamstress*, Sax.) a woman who lives by making linen, and sewing.

SEA'N, *S.* (*seigne*, Sax. *seine*, Fr. *sagena*, Lat.) a very large net, used to catch fish in the sea, made like a drag net, but sometimes without a cod, 200 fathoms in length, and from 2 to 6 fathoms in depth.

SEA'R, *adj.* (*searian*, Sax. to dry) dry; deprived of juice or verdure. Obsolete.

To SEA'R, *v. a.* (*searian*, Sax.) to burn or cauterize.

SEA'RCLOTH, *S.* (*sarcloth*, Sax. from *sar*, Sax. pain, and *cloth*, Sax. a plaster, whence the modern word *cerecloth*, from *cera*, Lat. wax, seems to be an error) a plaster.

To SEA'RCE, *v. a.* (*saffer*, Fr.) to sift finely.

SA'RCE, *S.* a fine sieve.

To SEA'RCH, *v. a.* (*chercher*, Fr.) to examine into; to look through; to enquire; to seek after something lost, hid, or unknown. In surgery, to probe. Used with *out*, to acquire by seeking. Neuterly, to make enquiry; to try to find; followed by *for* or *after*.

SEA'RCHER, *S.* an enquirer. One who seeks after any thing hid or unknown. An officer, in London, who examines the bodies of the dead, in order to detect any violence.

SEA'SON, *S.* (*saison*, Fr.) one of the four parts of the year. A particular time or period of time. A fit time. A small space of time. That which gives a relish to food; from the verb.

To SEA'SON, *v. a.* (*saissonner*, Fr.) to mix food with any thing that gives it a relish. To give a relish to. To qualify by blending something else. To imbue. To fit for any use by time or habit. Neuterly, to become fit for any purpose.

SEA'SONABLE, *adj.* done at a proper time. Convenient or proper with respect to time.

SEA'SONABLENESS, *S.* propriety with respect to time.

SEA'SONING, *S.* that which is added to any thing to qualify it, or give it a relish.

SEA'T, *S.* (*sital*, Goth. *setol*, Sax. *sett*, old Teut. from *sitan*, Goth. *sittan*, Sax. *sit*, Ill. to fit) a chair, bench, or any thing which supports a person when sitting: A chair of state. Figuratively, a post of authority. Residence or abode. Situation.

To SEA'T, *v. a.* (see the noun) to place on a seat. To place in post of authority, or distinction. To fix or settle in any place. To place in a firm manner.

SEA'WARD, *adv.* towards the sea.

SE'CANT, *S.* (*secante*, Fr. *secans*, Lat.) in geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the tangent without it.

To SECE'DE, *v. n.* (*secedo*, Lat.) to withdraw, or refuse associating in an affair.

SECE'DER, *S.* one who shews his disapprobation by withdrawing.

To SECE'RN, *v. a.* (*secerno*, Lat.) to separate finer from grosser matter. To make a separation of juices in the body.

SECE'SSION, *S.* (*secessio*, Lat.) the act of departing. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

To SECLU'DE, *v. a.* (*secludo*, Lat.) to confine from. To shut up from. To exclude.

SE'COND, *adj.* (Fr. *secundus*. It is observable that the English, Goths, and Saxons have no ordinal for two, as the Latins likewise have none of *duo*. What the Latins called *secundus* from *sequor*, the French and English call *second*, the Goths *anþar*, or *anþara*, and the Saxons *se oþer*, or *æftera*, i. e. the other, or that which is after) the next in order to the first; inferior; next in value, or dignity.

SE'COND, *S.* one who accompanies another in a duel, to direct or defend him. One who supports or maintains. In measuring time, the sixtieth part of a minute.

To SE'COND, *v. a.* to support, or maintain. To follow in the next place.

SE'COND-HAND, *S.* possession of a thing which has been enjoyed by another before.

SE'COND-HAND, *adj.* applied to knowledge, implicit, or borrowed from another. Applied to dress, worn, or laid aside by another. *At second hand*, implies in imitation; borrowed, or transmitted, opposed to primarily, or originally.

SE'COND-SIGHTED, *adj.* having the power of seeing things future.

SE'COND-SIGHT, *S.* the power of seeing things future.

SE'CONDARILY, *adv.* in second degree, or order.

SE'CONDARY, *adj.* (*secundarius*, Lat.) not the chief, not the primary, or first. Acting by commission. A *secondary fever*, is that which arises after a crisis.

SE'CONDLY, *adv.* in the second place.

SE'COND-RATE, *S.* second in order, dignity, or value. Used in conversation, for one of the second order.

SE'CRECY, *S.* (from *secret*) the state of being concealed, or hidden. Solitude. The quality of preserving from discovery. Close silence.

SE'CRET, *adj.* (Fr. *secretus*, Lat.) kept hidden, or undisclosed. Unseen. Faithful in keeping any thing from discovery. Unknown. Privy.

SE'CRET, *S.* something kept from public notice, or knowledge. A thing unknown. Privacy.

SE'CRETARY, *S.* (*secrétaire*, Fr.) one intrusted with the management of public business. One who writes for another.

To SECRE'TE, *v. a.* (*secretus*, Lat.) to put aside, or hide. To separate.

SECRE'TION, *S.* in medicine, the act of separating the various fluids of the body. The fluid separated.

SE'CRETLY, *adv.* in such a manner as not to be publicly known.

SE'CRETNESS, *S.* the quality of being hid, or of keeping any thing revealed to one from public notice.

SECRE'TORY, *adj.* performing the office of separating the fluids.

SE'CT, *S.* (Fr. *secta*, Lat.) a body of men following some particular master, or adopting some peculiar tenet.

SE'CTARY, *S.* (*sectaire*, Fr.) one who refuses to comply with the public establishment, and joins with others of an opinion contrary to it.

SE'CTION, *S.* (Fr. *section*, Lat.) the act of cutting or dividing. A part. A small or distinct part of a writing or book.

SE'CULAR, *adj.* (*seculier*, Fr. *secularis*, Lat.) relating to the affairs of the present world, opposed to spiritual or holy. Belonging to the laity. Happening once in an age, from *seculum*, Lat. an age.

To SE'CULARISE, *v. a.* (*seculariser*, Fr.) to convert from holy to common use.

SE'CUNDINE, *S.* (*secondines*, *secondes*, Fr. *secundæ*, Lat.) the after-birth, or membrane in which a foetus is wrapped.

SECU'RE, *adj.* (*securus*, Lat.) free from fear, terror, or danger. Careless through confidence of being out of the reach of danger. Safe. It has sometimes of before its object, but from more properly before *evil*, or the cause of evil.

To SECU'RE, *v. a.* to make certain, or put out of hazard. To make safe, or place out of the reach of danger. To insure. To make fast.

SECU'RITY, *S.* the state of being free from fear or danger. Want of care from too great a confidence of safety. Any thing given as a pledge. A person bound for another; safety, or certainty.

SEDA'N, *S.* (*sedens*, Lat.) a kind of carriage, conveyed by means of poles by two men.

SEDA'TE, *adj.* (*sedatus*, Lat.) calm; unruffled.

SEDA'TENESS, *S.* a disposition of mind free from disturbance.

SE'DENTARY, *adj.* (*sedentaire*, Fr. *sedentario*, Ital. from *sedens*, Lat.) passed in sitting still, or without motion and action. Inactive, or sluggish.

SE'DGE, *S.* (*sege*, Arm. *sæg*, Sax. *sity*, *sizita*, Dalm. Boh. Croat. Sil. Pol. *fas*, Hung. *besg*, Brit. *seck*, Belg.) a flag, or a growth of flags.

SE'DGY, *adj.* overgrown with flags.

SE'DIMENT, *S.* (Fr. *sedimentum*, Lat.) that which subsides or settles at the bottom.

SEDI'TION, *S.* (Fr. *seditio*, Lat.) a tumult, or insurrection. A tumultuous assembly in order to subvert an established government.

SEDI'TIOUS, *adj.* (*seditieux*, Fr. *seditiosus*, Lat.) turbulent; tumultuously factious.

To SEDU'CE, *v. a.* (*seduco*, Lat.) to draw aside from the right.

SEDU'CEMENT, *S.* means used to draw from the right.

SEDU'CTION, *S.* the act of drawing aside from the right.

SEDU'LITY, *S.* (*sedulitas*, Lat.) intenseness and assiduity of labour.

SE'DULOUS, *adj.* (*sedulous*, Lat.) intensely, and constantly industrious.

SEE', *S.* (*sedes*, Lat.) the seat or district of a bishop.

To SEE', *v. a.* (preter. *I saw*; part. pass. *seen*; *siom*, Sax. *sien*, Belg. *seken*, Teut. *seer*, Dan.) to perceive by the eye. Figuratively, to observe, or find. Followed by *men*, to converse with. To attend to, or remark. Neuterly, to have the sense of sight. To discern, so as to be free from deceit, followed by *through*. To enquire, or distinguish, followed by *whether*. To consider, or contrive.

SEE'! *interj.* (the imperative of *see*) observe! behold!

SEE'D, *S.* (*seed*, Sax. *seed*, Dan. *seed*, Belg.) the product of a plant from whence new plants are produced. An original or first principle. Progeny, race, or offspring. In medicine, the white fluid by which the species is propagated.

To **SEE'D**, *v. n.* to produce seed.

SEE'D-PEARL, *S.* small grains of pearl.

SEE'D-PLAT, *S.* the ground on which plants are raised from seed.

SEE'D-TIME, *S.* the season of sowing.

SEE'DLING, *S.* a young plant raised from seed.

SEE'DY, *adj.* abounding with seed.

SEE'ING, *S.* the faculty of perceiving by the eyes.

SEE'ING, or **SEE'ING THAT**, *adv.* (Johnson proposes writing it *seen that*, as more grammatical; agreeable to the French, *vu que*) since. It being so that.

To **SEE'K**, *v. a.* (pret. and part. pass. *sought*; *söckgan*, Goth. *secan*, *secan*, Sax. *soeken*, Belg. *suchen*, Teut. *suchen* Pol. *szukać*, Slav. *sehati*, Dalm. *sesti*, Russ. a search) to look or search for. To endeavour to gain or find. Followed by *life*, to endeavour to destroy. Neuterly, to make search or enquiry. To endeavour. To make the object of pursuit, followed by *after*. To make application, followed by *to*. To seek, is an adverbial expression, emptying at a loss, or without expedients or experience.

To **SEE'L**, *v. a.* (*seoler*, Fr. to seal, *celo*, Lat. to hide) in falconry, to close the eyes. Neuterly, applied to vessels, to lean on one side, from *syllan*, Sax.

To **SEE'M**, *v. n.* (*ziemen*, Teut. to become, *siem*, Belg. to seek or look, *sembler*, Fr. *semmi*, Brit. to deceive or have the appearance of) to look like, appear or have the appearance of. *It seems*, signifies that there is an appearance only, without reality, and at other times it is synonymous to *forsooth*.

SEE'MING, *S.* show. External or fair appearance. Opinion.

SEE'MLINESS, *S.* comeliness; grace of appearance.

SEE'MLY, *adj.* (*soommelicht*, Dan. *ziemlich*, Teut. *zaemlich*, Belg. from *zieman*, Teut. to become, or *soome*, Ill. honour or decorum) decent. Becoming; proper or graceful.

SEE'N, *adj.* skilled. "Well *seen* in music." SHAK.

SEE'N, part. pass. of *see*.

SEE'R, *S.* one who perceives objects by the sight. One who can foresee future events.

SEE'-SAW, *v. a.* moving up and down alternately.

To **SEE'TH**, *v. a.* (preter. *I sid*, or *seethed*. part. pass. *sodden*, from *seodan*, Sax. *soedan*, Belg. *sid*, pret. *saude*; infin. *soda*, Ill. to boil) to prepare by hot or boiling water. To boil. To steep in hot water till all its virtues are lost. Neuterly, to boil or be hot.

SE'IGNIOR, or **SE'IGNIOUR**, *S.* (*senior*, Lat. *seigneur*, Fr.) a lord.

SE'IGNIORY, *S.* (*seigneurie*, Fr.) a lordship.

SEE'N, *S.* (*seigne*, Sax. *seine*, *fenne*, Fr.) see **SEAN**.

To **SEI'ZE**, *v. a.* (*saissir*, Fr.) to hold fast by a sudden effort. To take forcible possession of by law. To have in one's possession, followed with *of*. Neuterly, to fix one's grasp on any thing.

SEI'ZEN, *S.* (*saissin*, Fr.) the act of taking possession. Any thing possessed.

SEI'ZURE, *S.* the act of seizing. The thing seized. Possession; gripe. The act of taking forcible possession of.

SE'LDOM, *S.* (*seldan*, *selden*, supposed to be contracted from *seldæn*, or *seld*, Sax. rare, and *bræne*, Sax. when, *selden*, Belg. *selian*, Teut.) not frequently or often; rarely.

To **SELE'CT**, *v. a.* (*selektus*, Lat.) to choose by way of preference from others.

SELE'CT, *adj.* chosen from others on account of superiour excellence.

SE'LF, *pron.* (plural, *selves*, *silba*, Goth. *syf*, Sax. *sielf*, feminine of *sielfur*, Ill. plural *sielfs*, *self*, Dan. *self*, *selve*, Belg.) when used as an adjective, it signifies very or identical. "That *self* way." SHAK. It is frequently united to the personal pronouns, and then implies a reciprocation, and is compounded not only with adjectives and substantives, but when united with *my*, *him*, and *them*, though contrary to analogy, is used as a nominative.

SE'LFISH, *adj.* attentive to one's own interest with absolute disregard of others. Mercenary.

SE'LF-SAME, *adj.* the very same.

To **SE'LL**, *v. a.* (*sald*, pret. and part. pass. *syllan*, Sax. *sel*, Ill. preter. *salde*, *xalel*, Arm.) to dispose of any thing for money. Neuterly, to carry on trade.

SE'LVAGES, *S.* (according to Skinner from *salvage*, because it saves the cloth) the edge of cloth, especially of linnen.

SE'LVES, plural of **SELF**.

SE'MBLABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) like. "His *semblable*, yea himself." SHAK. Obsolete.

SE'MBLANCE, *S.* (Fr.) likeness. Resemblance. Appearance or show.

SE'MI, (Lat.) a word used in composition, and signifying half.

SE'MINAL, *adj.* (Fr. *femeni*, *feminis*, Lat.) belonging to seed. Contained in the seed. Radical.

SE'MINARY, *S.* (*seminaire*, Fr.) the ground on which any thing is sown. The spot from whence any thing is brought. A place of education.

SE'MI-VOWEL, *S.* a consonant which makes an imperfect sound.

SE'MSTRESS, *S.* (*seamstere*, Sax.) see **SEAMSTRESS**.

SE'NATE, *S.* (*senat*, Fr. *senatus*, Lat.) an assembly of counsellors, or of men met together to enact laws, and debate on matters which respect the state.

SE'NATE-HOUSE, *S.* a place where a public council meets.

SE'NATOR, or **SE'NATOIR**, *S.* (*senator*, Lat. *senateur*, Fr.) one that sits in a public council.

SENATORIAL, *adj.* belonging to the senate.

To **SE'ND**, *v. a.* (preter. and part. pass. *sint*, *sandgan*, Goth. *sendan*, Sax. *sende*, Ill. *senden*, Belg.) to dispatch from one place to another. To commission to go to another. To emit, inflict, or grant from a distant place. To diffuse. To let fly, cast or shoot. Neuterly, to deliver or dispatch a message, followed by *for*; to desire a person to come by a messenger; to cause to be brought by another.

SE'NESCHAL, *S.* (Fr.) a person who formerly had the care of entertainments in great houses.

SE'NIOR, *S.* (Lat.) one older than, or born before, another. An aged person.

SENIORITY, *S.* the quality of being born before another.

SE'NNIGHT, *S.* (contracted for *sevensights*) a week.

SENSATION, *S.* (Fr.) perception by the senses.

SE'NSE, *S.* (*sens*, Fr. *sensus*, Lat.) the faculty or power by which we perceive external objects. Figuratively, apprehension, applied to the mind. Understanding. Reason, or reasonable meaning. Opinion. Consciousness. Moral perception. Meaning.

SE'NSELESS, *adj.* void of life, perception, reason, understanding, or pity.

SENSIBILITY, *S.* (*sensibilité*, Fr.) quickness of sensation or perception.

SENSIBLE, *adj.* (*sensibilis*, Lat.) having the power of perceiving by the senses. Affected by good or ill, by arguments or pity. Reasonable or judicious.

SENSITIVE, *adj.* having sense or perception.

SENSORIUM, or **SE'NSORY**, *S.* (Lat.) that part wherein the senses transmit their notices or perceptions to the mind. The seat of sense. An organ of sensation.

SE'NSUAL, *adj.* (*sensual*) consisting in, or depending on, sense. Pleasing the senses. Carnal, opposed to spiritual. Devoted to sense. Lewd.

SENSUALITY, *S.* the quality of being lewd or devoted to corporal pleasures.

To **SE'NSUALIZE**, *v. a.* to plunge in sensual pleasures, or to subject the mind to the senses.

SE'NT, the participle passive of **SEND**.

SE'NTENCE, *S.* (Fr. *sententia*, Lat.) the determination or decision of a judge. Doom. A moral instruction or maxim, delivered in a few words. A branch of a period in writing.

To **SE'NTENCE**, *v. a.* (*sentencier*, Fr.) to pass the last judgment. To condemn.

SENTE'NTIOUS, *adj.* (*sentencieux*, Fr.) abounding with short periods, or moral maxims.

SE'NTERY, *S.* (commonly written and pronounced *sentry*, corrupted from *sentinel*) one set to watch in a garrison or the outlines of an army.

SENTIMENT, *S.* (Fr.) an idea or notion. Sense considered distinctly from language. A striking sentence in composition.

SE'NTINEL, *S.* (*sentinelle*, Fr.) a soldier who watches to prevent surprize.

SE'NTRY, *S.* (corrupted from *sentinel*) see **SENTRY**.

SEPARABILITY, *S.* (from *separable*) the quality of admitting its parts to be broken or disunited.

SE'PARABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *separabilis*, Lat.) capable of having the union of its parts broken, or disjoined.

To **SE'PARATE**, *v. a.* (*separatus*, Lat.) to break or divide the parts from each other. To sever from the rest. To let apart. To withdraw; used with *from*. Neuterly, to part from or quit. To be disunited.

S E R

SE'PARATE, *adj.* (*separatus*, Lat.) divided from the rest. Disunited from the other parts. Disengaged or abstracted. Apart.

SE'PARATELY, *adv.* apart; singly.

SEPARA'TION, *S.* (Fr. *separatio*, Lat.) the act of breaking the union between parts. Disunion. Divorce, applied to marriage, or a state wherein the two parties do not live together.

SE'PARIST, *S.* one who quits the communion of the church.

SE'PT, *S.* (from *septum*, Lat.) is used in composition, and signifies seven.

SE'PTIC, or **SE'PTICAL**, *adj.* (*σηπτικός*, *septikos*, Gr.) in medicine, having the power to produce or increase putrefaction.

SE'PTUAGINT, *S.* (*septuaginta*, Lat. seventy) the ancient Greek version of the Old Testament, so called from the supposition that it was the work of seventy elders.

SEPU'LCHRAL, *adj.* (*sepulchral*, Fr. *sepulchralis*, Lat.) belonging to a funeral or the grave.

SE'PULCHRE, *S.* (*sepulchre*, Fr. *sepulchrum*, Lat.) the cavity in which a dead body is interred. A grave or monument.

To **SE'PULCHRE**, *v. a.* (accented on the second syllable by Shakespeare and Milton; but, by Jonson and Prior, on the first) to bury.

SE'PULTURE, *S.* (Fr. *sepultura*, Lat.) burial.

SEQUA'CIOUS, *adj.* (*sequax*, *sequacis*, Lat.) following or attendant.

SE'QUEL, *S.* (*sequelle*, Fr. *sequela*, Lat.) the conclusion or succeeding part. An event. A consequence or inference.

SE'QUENCE, *S.* (*sequens*, Lat.) order of succession. Series. In gaming, cards which follow one another in arithmetical order, as 3, 4, 5.

To **SEQUE'STER**, *v. a.* (*sequestrer*, Fr. *secrestar*, Span.) to quit the society of others for the sake of privacy. To put aside or remove. To withdraw. To deprive the owner of the use, property, or possession.

To **SEQUE'STRATE**, *S.* to separate from company. Used with *from*.

SEQUESTRA'TION, *S.* (Fr.) retirement. Disunion. The state of being set aside. Deprivation of the possession, use, or profits.

SERA'GLIO, *S.* (Perf. pronounced *seraglio*) the palace of a lord or great person in Turkey or Persia. Figuratively, a house of lewd woman.

SE'RAPH, *S.* (plural *seraphim*, שֶׁרָפִים Heb.) one of the orders of angels; so named from the ardour of their devotions.

SERA'PHIC, or **SERA'PHICAL**, *S.* (*seraphique*, Fr.) angelic, or like a seraph.

SE'RAPHIM, *S.* the plural of **SERAPH**.

SE'RE, *adj.* (*searian*, Sax. to dry) dry or withered.

SERENA'DE, *S.* (Fr. *serenatu*, Ital. whence *serenate* in Milton, from *serenus*, Lat. because practised mostly in fair weather) music or songs, with which lovers entertain their mistresses in the night.

To **SERENA'DE**, *v. a.* to entertain with music in the night.

SERE'NE, *adj.* (*seren*, Fr. *serenus*, Lat.) without any disturbance. Without clouds or rain, applied to the weather.

SE'RG, *S.* (*serge*, Fr. *xerger*, Span. from *xirica*, Arab, or *serge*, Teut. a mat) a kind of cloth.

SE'RGEANT, *S.* (*sergent*, Fr. *sergente*, Ital.) an officer who attends on or executes the orders of magistrates. A petty officer in the army. A lawyer of the highest rank under a judge. Generally given to persons employed by the king; as *sergeant-chirurgien*.

SE'RIES, *S.* (Lat.) an order wherein things regularly follow and are connected with each other. A course or succession.

SE'RIOUS, *adj.* (*serieux*, Fr. *serius*, Lat.) grave or solemn, opposed to levity. In earnest, opposed to jest.

SE'RMON, *S.* (Fr. *sermo*, Lat.) a discourse written or spoken on some text for the instruction of the people.

SERO'SITY, *S.* (*serosité*, Fr.) the thin or watery part of the blood.

SE'ROUS, *adj.* (*seveux*, Fr. *serosus*, Lat.) thin, or watery, applied to the blood.

SE'RPENT, *S.* (*serpens*, Lat. *sarph*, Brit. שָׂרָף *saraph*, Heb.) an animal that has neither wings nor feet, and moves on the ground like a worm.

SE'RPENTINE, *adj.* (*serpentinus*, Lat.) resembling a serpent's winding.

S E T

SERATED, or **SE'RRATED**, *adj.* (*serratus*, Lat.) having indentures like the teeth of a saw.

To **SE'RRY**, *v. a.* (*serrare*, Fr. *serrare*, Ital.) to press or drive close together.

SE'RVANT, *S.* (Fr. *servus*, Lat.) one who is hired and obedient to another. A word of civility implying a readiness of doing good to another.

To **SE'RV**, *v. a.* (*servir*, Fr. *servio*, Lat.) to attend, to obey. To supply with food. To do business for another for hire. To supply with any thing. To obey as a soldier. To be sufficient for, followed by turn. To promote. To satisfy, or content. To stand instead of any thing, followed by *for*. To repute. In divinity, to worship. Neuterly, to act as a servant. To be in subjection. To attend. To act in war. To produce the end desired. To suit. To conduce. To officiate, or minister.

SE'RVICE, *S.* (Fr. *servitium*, Lat.) low business done for hire. The attendance of a servant. Attendance on a superior. An expression of respect, intimating a being ready to assist, or to acknowledge subjection. Obedience. Employment. Purpose. Use. Advantage. Favour. The public office of devotion. A course, or order of dishes. A paper of sweet-meats.

SERVILE, *adj.* (*servil*, Fr. *servilis*, Lat.) slavish; meanly submissive, fawning, or crying.

SE'RVILENESS, or **SERVILITY**, *S.* base or mean submission and subjection. The condition of a slave.

SE'RVITOR, or **SE'RVITOUR**, *S.* (*serviteur*, Fr.) a servant. A person of the lowest order in the university, so called because serving his superiors.

SE'RVITUDE, *S.* (Fr. *servitus*, Lat.) the state of a slave. Servants.

SE'RUM, *S.* (Lat.) the thin or watery part of any fluid.

SE'SQUI, a word used in composition, borrowed from the Latin, and signifying one and a half.

SE'SS, *S.* (for *assess*) a rate, or tax.

SE'SSION, *S.* (Fr. *sessio*, Lat.) the act of setting. An assembly of magistrates, or senators. The time or space during which an assembly sits without intermission. A meeting of justices.

SE'STERCE, *S.* (Fr. *sestertium*, Lat.) among the Romans, a sum about 8 l. 1 s. and 8 d.

To **SE'T**, *v. a.* (preter and part. passive *set*, *saſſan*, Goth. *settan*, Sax. *set*, preter. *sette*, Isl. *at sette*, Dan. *setten*, Belg. *saditi*, Slav. and Dalm. *sadeti*, Rus. *sadzic*, Pol.) to place or put in any situation, condition or posture. To fix immoveably, followed by *eyes*. To regulate, or adjust by some rule. To suit or fit with music. To plant. To intersperse, or mark. To fix or determine. To place in view, or purpose as an object, used with *before*. To value or esteem. To stake at play. To fix in metal. To embarrass, used for *beset*. Used with *sale*, to offer at a price. To bring to an edge by rubbing on a hone. Used with *about*, to apply to. Used with *against*, to oppose, or to alienate a person's affection from another. And with *apart*, to neglect for a season, or reserve for some particular purpose. Used with *aside*, to reject, abrogate, or omit for the present. Used with *by*, to regard or esteem. Used with *down*, to mention in writing, or to register; to fix, or establish. Used with *forth*, to raise, or find out, applied to military forces. To display, explain, or place in order, or show. Used with *forward*, to advance, or promote. And with *in*, to put in a way to begin. Used with *to*, to adorn, or embellish. Used with *on*, or *upon*, to incite, or animate; to attack, or assault; to employ in an affair. Used with *out*, to begin a discourse, or journey; to allot, or assign; to publish; to mark by boundaries; to adorn, or embellish; to raise, or equip, applied to fleets or armies. To show, display, recommend, or prove. Used with *up*, to erect, or build; to raise to power; to fix, or rest; to raise by the voice; to supply with money for carrying on trade at first. Neuterly, to fall below the horizon, applied to the sun, &c. To be fixed. To be extinguished, or unable to see, applied to the eyes. To fit music to words. To catch birds by a dog, that lies down and discovers them. To apply ones self. Used with *about*, to begin.

SE'T, *participle*, regular, not loose or careless.

SE'T, *S.* a number of things suiting each other, and necessary to form a whole. Any thing put into the ground for growth. The disappearance of the sun, and when below the horizon. A wager at dice. A game; a sufficient number of persons to play a game.

SETA'CEOUS, *adj.* (*seta*, Lat. bristle) bristly; set with strong hairs.

SE'TON, *S.* (Fr. from *seta*, Lat.) in surgery, the state of a wound when the skin is taken up by a needle, and kept open.

open by a twist of hair or silk that the humours may vent themselves.

SETTLE, *S.* (*setol*, Sax.) a large long seat with a back.

SETTING-DOG, *S.* (*cane sentachione*, Ital.) a dog taught to find game, and show it by laying down near it.

SETTLE, *S.* (*setol*, Sax.) a seat, or bench.

To SETTLE, *v. a.* to place in a certain or safe state after calamity, or disturbance. To fix in any place or way of life. To free from ambiguity, or doubt. To fix and make certain or unchangeable. To free from change of opinion. To make close. To fix inseparably or strongly, used with *upon*. To make the dregs or sediments of liquor fall to the bottom. To put into a state of calmness. To people a country. Neuterly, to sink and continue at the bottom. To fix ones abode. To chuse or fix a method of life. To become so fixed, as not to change. To quit an irregular for a methodical life. To take any lasting state. To rest, or grow calm. To make a jointure for a wife. To crack as work sinks.

SETTLEMENT, *S.* the act of settling. The act of giving possession. A jointure granted a wife. The dregs of liquors. A colony, or place where a colony is established.

SEVEN, *adj.* (formerly spelt *seaven*, from *sibun*, Goth. *season*, Sax. *siân*, Run. *seven*, Belg. *sieben*, Teut.) consisting of four and three, or one more than six.

SEVENFOLD, *adj.* (*season faldic*, Sax.) repeated, or folded seven times.

SEVENSCORE, *S.* seven times 20, or 140.

SEVENTEEN, *adj.* (*season tyne*, Sax. from *season*, Sax. *seven*; and *tyne*, Sax. *ten*, *siutân*, Run. from *siu*, Run. *seven*, and *tan* or *tin*, Run. *ten*) consisting of seven and ten.

SEVENTEENTH, *adj.* (*seafonteotha*, Sax.) the ordinal of seventeen, the next after the sixteenth.

SEVENTH, *adj.* (*seofotha*, Sax.) the next in order to the sixth. *Seventh day*, used by the quakers for saturday. *The seventh month*, used by the same sect, for July.

SEVENTIETH, *adj.* (*hundseofontigotha*, Sax.) the tenth seven times repeated.

SEVENTY, *adj.* (*sibuntiguns*, Goth. *hundseofontig*, Sax. *siawatibi*, Run.) seven times ten.

To SEVER, *v. a.* (*severer*, Fr.) to part from the rest by force. To distinguish, separate, or put into different orders or places. To keep distinct or apart. Neuterly, to make a separation or distinction; followed by *between*.

SEVERAL, *adj.* unlike each other; divers; many, generally applied to any number more than two. Particular or single; Distinct.

SEVERAL, *S.* a state of separation. Each particular taken singly, generally used in the plural. An inclosed place. The last sense is obsolete.

SEVERE, *adj.* (Fr. *severus*, Lat.) apt to blame, or punish with rigour. Cruel. Sharp, applied to season: close, or concise, applied to language.

SEVERITY, *S.* the quality of blaming or punishing with rigour. Cruel treatment.

To SEW, *v. a.* (*suo*, Lat.) to join or work with threads drawn through by a needle. Neuterly, to work with a needle and thread. To drain a pond of its fish.

SEWER, *S.* (*escuyer tranchant*, Fr. *asseoir*, Fr. to set down, because they set the dishes on the table) an officer who serves up a feast. A passage for water to run through; now corrupted to *shore*, but derived from *issue*, or *issuer*. One that uses a needle; from the verb.

SEX, *S.* (*sexe*, Fr. *sexus*, Lat.) that property by which any species is distinguished into male and female.

SEX, from the Latin is used in composition and signifies six.

SEXTON, *S.* (corrupted from *sacristan*) an under-officer who digs graves; sometimes applied to the person who opens pews in a church.

SHABBY, *adj.* (*skappy*, Pol. *skappy*, Boh. *skap*, Slav.) mean, with respect to dress; paucity.

To SHA'CKLE, *v. a.* (*sceakelen*, Belg.) to chain, fetter, bind, or deprive of liberty.

SHA'CKLES, *S.* (not used in the singular, *scaul*, Sax. *scaekel*, Belg.) chains for prisoners; fetters.

SHA'DE, *S.* (*shade*, Sax. *schade*, Belg.) the blackness made by intercepting the light; darkness. A place where the rays of the sun are excluded. Any thing which intercepts the light. Shelter. The parts of a picture painted with dark colours. A colour, or gradation of colour. The figure formed by interception of light. A spirit. The soul separated from the body.

To SHA'DE, *v. a.* to intercept the light; to shelter or hide; to cover or screen; to mark with different gradations of colours; to paint in dark colours.

SHA'DOW, *S.* (*scadu*, *scaduwe*, Sax. *schadwe*, Belg.) the

representation of a body when the light is intercepted; darkness; shelter formed by intercepting the light or heat; an obscure or dark place; the dark part of a picture; a ghost; or any thing perceptible to the sight; an imperfect or faint representation; favour or protection.

To SHA'DOW, *v. a.* to intercept the light; to cloud or darken; to conceal, hide or screen; to protect; to mark with various gradations of colour or light; to paint in dark colours; to represent imperfectly or typically.

SHA'DY, *adj.* full of shade; free from the glare of light or fultriness of heat.

SHAFT, *S.* (*scaft*, Sax.) an arrow; a narrow, deep and perpendicular pit, from *shaft*, Belg. Any thing spait, as the spire of a steeple, &c.

SHA'G, *S.* (*sceacga*, Sax.) rough woolly hair; a kind of cloth with a long, rough and woolly pile.

SHA'GGED or SHA'GGY, *adj.* rugged, hairy, rough.

SHA'GREE, *S.* (*chagrin*, Fr.) the skin of a fish remarkably rough.

To SHA'GREEN, *v. a.* see CHAGRIN.

To SHA'KE, *v. a.* (preter. *shook*, part. pass. *shaken* or *shook*; *sceacan*, Sax. *shuckan*, Belg. *shakati*, Slav. Dalm. Luf. *shakac*, Pol. *shociti*, Boh. *shocite* and *shogohati*, Croat. *shokok*, Hung. *shakate*, Russ.) to put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backwards and forwards; to make to totter or tremble; to throw down or off by a violent motion; to drive from a resolution, or make afraid. To *shake hands*, is to pay compliments at meeting, or to take leave; Used with *off*; to rid one's self from; to free from, or divest. Neuterly, to tremble or to be put into a tremulous motion; to be in terroure; to totter.

SHA'KE, *S.* a tottering or tremulous motion.

SHA'LL, *v. defect.* (from *skal*, Goth. or *scaul*, Sax. of *scaulden*, to owe or be obliged: by which their future was likewise expressed, as, *skal gawiltan*, Goth. he ought to die, *John xvi. 7.* *Sceal ic bon*, Sax. *shall* or *must* I crucify, *John xix. 15.* as this is by foreigners confounded with *will*, the future, from *willan*, Sax. it should be observed that *will* implies resolution to do something at a future time, and *shall* only a possibility of doing it.

SHALLO'ON, *S.* a slight woolen stuff.

SHALLOW, *S. adj.* (supposed to be compounded from *shoal*, or *show*, and *low*) not deep, or at a small distance from the surface; not very knowing or wise, applied to the understanding; not deep, applied to sound.

SHALLOW, *S.* a place wherein the water is not deep, or the bottom of a channel is not at a great distance from the surface of the water.

SHALLOW-BRAINED, *adj.* foolish.

SHALLOWNESS, *S.* want of depth, or thought.

SHA'LT, *S.* the second person of *shall*, which is thus declined; *I shall*, *thou shalt*, *he shall*; according to the Saxon, *ic sceal*, *thu scealt*, *he sceal*.

To SHAM, *v. a.* (*shommi*, Brit. to cheat) to cheat by false pretences. To obtrude by fraud or folly.

SHAM, *S.* a fraud or trick. The act of putting on the appearance of what a person is not. An impostor. A shirt or sleeve worn over another to hide the dirt.

SHAM, *adj.* false; counterfeit; pretended.

SHAMBLE, *S.* (*scannaglia*, Ital. *scamol*, Sax. *schamael*, Belg. a bench) a place where cattle are killed or meat is exposed to sale.

SHAMBLING, *adj.* (see SCAMBLING) moving in an awkward manner.

SHAME, *S.* (*sceam*, Sax. *schaimtu*, Belg. *shamaganie*, Belg.) an uneasiness arising in the mind from a consciousness of having done something that may wound one's reputation or bring disgrace. The cause of shame. Regard for one's reputation. Reproach.

To SHAME, *v. a.* (see the noun; *shamabiti*, Slav.) to make a person blush by convincing him that he has done something which will forfeit him the esteem of others, or ruin his reputation.

SHAME-FACED, *adj.* easily blushing; easily put out of countenance.

SHAMEFACEDNESS, *S.* the quality of being too fearful of losing the esteem of others, or doing something that may give them a bad opinion.

SHAMEFUL, *adj.* such as ought to make a person blush. Infamous.

SHAMELESS, *adj.* wanting shame, or blushing at nothing. Regardless of the esteem or opinion of others.

SHAMMER, *S.* a counterfeit or impostor. A low word.

SHAMOIS, *S.* (pronounced *shamy*, from *chamois*, Fr.) a kind of wild goat.

SHAMROCK, *S.* (Ir.) a kind of three-leaved grass.

S H E

SHANK, *S.* (*scank*, Sax. *schinken*, Belg.) the middle joint of the leg. The bone of a leg. The long part of any instrument. "The *shank* of a key." Moxon.

SHANKER, *S.* (*chancre*, Fr.) an excrescence appearing in venereal disorders.

TO SHAPE, *v. a.* (preter. *shaped*; part. pass. *shaped* or *shapen*; *scapan*, *scyppan*, Sax. *schapen*, Belg. *schaben*, Dan. *skapa*, Ill. to form or make) to form or mould in a particular figure. To adjust. To image or conceive.

SHAPE, *S.* the form or figure of any thing. The make of the body. A form, or person of a particular form. An idea, or pattern. In low conversation, manner.

SHAPELESS, *adj.* wanting regularity or symmetry.

SHAPELY, *adj.* well made or formed.

SHARD, *S.* (*schaerde*, Fr. *skrida*, Ill. a fragment of a rock or mountain) a fragment or piece of a broken earthen vessel. A plant, from *chard*, Fr. a fish.

TO SHARE, *v. a.* (*scaran*, *scyan*, Sax. *skara*, Goth.) to divide or part among many. To partake with others. To cut or separate, from *scar*, Sax. Neuterly, to have a part.

SHARE, *S.* a portion, part, or dividend. The blade of a plow that cuts the ground, from *scar*, Sax. *schaar*, Teut.

SHARP, *adj.* (*scarp*, Sax. *skarpe*, Dan. *skarpe*, Russ. *scherpe*, Belg.) having a keen edge, or an acute point. Witty, ingenious, or inventive, applied to the mind. Quick, applied to hearing, seeing, or understanding. Sour, applied to taste. Shill, applied to sound. Severe, or cruel, applied to season, or disposition. Painful. Fierce, applied to contest. Attentive or vigilant, followed by *look out*. Subtle. Hard. Lean.

SHARP, *S.* an acute sound. A pointed weapon.

TO SHARP, *v. a.* to make keen. Neuterly, to play thievish tricks.

TO SHARPEN, *v. a.* to make keen or pointed. To make quick, applied to the understanding. To increase the appetite. To make shrill or sour.

SHARPER, *S.* a person who deprives others of their property by fraud.

SHARPNESS, *S.* the quality of cutting or piercing easily. Sourness, applied to taste. Severity, applied to language or treatment. Painfulness. Quickness of apprehension, applied to the mind or senses.

SHARP-SET, *adj.* hungry. Eager or vehemently desirous.

SHARP-VISAGED, *adj.* having a thin or lank countenance.

TO SHATTER, *v. a.* (*schetteren*, Belg.) to break into many pieces. Neuterly, to break into fragments by a fall or any force.

SHATTER, *S.* a fragment of a thing broken into several pieces.

TO SHAVE, *v. a.* (preter. *shaved*; part. pass. *shaven*, or *shaved*, from *scasan*, Sax. *schawen*, Belg. *schaber*, Teut. *schaffor*, Dan.) to cut hair by a razor. To cut close. To skim by passing lightly over. To cut in thin slices; to strip or oppress by extortion.

SHAVING, *S.* any thin piece pared off from a body.

SHAW, *S.* (*scua*, Sax. *schawe*, Belg. *skugga*, Ill.) a thicket or small wood.

SHAW-FOWL, *S.* an artificial bird, made for fowlers to shoot at.

SHAWME, *S.* (*schawme*, Teut.) a hautboy or cornet.

SHE, *pron.* (in the oblique cases, *her*, from *si*, Goth. *se* or *seo*, Sax. genitive *hire*, from *beo*: *ese*, Russ. *she*, old Eng.) the pronoun demonstrative of the feminine gender, alluding to some woman mentioned before, and sometimes used absolutely for a female or woman. The female of any species.

SHEAF, (plural *sheaves*; from *scasf*, Sax. from *scasfan*, Sax. to mow, *schooft*, Belg.) corn tied in a bundle after mowing. Any bundle or collection of things tied together.

TO SHEAR, *v. a.* (preter. *shorn* or *sheared*, part. pass. *shorn*, *scaran*, Sax. *schieren*, Teut. *skarer*, Dan.) to cut by two blades moving on a rivet.

SHEAR, or **SHEARS**, *S.* (seldom used in the singular, *scedra*, Sax.) an instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving in a rivet, between which the thing to be cut is placed; distinguished from *scissors*, because longer. A year, applied to the age of a sheep.

SHEARD, *S.* (*scard*, commonly written *shard*, and applied only to the fragments of earthen ware) see **SHARD**.

SHEATH, *S.* (*scasbe*, Sax. *sard*, Brit.) the case of any thing. The scabbard of a weapon.

TO SHEATH, or **SHEATH**, *v. a.* (*scethan*, Sax.) to put into a case or scabbard. To defend or preserve by an outward case or covering.

TO SHEED, *v. a.* (*scedan*, Sax.) to pour out, or spill. Neuterly, to let fall in parts.

S H I

SHE'D, *S.* (supposed to be corrupted from *shade*) a slight covering or pent-house. In composition, it implies effusion or spilling, as "*blood shed*."

SHEEP, *S.* (plural *sheep*; *scap*, Sax. plur. *scap*, *schap*, Belg.) the animal whose hide is covered with wool, and whose flesh is called mutton. Figuratively, an ignorant and silly person.

SHEEP-COT, *S.* a small inclosure for sheep.

SHEEP-FOLD, *S.* (*scapa-fald*, Sax.) an inclosure for sheep.

SHEEP-HOOK, *S.* a hook fastened to a pole, used by shepherds.

SHEEP-SHEARING, *S.* the time, or feast made, when sheep are sheared.

SHEEPS-EYE, *S.* a modest or diffident look cast by lovers at each other.

SHEER, *adj.* (*scyre*, Sax. *skyr*, Ill. *sczery*, Pol.) pure, clear, unmingled.

SHEER, *adv.* clean; quick; at once.

TO SHEER, *v. a.* see **SHEAR**. Neuterly, to *sheer off*; to steal or slip away.

SHEET, *S.* (*scate*, Sax. *szaca*, *szata*, Pol.) a broad or large piece of linnen. The linnen of a bed. In a ship, the ropes bent to the clews of the sails. Figuratively, the canvas of the sail. As much paper as is made at once. A single fold of paper in a book. Any thing expanded.

SHEET-ANCHOR, *S.* the largest anchor in a ship.

TO SHEET, *v. a.* to supply or furnish with sheets. To cover.

SHEKEL, *S.* (*שקל* Heb.) a Jewish coin valued at 2 s. 6 d. sterling.

SHELF, *S.* (plural *shelves*, *scylf*, Sax. *scelf*, Belg.) a board placed edgewise against a wall on a supporter, so that any thing may be placed on it. A sand bank or shallow part of the sea.

SHELVY, *adj.* full of shallows, sand banks, or rocks.

SHELL, *S.* (*scal*, *scyll*, Sax. *schale*, *schelle*, Belg.) the hard covering or external crust of any thing. The hard covering in which fish, snails, &c. are lodged. The covering of the seeds of such plants as have pods. The outward part of a house. The external part. A kind of ruff coffin in which dead bodies are laid till that in which they are to be interred is finished.

TO SHELL, *v. a.* to take off the shell. To strip off the shell.

SHELTHER, *S.* (according to Skinner from *shell*; but according to Davies from *scylde*, Sax. a shield) a cover from external injury or violence. A protector. The state of being protected.

TO SHELTHER, *v. a.* To cover, defend or protect from external violence. To go under a cover, followed by *under*. To conceal. Neuterly, to make use of a shelter.

SHELVING, *adj.* (from *shelf*) sloping; declining.

TO SHEND, *v. a.* (pret. and part. pass. *shent*, from *scenden*, Sax. *schenden*, Belg.) to ruin, spoil, disgrace or blame.

SHEPHERD, *S.* (*scaphyrd*, Sax. from *scap*, sheep, and *hyrd*, Sax. a keeper.) one who tends sheep. Figuratively, a minister.

SHEPHERDESS, *S.* a woman that tends sheep.

SHERBET, *S.* (*sharbat*, Arab.) the juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar. Lemonade.

SHERD, *S.* (*scard*, Sax.) see **SHARD**.

SHERIFF, *S.* (plural *shrieves*, *Scyregerefa*, Sax. from *scyre*, Sax. a shire, and *reve*, Sax. a steward) an officer of a county, who is to see the king's orders executed; to impanel juries; bring causes and criminals to trial, &c.

SHERRIS, or **SHERRY**, *S.* (from *Xeres*, a town of Andalusia) a kind of Spanish wine.

SHIELD, *S.* (*scylde*, Sax. *schild*, Belg. and Teut. *shield*, Dan.) a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off darts or blows. Defence or protection. A protector. In heraldry, the scutcheon on which the bearings of an armory are placed.

TO SHIELD, *v. a.* (*scyldan*, *sceldan*, Sax.) to cover with a shield. Figuratively, to defend.

TO SHIFT, *v. n.* (*scipta*, Run. a change, *scippare*, Ital.) to change place. (To change or give place) to something else. To change cloaths, especially linen. To find some expedient for subsistence or safety. To practise indirect methods. Actively, to change or alter. Followed by *away*, to send a person away by some expedient. To change the position of a thing. To change cloaths, or dress in fresh ones. Used with *off*, to defer, or send away by some expedient.

SHIFT, *S.* an expedient in order to free ones self from a pressing necessity. A mean expedient, or last recourse.

An evasion or artifice. A linen garment worn by women next their bodies.

SHILLING, S. (from *scild*, Sax. because of the shield thereon) a silver coin in value 12 pence, or the 20th part of a pound sterling. There were none coined till 1504, and these Stow calls *groats*; but Fabian mentions under their proper name, 34 *Hen.* viii.

SHILL-I-SHALL-I, (a corrupt reduplication of *shall I?*) hesitating: in suspense.

SHIN, S. (*scina*, Sax. *schien*, Teut. *shenckel*, Belg. and Dan. *schinchi*, Ital.) the forepart of the leg.

To SHINE, *v. n.* (preter. *I shone*, or *have shone*, and sometimes *I shined*, or *have shined*, from *skienan*, Goth. *scinan*, Sax. preter *scian*: *skyn*, Isl. *scheinen*, Teut. *schienen*, Belg.) to gladden; to emit light or brightness. To appear glossy. To be gay, beautiful, conspicuous or eminent. Followed by *upon*, to shew favour or be propitious. To enlighten.

SHINE, S. fair weather. Splendour or brightness.

SHINESS, S. (from *shy*) the quality of being unwilling to be familiar.

SHINGLES, S. (wants the singular, from *cingulum*, Lat.) a herpes consisting of pustules breaking out in various parts of the body, which it surrounds like a belt. Small pieces of wood in form like a wedge, used in covering roofs instead of tiles.

SHIP, a termination used in composition, borrowed from the Saxon *scip*, *scyp*, or *schippen*, Belg. and signifies office or employment.

SHIP, S. (*skip*, Goth. and Isl. *scip*, Sax. *skipare*, Dan. *schip*, *schipper*, Belg. *schiff*, Teut.) a large hollow building with decks, made to pass over the sea with sails.

To SHIP, *v. a.* to put or transport in a ship.

SHIPBOARD, S. seldom used but adverbially, as *a shipboard*, or *on shipboard*, i. e. within a ship.

SHIPWRECK, S. the destruction of ships by rocks, shallows, or shelves. The parts of a shattered ship. Destruction or miscarriage.

To SHIPWRECK, *v. a.* to destroy by dashing on rocks or shelves. To reduce to a deplorable condition.

SHIPWRIGHT, S. a builder of ships.

SHIRE, S. (pronounced *sheer*, from *scire*, Sax. of *sciran*, Sax. to divide; *skyre*, Erse.) a division of a country. A part of a kingdom under one sheriff.

SHIRT, S. (*seyrc*, *seyric*, Sax. *shiert*, Dan. *skirta*, Isl.) the under linen garment of a man.

To SHIRT, *v. a.* to cover or clothe with a shirt.

SHITTIM, S. (Heb.) a kind of precious wood, hard, rough, smooth, without knots, growing in Arabia, and mentioned in the Pentateuch.

To SHIVER, *v. n.* (*schawren*, Teut.) to quake or shudder with cold or fear. To fall at once into many parts, from *schuyve*, Belg. a slice.

SHIVER, S. a fragment of a thing broken into many pieces.

SHOAL, S. (*scoele*, Sax.) a throng or multitude. A sand bank or shallow place.

To SHOAL, *v. n.* to throng or crowd together. To be shallow.

SHOAL, *adj.* shallow.

SHOCK, S. (*shoc*, Fr. *shocken*, Belg. *skok*, Slav. Pol. Dalm.) the force with which two bodies moving in contrary directions meet. Mutual violence or concussion. The conflict of armies. An offence. A pile of sheaves of corn, from *shucke*, old Belg. A rough dog; a short head of hair, from *shagg*.

To SHOCK, *v. a.* (*shoeken*, Belg. *skociti*, Boh. see SHAKE) to shake by violence. To offend or disgust. Neuterly, to be offensive.

SHO'D for *shoed*, the preter and part. pass. of SHOE.

SHOE, S. (plural *shoes*, formerly *shoon*; from *sko*, Goth. *sco*, *sko*, or *see*, Sax. *skoor*, Isl. *sko*, Dan. *schoe*, *schaen*, Belg.) a cover for the foot.

To SHOE, *v. a.* (preter and part. pass. *shod*) to fit with, or put on, a shoe.

SHOETYE, S. the ribband with which the shoes are tied.

To SHOG, *v. a.* see SHAKE or SHOCK.

SHONE, the preter and part. pass. of *shine*.

SHOOK, the preter of *shake*.

To SHOOT, *v. a.* (preter *shot*, part. pass. *shot* or *shotten*, *scotan*, Sax. *schietan*, Belg.) to discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed and violence. To discharge from a bow or gun. To let off. To hit with any thing discharged from a bow or gun. To sprout or grow, applied to vegetables. To emit or dart. To push forward. To pass through with speed. Neuterly, to discharge from a bow or gun. To increase or sprout, applied to vegetables. To form itself into shape by a sudden effort. To be emitted. To protuberate or stick out, followed by *out*. To

become any thing suddenly, used with *up*. To move along swiftly. To be affected with a quick and intermitting pain.

SHOOT, S. the act or impression of any thing discharged from a bow. The act of hitting or endeavouring to hit with something discharged from a bow or gun. A branch issuing from the main stock, from *scheuten*, Belg.

SHOP, S. (*scoppe*, Sax. a treasury, or magazine; *eschoppe*, Fr. *schape*, Teut.) a place where any thing is sold. A room in which manufactures are carried on.

SHORE, S. (*score*, Sax. *score*, Isl. the sea. *schoore*, or *shore*, Belg.) the coast or land which borders on the sea. A drain, properly spelt *sewer*. The support of a building. A buttress; *schooren*, Belg.

To SHORE, *v. a.* (*schooren*, Belg.) to prop, or support from falling; followed by *up*.

SHORN, participle of *shear*.

SHORT, *adj.* (*scort*, Sax. *corto*, Ital. *courte*, Fr. *curtus*, Lat. *skortur*, Run. a defect from *skorter*, Run. to be defective) measuring little, opposed to long. Not as long as it ought to be; of small continuance. Repeated by quick returns. Not equal to a person's merits or excellencies. Not able to attain an end, after *fall*. Not long distant, or coming soon. Directly, or unexpectedly. Not going so far as intended. Narrow. Brittle. Without bending, after *break*.

SHORT, S. a concise or summary account.

SHORT, *adv.* used in composition, a small space of time. Not long.

To SHORTEN, *v. a.* to deprive of length, applied to space or time. To contract. To hinder from going on. To lop.

SHORT-HAND, S. a method of writing so as to save time and paper. The best system of *short-hand*, adapted to all languages, and formed on the principles of mathematics, is that of Mr. *Angel*, who has availed himself of all the lights and benefitted from the defects of those that preceded him.

SHOT, the preter. and part. passive of *shoot*.

SHOT, S. (*shot*, Belg. *skot*, Isl.) the act of shooting. Any thing discharged from a gun. The flight of any thing discharged from a gun. A globule of lead used in charging fire-arms. A sum charged on a reckoning; from *escot*, Fr.

SHOTTEN, *adj.* without roe; having ejected its spawn.

To SHOVE, *v. a.* (*scufan*, Sax. *schuyven*, Belg.) to push by main strength. To drive a vessel by means of a pole thrust hard against the bottom of a river. To push or rush against. Neuterly, to push before one. To row in a boat by means of a pole thrust against the bottom of a river.

SHOVE, S. the act of shoving. A push.

SHOVEL, S. (*scoff*, Sax. *schoeffel*, Belg.) an instrument with a broad blade raised on the edges and a long handle, used in throwing coals on a fire, &c.

To SHOVEL, *v. a.* to throw or heap with a shovel. To gather in great quantities.

SHOVEL-BOARD, S. a long board on which pieces of metal are pushed towards a mark.

SHOULD, *v. n.* (pronounced *shoold*, from *sceold*, imperfect of *sceoldan*, Sax. *scude*, Belg. It is thus declined, *I should*, *thou shouldst*, *he should*, Like the Sax. *ic sceold*, *thu sceoldest*, *be sceold*) this is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, and generally implies business or duty, as "*I should go*," i. e. it is my business or duty to go; when preceded by *if*, it implies chance, as "*If I should go*," i. e. if it happens that I go. The Saxons, from whom we borrow it, use it in another sense, as he *wist*, or knew who *would* betray him; *He wist bwa, hyne sceolde bebetwan*, John xiii. 21. and in the same manner the Goths used *skulda*; as, *skulda gaswittan*, i. e. he *should* die. John xviii. 32.

SHOULDER, S. (*sculdra*, Sax. *scholder*, Belg.) the joint which connects the arm to the body. In butcher's meat, the upper part of the foreleg. In poetry, the upper part of the back. Figuratively, strength. A rising part or prominence.

To SHOULDER, *v. a.* to push with violence and insolence. To put on the shoulder.

To SHOUT, *v. n.* (formed from the sound) to cry aloud in triumph or joy.

SHOUT, S. a loud and vehement cry of joy or triumph.

To SHOW, *v. a.* (preter *shewed* and *shew*, part. pass. *shown*. This word is frequently written *shew*, but being always pronounced *show*, and the Dutch *schouwen* favouring it, Johnson has preferred this spelling; *shauwen*, Sax.) to produce to the sight or view. To prove, or give a proof. To publish or proclaim, followed by *forth*. To make

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make known. To direct or point out the way. To offer, or afford; followed by *from*. To explain, teach, or tell. Neuterly, to appear; or have the appearance.

SHOW, S. some spectacle or something remarkable, exposed to view for money. A superficial or mere external appearance. An ostentatious display. An object, attracting attention, or notice. A splendid appearance. Likeness. Speciousness.

SHOW-BREAD, or **SHEW-BREAD**, S. the loaves of bread among the Jews, that the priest of the week placed every sabbath-day on the golden table, covered with loaves of gold and twelve in number.

SHOW'ER, S. (*scheure*, Belg.) a moderate or violent fall of rain. Any thing descending thick. Any profusion, or liberal distribution.

To **SHOW'ER**, *v. a.* to wet or drown with rain. To pour. To distribute liberally or profusely. Neuterly, to be rainy.

SHOW'ERY, *adj.* rainy.

SHOW'ISH, *adj.* gaudy; splendid; ostentatious.

SHOW'N, *pret. and part. pass. of show.*

SHRA'NK, *preter. of shrink.*

To **SHRE'D**, *v. a.* (*preter. shred, screadan*, Sax. *skrida*, Isl. fragment) to cut into small or thin pieces, commonly applied to cloth or herbs.

SHRE'D, S. (see the verb) a small piece cut off. A fragment.

SHRE'W, S. (*schreyen*, Teut. to clamour, *shrei*, Slav. *shrai*, Carn. a clamour, *shraiati*, Slav. and Carn. to clamour) a peevish and clamorous woman.

SHRE'WD, *adj.* (contracted from *shrewed*) having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; mischievous; cunning; maliciously fly. Bad, painful, pinching.

SHRE'WMOUSE, S. (*shreanwa*, S.) a mouse whose bite is falsely supposed to be venomous. Hence some derive *shrew*.

To **SHRE'IK**, *v. n.* (*skrieger*, Dan. *scricciflare*, Ital.) to cry out with anguish, or terror, see **SCREAM**.

SHRIEK, S. (*skrieg*, Dan. *scriccio*, Ital.) a loud cry caused by anguish or terror.

SHRI'FT, S. (*seift*, Sax.) a confession made to a priest.

SHRI'LL, *adj.* (formed from the sound) sounding with a piercing and tremulous noise.

To **SHRI'LL** *v. n.* to sound sharp and quick.

SHRI'MP, S. (*schrumpe*, Teut. a wrinkle, *scrympe*, Dan.) a small crustaceous fish. A little man or dwarf.

SHRI'NE, S. (*scrin*, Sax. *escriu*, Fr. *scrinium*, Lat.) a case in which something sacred is reposit. Used poetically, for an altar.

To **SHRINK**, *v. n.* (*preter. shrunk*, or *shrank*, participle *shrunk*, or *shrunken*; *scrinean*, Sax. to grow dry) to contract into less room. To shrivel from loss of moisture. To withdraw or fall back in order to avoid danger. Actively, to lessen the measure of a thing by contracting it.

To **SHRI'VE**, *v. a.* (*preter. shrove, scrifan*, Sax.) to hear at confession. To confess a person.

To **SHRI'VEL**, *v. a.* (*scrinean*, Sax. *schrompelen*, Belg.) to contract into wrinkles. Actively, to make a thing contract in wrinkles, used with *up*.

SHROU'D, S. (*scrue*, Sax. dress) a cover or shelter. A winding-sheet, or dress of a dead person. The sail ropes, or sails.

To **SHROU'D**, *v. a.* to dress in a shroud; to shelter from danger; the last sense is obsolete: to cover, hide or conceal. Neuterly, to harbour.

SHRO'VE, *preter. of shrive.*

SHRO'VE-TIDE, or **SHRO'VE-TUESDAY**, S. (from *shrove*, *preter. of shrive*, to confess, and *tide* or *tuesday*) the time of confession; the day before ash-wen's-day or lent, on which anciently persons went to confession.

SHRU'B, S. (*scribe*, Sax. *scrubbe*, Belg.) a bush or small tree; a liquor made of orange-juice, spirits and sugar.

To **SHRU'G**, *v. n.* (*schrikeu*, Dan. to tremble; *schrecken*, Teut. fear) to express horror or dissatisfaction by moving the shoulders near the head. Actively, to contract or draw upwards, followed by *shoulder*.

SHRU'G, S. a motion of the shoulders upwards to express horror or dissatisfaction.

SHRU'NK, the *preter. and part. pass. of shrink.*

To **SHU'DDER**, *v. n.* (*schuddren*, Belg.) to quake with fear or aversion.

To **SHU'FLE**, *v. a.* (*schuffeling*, Sax. a bustle or tumult) to throw into disorder so as one thing may take place of another; to remove or put by with some artifice; to shake or get rid of by struggling, used with *off*; to form in a confused and clandestine manner, used with *up*. Neuterly, to put a pack of cards into a new order; to play mean tricks,

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frauds or evasions; to struggle or shift, used with *for*; to move with an awkward gait, or with the feet drawn along the ground.

SHU'FLE, S. the act of disordering things, or moving them so as to take place of each other; a trick or artifice.

To **SHU'N**, *v. a.* (*escunian*, Sax.) to endeavour to avoid or escape; to decline.

To **SHU'T**, *v. a.* (*preter. and part. pass. shut. scytan*, Sax. *schutten*, Belg.) to put together so, that nothing can get in or out, opposed to open. To inclose or confine. To bar or exclude. To draw the eyelid close over the eye. To contract, applied to the hand; used with *out*, to exclude or deny admission; used with *up*, to confine; to conclude. Neuterly, to be closed. To close itself.

SHU'T, *part. adj.* rid, quit, clear or free; after *get*.

SHU'T, S. the act of closing. A small door or cover.

SHU'TTER, S. one that closes any thing that stood open. A door or board by which windows are secured in the night.

SHU'TTLECOCK, S. (spelt likewise *shuttlecock*. Skinner derives it from *shuttelen*, Teut. to shake, or *seatan*, Sax. to throw, and thinks it is called *cock* from its feathers; but Johnson supposes it may properly be called *shuttlecock*, i. e. a cork driven to and fro like a weaver's *shuttle*) a cork stuck with feathers and driven on high with a battle-dore.

SHU'TTLE, S. (*schietspole*, Belg. *skutul*, Isl. a missile weapon) the instrument with which a weaver shoots the cross threads of his work.

SH'Y, *adj.* (*showe*, Belg. *schurwen*, Teut. to avoid, *shif*, Ital.) reserved; not willing to be acquainted or familiar. Cautious; keeping at a distance and unwilling to approach. Suspicious or jealous.

SIX'CE, S. (*saius*, Goth. *fix*, Fr.) the number six at dice.

SICK, S. (*feco*, Sax. *finks*, Goth. *fyke*, Isl. *fieck*, Belg.) deprived of health; affected with disease. Disordered in the stomach or squeamish. Disgusted.

To **SICKEN**, *v. a.* to destroy health. To impair. Neuterly, to be diseased; to be filled with disgust or loathing.

SICKLE, S. (*ficol*, Sax. *seckel*, Belg. *sickars*, Pol. *searc*, *secati*, Slav.) the instrument with which corn is cut. A reaping-hook.

SICKLINESS, S. the quality of being habitually sick.

SICKLY, *adj.* diseased; infirm with respect to health.

SICKNESS, S. (*seonesse*, Sax. *sautins*, *fiecki*, Goth. *suckoti*, Pol. *sucha*, *succotini*, Boh.) the state of being infirm in health. A disease. Squeamishness.

SIDE, S. (*fid*, *side*, Sax. *fyde*, Belg.) the part of animals where the ribs are placed. Any part of a body opposed to another part. A margin or edge. Situation. Party; interest. Scot.

SIDE, *adj.* oblique, opposed to direct.

To **SIDE**, *v. a.* to join with any party; followed by *with*.

SIDE-BOARD, S. a table on which plate and other conveniences are placed by the side of that at which the guests sit.

SIDE-BOX, S. a box on one side of a theatre.

SIDE-LONG, *adj.* oblique, opposed to direct or strait forwards.

SIDESMAN, S. an assistant to a church-warden.

SIEGE, S. (Fr.) the act of besetting a fortified place. Any continued endeavour to gain possession. In medicine, a stool.

SEIVE, S. (pronounced *five* short like *give*. see **SIFT**. *sita*, Slav. *sita*, Dalm. and Boh.) an instrument used in separating small particles from grosser, consisting of a piece of lawn, hair, or cyprus strained and fastened to a hook.

To **SIFT**, *v. a.* (*sifan*, Sax. *siften*, Belg.) to separate by a sieve. To pass through a sieve. To separate or part. Figuratively, to try or examine.

SIG, used in compounds, is derived from *sig*, victory. Thus *sigward*, implies a victorious preserver.

To **SIGH**, *v. n.* (*sicatan*, Sax. *suchten*, Belg.) to breathe so as to be heard, when oppressed with sorrow. Actively, to lament. Obsolete.

SIGH, S. a violent breathing which may be heard when oppressed with grief.

SIGHT, S. (*gesithe*, Sax. *secht*, *gesecht*, Belg.) the perception of objects by the eye. The act of seeing or beholding. Open view, or a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye. Notice or knowledge. The eye. An aperture to look through. A show, or something remarkable to be seen.

SIGHTLESS, *adj.* blind, offensive to the eye.

SIGHTLY, *adj.* pleasing the eye.

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SIGN, *S.* (*signe*, Fr. *signum*, Lat.) a token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown; a wonder or miracle; a picture or board hung on the outside of a tradesman's house. A memorial; a constellation in the zodiac; a mark; a symbol or type; the subscription of a person's name.

To **SIGN**, *v. a.* (*signo*, Lat. *signer*, Fr.) to mark; to ratify by subscribing one's name; to betoken or represent.

SIGNAL, *S.* (Fr. *señal*, Span.) notice given by some token. A sign that gives notice.

SIGNAL, *adj.* remarkable; eminent.

To **SIGNALIZE**, *v. a.* (*signaler*, Fr.) to make eminent or remarkable.

SIGNATURE, *S.* (Fr.) a sign or mark impressed on a thing; a mark on plants by which their medicinal use is pointed out; a proof or evidence. Among Printers, a letter of the alphabet, or other mark, made use of to distinguish different sheets.

SIGNET, *S.* (*signette*, Fr.) a seal, peculiarly applied to that of a king.

SIGNIFICANCE, or **SIGNIFICANCY**, *S.* (see **SIGNIFY**) the power of signifying; force; energy; importance.

SIGNIFICANT, *adj.* (Fr. *signifiant*, Lat.) expressive of something else. Standing as a sign of something. forcible in conveying the meaning intended. Important.

SIGNIFICATION, *S.* (Fr. *significatio*, Lat.) the act of making known, or conveying ideas by signs. A meaning expressed by a sign or word.

To **SIGNIFY**, *v. a.* (*signifier*, Fr.) to declare by some token or sign. To mean; to express. To import or weigh, when used interrogatively. To make known, used with *to*. Neuterly, to stand for an idea, to express a meaning.

SIGNIORY, *S.* (*signoria*, Ital.) see **SEIGNIORY**.

SILENCE, *S.* (Fr. *silencium*, Lat.) a state wherein nothing is perceived by the ear. The act or state of refraining from speaking. Stillness.

To **SILENCE**, *v. a.* to still or oblige to refrain from speaking.

SILENT, *adj.* (*silens*, Lat.) not speaking. Not talkative. Still or without noise.

SILQUA, *S.* (Lat.) among gold refiners, a carat of which six make a scruple. In botany, the seed vessel or pod of plants that are of the pulse kind.

SILQUOSE, or **SILQUOUS**, *adj.* having a pod or capsula.

SILK, *S.* (*feolc*, Sax.) a fine thread spun by a butterfly; a manufacture made of the silk-worms threads.

SILKEN, *adj.* made of silk. Dressed in silk. Figuratively, soft or tender.

SILL, *S.* (*fyl*, Sax. *fueil*, Fr. *fulle*, Belg. *salgua*, Goth. to found) the timber or stone at the foot of a door. A threshold.

SYLLABUB, *S.* (the etymology uncertain. Johnson suggests it may be derived from *ysil*, old Eng. vinegar, and a *bouc* or *bouche*, Fr. for the mouth) curds made by milking on vinegar, cider, or wine.

SILLY, *adj.* (*jelig*, Teut.) harmless. Foolish.

SILVER, *S.* (*seolfer*, Sax. *silubr*, Goth. *silver*, Belg. *frebo*, Slav. Dalm. and Pol. *serebro*, Russ.) a white, shining, hard metal, next in weight to gold. Any thing of soft or whitish splendour.

SILVER, *adj.* white, like silver; having a pale lustre. Of a soft voice, from *cvoe argentina*, Ital.

To **SILVER**, *v. a.* to cover the surface with silver. To adorn with a whitish lustre. To cover with something white and shining.

SIMAR, *S.* (*smarre*, Fr.) a woman's loose robe.

SIMILAR, *adj.* (*familiar*, Fr.) having one part like another. Resembling.

SIMILE, *S.* (Lat.) a comparison by which any thing is explained or aggrandized.

SIMILITUDE, *S.* (Fr. *similitudo*, Lat.) likeness. A comparison or simile.

SIMETER, *S.* see **CIMETER**.

To **SIMMER**, *v. n.* (formerly spelt *simber*; formed from the sound) to boil gently. To boil with a gentle hissing or motion.

SIMNEL, *S.* (*simbel*, Sax. a feast) a kind of cake made of sugar, flower, plumbs, and saffron, &c.

SIMONIAK, *S.* (*fmoniaque*, Fr.) one that buys or sells preferments in the church.

SIMONICAL, *adj.* guilty of buying or selling livings in the church.

SIMONY, *S.* (*fmonie*, Fr.) the crime of buying or selling church preferments.

To **SIMPER**, *v. a.* (perhaps from *simmer*, as it seems to imitate the dimples of water gently boiling) to smile; generally applied to foolish smiling.

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SIMPER, *S.* a smile, generally applied to a foolish one.

SIMPLE, *adj.* (Fr. *simplex*, Lat.) plain; without design or artifice. Harmless. Uncompounded. Single. Only one. Silly.

SIMPLE, *S.* (Fr.) a single ingredient; a drug; properly used for an herb.

To **SIMPLE**, *v. n.* to gather herbs.

SIMPLENESS, *S.* the quality of being without art, experience or composition.

SIMPLETON, *S.* a silly, harmless, and unexperienced person.

SIMPLICITY, *S.* (*simplicité*, Fr. *simplicitas*, Lat.) freedom from, art, artifice, cunning or fraud. Plainness of meaning.

SIMULATION, *S.* (*simulation*, Lat.) the act or vice of pretending something to be, which is not.

SIMULTANEOUS, *adj.* (*simultaneus*, Lat.) acting together; existing at the same time.

SIN, *S.* (formerly spelt *finn*, or *finne*, from *finne*, Sax. of *fin-gian*, Sax.) any act which is contrary to the laws of God. Figuratively, an habitual negligence of religion. A man enormously wicked. "Thou scarlet *fin*!" SHAK. This is a beautiful imitation of the Latin; *ubi illic scelus est?* TER. and A 3. S. 5.

To **SIN**, *v. a.* (*fin-gian*, Sax. *syndga*, Ill. *synder*, Dan.) to act contrary to the laws of God, and to neglect the rites and laws of religion.

SINCE, *adj.* (*sin*, Teut. *find*, Belg. but by some supposed to be contracted from *sithence*, of *sihe*, Sax.) it being true; because that; from the time that; ago; before this; after that time.

SINCERE, *adj.* (Fr. *sincerus*, Lat.) just; faithful. Pure. Honest.

SINCERITY, *S.* (*sincerité*, Fr. *sinceritas*, Lat.) freedom from hypocrisy or dissimulation. Faithfulness, applied to friendship.

SINE, *S.* (*sinus*, Lat.) in geometry, a line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly on the diameter drawn from the other end.

SINE, used in composition is borrowed from the Latin, and signifies *without*.

SINECURE, *S.* (*sine*, without, and *cura*, Lat. care) an office where a person is entitled to a revenue without trouble.

SINew, *S.* (*senwe*, Sax. *sinewen*, Belg.) a tendon or ligament by which the joints are moved. Figuratively, that which gives strength or support.

SINewy, *adj.* consisting of sinews or nerves. Figuratively, strong, nervous or forcible.

SINFUL, *adj.* (*sinfulle*, *sinnefulle*, Sax.) contrary to any divine command. Wicked or impious.

To **SING**, *v. n.* (preter. *sang*, or *fung*, part. pass. *sung*, *fig-gwan*, Goth. *singan*, Sax. part. pass. *sungen*, Ill. preter. *saunge*; *singen*, Teut. *singhen*, Belg.) to form the voice musically. To utter in a melodious or musical manner. Figuratively, to relate poetically. Actively, to mention or relate in poetry. To celebrate or praise. To pronounce in a musical manner.

To **SINGE**, *v. a.* (formerly spelt *sindge*. *sengan*, Sax. *sengen*, Teut. *senghen*, Belg.) to scorch, or burn in a slight or superficial manner.

SINGLE, *adj.* (*singular*, Lat.) not more than one. Only one. Particular or individual. Not compounded. Alone or without any assistant. Unmarried. Not double, applied to flowers. Pure or uncorrupt. Simple. That in which one alone is opposed, to one; followed by *fight*.

To **SINGLE**, *v. a.* to choose out from among others, used with *out*. To take alone or separate.

SINGULAR, *adj.* (*singularis*, Lat. *singulier*, Fr.) representing only one determinate thing or person. Particular, or unexpected. Different from others. In grammar, applied only to one.

SINGULARITY, *S.* (*singularité*, Fr.) some character by which a person is, or affects to be distinguished from others.

SINISTER, *adj.* (Lat.) being on the left hand. Figuratively, bad; perverse; unfair.

To **SINK**, *v. n.* (preter. *I sunk*, formerly *I sank*, part. pass. *sunk* or *sunken*; *fig-gwan*, Goth. pret. *fig-gwan*; *sincan*, *sen-can*, Sax. *sencken*, *sincken*, Belg. and Teut.) to descend in any fluid or liquor. To fall gradually. To penetrate into any body. To contract or grow less with respect to height or depth. Figuratively, to be overwhelmed, used with *beneath* or *under*. To be received or impressed deeply, used with *down*. To fall into a state of rest or indolence. Actively, to force under water, and render incapable of floating or swimming. To make deep by digging. To depress or degrade. To diminish in quantity or value. To

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crush or overbear. To make to decline. To suppress, conceal, or convert to ones use by fraud; applied to money.

SI'NK, S. (*finc*, Sax.) a drain or jakes. Any place where filth is suffered to collect.

SI'NLESS, *adj.* free from sin.

SI'NUOUS, *adj.* (*sinuex*, Fr. from *sinus*, Lat.) bending in and out.

SI'NUS, S. (Lat.) the bay of a sea. In surgery, a hollow passage under the flesh.

To SU'P, *v. a.* (*sipan*, Sax. *sippen*, Belg.) to drink by small draughts wherein the lips do but just touch the vessel. To drink in small quantities. Actively, to drink a very small quantity.

SI'P, S. a small draught or mouthful.

SI'PHON, S. (Fr. *siphon*, Gr.) a crooked tube having one leg longer than the other, and used in drawing liquors out of vessels.

SI'R, S. (*syr*, *syre*, Brit. *שר* *sar*, Heb. *sire*, Fr.) a title of respect, used where we ceremoniously give another the preference. The title of a knight or baronet, and generally added to the word *loin*, when applied to beef, because that joint was once knighted by one of our kings in a fit of good humour.

SIRE, S. (Fr.) in poetry, a father. A complimentary address to a great personage. Applied in common language to beasts.

SIREN, S. (Lat.) an imaginary monster, supposed to have a human face and a bird's body, which enticed men by its singing and devoured them.

SIRRAH, S. (contracted from *Sir*, and *ah*) a compellation conveying reproach and insult.

SIRUP, or SY'RUP, S. (Arab.) any vegetable juice boiled to a consistence with sugar.

SISTER, S. (*sewstar*, Goth. *sweoster*, and *syster*, Sax. *systra*, *sestra*, Ruff. Slav. and Boh. *zuster*, Belg.) a woman born of the same parents with another person. Figuratively, a woman of the same kind, manners, sentiments, or persuasion. *Sister in law*, is a husband's or wife's sister.

To SIT, *v. n.* (preter. *I sat*: *sitan*, Goth. *sittan*, Sax. *sit*, pret. *sat*, Ill. *settan*, Belg. *sedete*, Ruff. *sediti*, Boh. *sedeti*, Slav. *szyditi*, Dalm.) to rest upon the buttocks. To be in a state of rest. To rest or press as a burthen. To fettle or abide. To brood, applied to birds. To become well or ill. To be placed in order to have ones picture drawn. To be placed at a table. To be as a member in any solemn assembly. Used with *down*, to begin a siege. To rest, to fix an abode, or take a seat, used with *out*. To decline being engaged or to make a party. Used with *up*, to change a lying posture for a sitting one. To watch or refrain from going to bed. Actively, to keep ones seat, followed by a reciprocal pronoun; to place on a seat.

SITE, S. (*situs*, Lat.) situation of one place with respect to another.

SITHE, S. (*sithe*, Sax. this word being variously spelt, Johnson prefers this as the most simple and most agreeable to etymology) a crooked blade joined to a pole and used in mowing.

SITUATE, *adj.* (*situs*, Lat.) placed with respect to any thing else. Placed.

SITUATION, S. (Fr.) position or place with respect to something else. Condition or state.

SIX, *adj.* (*sais*, Goth. *six*, Sax. and Fr. *sex*, Ill. Lat. *ἕξ*, *ex*, Gr. *siabs*, Run. *chwech*, Brit. *shest*, Slav. *shest*, Boh. *seis*, Precop. *shest*, Perf. and Heb. *sest*, Belg. *sechs*, Teut.) twice three, or one more than five. To be at *six* and *seven*, is to be in a state of disorder, confusion and danger.

SIX-PENCE, S. a silver coin valued at half a shilling, or as many pence as its name expresses.

SIX-SCORE, S. six times twenty, or one hundred and twenty.

SIXTEEN, *adj.* (*sixtyne*, Sax. *sixtan*, Run.) six and ten.

SIXTEENTH, *adj.* (*sixteotha*, Sax.) the ordinal of sixteen, or the sixth after the tenth.

SIXTH, *adj.* (*saihta*, Goth. *sixta*, Sax. *sexta*, Lat.) the ordinal of six, or the next in order beyond the fifth.

SIXTIETH, *adj.* (*sixteogotha*, Sax.) the ordinal of sixty, or the sixth ten times repeated.

SI'ZE, S. (Johnson supposes it should be *cise*, from *incisa*, Lat. or from *affise*, Fr.) the bulk of a body considered as compared with that of another. A settled quantity or allowance. Any viscous or glutinous substance.

To SI'ZE, *v. a.* to arrange or place according to bulk. To besmear with any viscous or glutinous substance.

SI'ZER, S. (from *sixe*, an allowance) an inferior scholar in Cambridge, synonymous to a servitour at Oxford.

SI'ZY, *adj.* viscous or glutinous.

S L A

SKA'IN, S. (*escaigne*, Fr.) a knot of thread or filk.

SKA'TE, S. (*sceadda*, Sax.) a flat sea fish. A kind of shoe, armed with iron and used in sliding on the ice.

SKE'AN, S. (Ir. and Erse. *sagant*, Sax.) a short sword or knife.

SKE'GGER, S. a small salmon, bred of such as never go in to the sea.

SKE'LETON, S. (*σκελετος* *skeletos*, Gr. from *σκελλω*, *skello*, Gr. to dry) in anatomy, an assemblage of all the bones of an animal cleared from their flesh, and disposed in their natural situation. An assembly of the principal parts.

SKE'PTIC, S. (from *σκεπτομαι*, *skeptomai*, Gr. to doubt) one who doubts or pretends to doubt of every thing.

SKE'PTICAL, *adj.* belonging to a skeptic; pretending to doubt of every thing.

SKE'PTICISM, S. (*scepticisme*, Fr.) a pretence or profession of doubting of every thing.

SKE'TCH, S. (*schedula*, Lat.) an outline or rough draught. A plan.

To SKE'TCH, *v. n.* to trace the out-lines of a picture. To lay down a rough draught or plan.

SKE'WER, S. (*skew*, Dan.) a wooden or iron pin used to keep meat in form.

To SKE'WER, *v. a.* to fasten with skewers.

SKI'FF, S. (*skiff*, Teut. *esquippe*, Fr. *scapha*, Lat.) a small light boat.

SKI'LFUL, *adj.* (from *skill* and *full*) knowing; possessing any art.

SKI'LL, S. (*skil*, Ill.) knowledge, readiness of practice in any art. Any particular art.

SKI'LLET, S. (*escuellet*, Fr.) a small kettle or boiler.

To SKI'M, *v. a.* see SCUM.

SKI'N, S. (*skeina*, Run. a slight wound. *skind*, Dan.) the natural covering of the flesh. Figuratively, person.

To SKI'N, *v. a.* to flay or strip the skin off. To cover with skin. To cover the surface, used with *over*.

SKI'NNY, *adj.* consisting only of skin. Wanting flesh.

To SKI'P, *v. n.* (*squittire*, Ital. *esquiver*, Fr. Johnson hints that it might possibly come from *scape*) to fetch quick bounds. To leap up or pass by quick leaps. To leap for joy. To pass without notice. Actively, to miss or pass.

SKI'P, S. a light leap or bound.

SKI'RMISH, S. (from *ys* and *carm*, Brit. the shout of war, whence *ysgarm*, or *ysgarmes*, Brit. *escarmouche*, Fr.) a slight engagement, less than a pitched battle. A contest.

To SKI'RMISH, *v. n.* (*escarmoucher*, Fr.) to fight in small parties without coming to a general engagement.

To SKI'RME, *v. a.* to scour.

SKI'RT, S. (*skurte*, Ill.) that part of a garment which hangs loose below the waist. The edge of a garment. An edge or border of a country.

To SKI'RT, *v. a.* to border or run along the edge.

SKI'TTISH, *adj.* (*skyc*, Dan. *scheco*, Belg.) shy, or easily frightened. Wanton. Volatile; changeable; fickle.

SKO'NCE, S. see SCONCE.

SKRE'EN, S. see SCREEN.

SKU'E, *adj.* (the etymology is uncertain) sidelong. See ASKEW.

SKU'LL, S. (*skiola*, Ill.) see SCULL.

SKY', S. (*sky*, Ill. and Dan. the clouds) the region of the clouds. The heavens. The weather.

SKY'-LIGHT, S. a window which lets light in on the ceiling.

SLA'B, S. a puddle. A plane stone.

To SLA'BBER, *v. n.* (*slabben*, *slabberen*, Belg.) to let the spittle fall out of the mouth. To shed or pour any thing on ones cloaths, &c.

SLA'CK, *adj.* (*slac*, Sax. *slaken*, Ill. *yslack*, Brit. *laxus*, Lat.) loose or not drawn tight. Remiss or not diligent. Slow, applied to motion. Weak, or not holding fast.

To SLA'CK, or SLA'CKEN, *v. n.* to be remiss or negligent. To fall to pieces. To grow loose. To languish. Actively, to loosen. To remit. To ease. To relieve or unbind, applied to the mind.

SLA'CK, S. coal broken into dust.

SLA'CKNESS, S. want of tightness. Attention, tendency, or force.

SLA'G, S. the dross of metal.

SLA'IN, participle passive of SLAY.

To SLA'KE, *v. a.* (according to Skinner from *slack*; but rather from *slack*, Ill. to extinguish or quench) to quench or extinguish. To temper with water. To allay. Neuterly, to grow less tight.

To SLA'M, *v. a.* (*lema*, Ill. *schlagen*, Belg.) to slaughter or crush. To sling a door to with violence.

To SLA'NDER, *v. a.* (*escalaundre*, Fr. *scandalum*, Lat.) to speak ill of another falsely.

S L I

- SLA'NDER, S. a false report or reproach. A disgrace.
 SLA'NG, preter of SLING.
 SLA'NT, or SLA'NTING, *adj.* (*slanghe*, Belg. a serpent) Oblique.
 SLA'P, S. (*schlap*, Teut.) a blow with the hand open, or something flat.
 To SLA'SH, *v. a.* (*slasa*, Ill. to strike) to cut, or wound with long cuts. Neuterly, to strike at random with a sword.
 SLA'SH, S. a cut or wound. A cut in cloath.
 SLA'TE, S. (from *slit*, or *esclate*, Fr. a tile) a grey fossil stone, which easily splits into thin pieces, and is used to cover houses or to write on.
 To SLA'TE, *v. a.* to cover a roof with slate.
 SLA'TTERN, S. (*slætti*, Swed.) a woman who is negligent and slovenly in her dress.
 SLA'VE, S. (*esclave*, Fr. *slaga*, Russ. *sluga*, Slav. Croat. Dalm. Pol. *slucha*, Boh. some derive it from the *Sclavi* or *Sclavonians*, subdued and sold by the Venetians) one taken prisoner in war, or bought and obliged to serve a person during life.
 To SLA'VE, *v. n.* to drudge or labour very hard.
 SLA'VER, S. (*slæfa*, Ill. *saliva*, Lat.) spittle running from the mouth.
 To SLA'VER, *v. n.* (see SLABBER) to be smeared with spittle. To let spittle drop from the mouth. Actively, to smear with spittle.
 SLA'VEY, S. the condition of a person who has lost his liberty.
 SLAU'GHTER, S. (*onslaugt*, Sax. of *slægan* or *slægan*. Sax. *slaban*, Goth. *slæ*, Ill. to strike or kill) destruction by the sword, including the idea of multitude.
 To SLAU'GHTER, *v. a.* to massacre or kill.
 SLA'VISH, *adj.* like a slave. Mean; base.
 To SLA'Y, *v. a.* (preter, *slaw*, part. pass. *slain*; *slaban*, Goth. *slæan*, Sax. *slæ*, preter. *slao*, Ill. *slachten*, Belg.) to kill or put to death.
 SLEA'ZY, *adj.* (*slacht*, Goth. *slith*, Sax. *slibt*, Belg. *sliskil*, Boh. and Pol. *slæze*, Slav. smooth) weak, or wanting substance.
 SLE'D, S. (*slade*, Run. a hurdle; *slæd*, Dan. *slædde*, Belg.) a carriage drawn without wheels.
 SLE'DGE, S. (*slæg*, Sax. *slæggia*, Ill.) a large heavy hammer. A carriage without wheels or with very short ones; more properly *slæd*.
 SLEE'K, *adj.* (*slacht*, Goth. *slithe*, Sax. *slæcht*, Belg.) smooth. Glossy.
 To SLEE'K, *v. a.* to comb smooth and even. To render soft, smooth or glossy.
 To SLEE'P, *v. n.* (pret. and part. pass. *slæpt*. *slæpan*, Goth. *slæpan*, Sax. *slæpen*, Belg.) to take ones rest with a total suspension of all the faculties of the mind. To rest or be motionless. To live without care or thought, followed by *over*. To be inattentive.
 SLEEP, S. (*slæp*, Goth. *slæp*, Sax. *slæpe*, Russ. Slav. Dalm. *sleepy*, Boh. Pol. blind) that state wherein the body seems perfectly at rest, and external objects act on the organs of sense, without exciting their usual sensations.
 SLEEP'LESS, *adj.* without sleeping.
 SLEEP'PY, *adj.* drowsy or disposed to sleep. Not awake. Causing sleep.
 SLEE'T, S. (*slæt*, Dan.) small hail or snow falling in single particles.
 To SLEE'T, *v. n.* to snow in small particles.
 SLEE'VE, S. (*slif*, Sax.) that part of a garment which covers the arms. A knot or skain. "The ravel'd sleeve of care." SHAK. To laugh in one's sleeve, is to laugh at another unknown to him; from *sleeve*, Belg. a cover. To hang on one's sleeve, is to be dependant.
 SLEE'VELESS, *adj.* wanting sleeves; without sleeves. Wanting propriety or effect. Unreasonable, or groundless. The last sense Skinner deduces from a supposition it should be *lifeless*, which Johnson rejects, and asks whether it might not come from *sleeve*, a knot or skain, and so signify unconnected or not hanging well together; or from *sleeve*, a cover, and therefore mean foolish without palliation.
 SLEI'GHT, S. (*slayd*, Ill. cunning) an artful trick. *Sleight of hand*, the tricks or dexterity of a juggler.
 SLE'NDER, *adj.* (*slendir*, Belg.) thin or small in circumference. Small in the waist. Not bulky or strong. Small, applied to income.
 SLE'PT, participle of SLEEP.
 SLE'W, preter of SLAY.
 To SLICE, *v. n.* (*slitten*, Sax.) to cut into flat pieces, or parts. To cut or divide.
 SLICE, S. (*slite*, Sax.) a broad piece cut off. A broad head fixed in a handle.

S L U

- SLID, preter of SLIDE.
 To SLIDE, *v. n.* (preter *slid*, part. pass. *slidden*. *Slidan*, *slidende*, Sax. *sligden*, Belg. *yslithe*, Brit.) to pass along smoothly. To move without lifting up the feet. To pass unnoticed. To pass insensibly from good to bad. Actively, to pass imperceptibly, used with *in*.
 SLIDE, S. a smooth and easy passage. A smooth path worn on the ice by sliding. A flow or even course.
 SLI'GHT, *adj.* (*slight*, Belg.) small or inconsiderate, applied to value. Weak, applied to argument or strength.
 SLI'GHT, S. a contemptuous neglect. An artifice.
 To SLI'GHT, *v. a.* to neglect or contemn. To disregard, used with *over*. To treat or perform carelessly.
 SLI'GHTNESS, S. weakness. Negligence or disregard.
 SLIM, *adj.* slender.
 SLIME, S. (*slim*, Sax. *sligm*, Belg.) viscous mire.
 SLIMY, *adj.* viscous; covered with slime.
 SLINNESS, S. (from *sly*) the quality of being designingly artful.
 SLING, S. (*slingan*, Sax. *slingen*, Belg.) a kind of weapon made with a strap and two strings, by which a body is cast at a distance, by jerking it and loosing one of the strings. A bandage worn to support a broken limb.
 To SLING, *v. a.* to throw by a sling. To hang loosely by a string. To move or raise by means of a rope and crane.
 To SLINK, *v. n.* (preter. *slunk*; *slingan*, Sax. to creep) to sneak or steal out of the way.
 To SLIP, *v. n.* (*slipan*, Sax. *slippen*, Belg.) to slide or not to tread firm. To move or fly unexpectedly out of its place. To remove sily or unperceived. To fall into a fault or error. To escape or be worn out of the memory. Actively, to convey secretly. To loose by negligence. To separate twigs from a tree by tearing them off. To let loose, applied to a dog. To throw off any restraint. To pass over negligently, used with *over*.
 SLIP, S. the act of slipping; a false step. An error or mistake. A twig from the main stock. A leash or string in which a dog is held. An escape. A long narrow piece. A narrow gallery on the sides of the theatre.
 SLIPPER, S. a shoe, sometimes without a hind quarter.
 SLIPPERY, *adj.* smooth, glib; not affording firm footing. Hard to hold or keep. Uncertain. Fickle. Unchaste.
 To SLIT, *v. a.* (preter and part. *slit* and *slitted*; *slitan*, Sax.) to cut lengthwise.
 SLIT, S. (Sax.) a long cut, or narrow opening.
 To SLIVE, or SLIVER, *v. a.* (*slifan*, Sax.) to split, or cut off a large piece lengthwise.
 SLIVER, S. a slit; or a large piece cut off.
 SLOBBER, S. see SLABBER.
 SLO'E, S. (*sla*, Sax. *slone*, Dan.) the fruit of the black thorn.
 SLOO'P, S. a small ship.
 To SLO'P, *v. a.* to scatter water about.
 SLO'P, S. (Sax. *sloove*, Belg. covering) a pair of trousers or open breeches.
 SLO'PE, *adj.* (*slap*, Belg. loose; *loopen*, Belg. to run) oblique, declining; applied to any surface, one of whose sides approaches nearer the ground than the other.
 SLO'PE, S. an oblique direction or declining surface.
 To SLO'PE, *v. a.* to form or shape obliquely. Neuterly, to declare.
 SLO'PPY, *adj.* (see SLOP) miry or wet.
 SLO'T, S. (*slad*, Ill.) the track of a deer.
 SLO'TH, S. (*slæwth*, *slerwth*, Sax.) want of vigour or expedition. Laziness.
 SLO'THFUL, *adj.* slow in motion or action.
 SLOUCH, S. (formerly spelt *sloach*, *slushziti*, Slav. *slazec*, Pol. *slaurziti*, Boh. *slaff*, Dan.) a downcast look; a person who has an ungainly, heavy or clownish look.
 To SLOUCH, *v. n.* to have a downcast clownish look.
 SLO'VEN, S. (*slæf*, Belg. *yslywn*, Brit. nasty) a man who has no regard to neatness or cleanness of dress.
 SLOUGH, S. (*slog*, Belg.) a deep miry place. A hole full of dirt. The skin which a serpent has cast off. The foul part of a fore.
 SLO'W, *adj.* (*slaw*, *slaw*, Sax. *slæuw*, Fris.) wanting swiftness, applied to motion. Late, applied to time. Dull, or inactive. Not easily provoked. In composition, it has the sense of an adverb.
 SLO'W-WORM, S. (*slawyrin*, Sax.) the blind worm.
 To SLU'BBER, *v. a.* (perhaps from *lubber*, or *slobber*) to do any thing in an imperfect or lazy manner. To stain or daub. To cover in a coarse manner.
 SLUG, S. (Dan. *slack*, Belg. a glutton) a heavy, sleepy, and lazy person. An obstruction. A slow creeping snail. An oval piece of metal used in loading a gun, from *slæg*, Sax. a hammer head.

S M O

- To SLU'G, *v. n.* to be lazy or move slowly.
 SLU'GGARD, *S.* a person too much given to sleep and laziness.
 SLU'ICE, *S.* (*sluyse*, Belg. *escluse*, Fr. *cluse*, Ital.) a water-gate or vent for water that is pent up.
 To SLU'ICE, *v. a.* to let out by flood-gates. To wet with a large quantity of water.
 To SLU'MBER, *v. n.* (*slumeran*, Sax. *slugneren*, Belg.) to sleep slightly or imperfectly. Figuratively, to be in a state of negligence. Actively, to be asleep. To stun.
 SLU'MBER, *S.* light and imperfect sleep.
 SLU'NG, the preter and participle pass. of SLING.
 SLU'NK, the pret. and part. passive of SLINK.
 To SLU'R, *v. a.* (*sloerig*, Belg. *nafty*, *sloore*, Belg. a flut) to fully or foil. To pass lightly; to baulk or miss. To cheat.
 SLU'R, *S.* a faint reproach. A light disgrace.
 SLU'T, *S.* (*sladde*, Belg.) a woman who regards neither cleanliness or decency in dress or business.
 SLY', *adj.* (*slith*, Sax. *slippery*. *Slægur*, Isl. *slí*, Pol. and Boh. *slé*, Russ.) secretly insidious or malicious. Crafty.
 To SMA'CK, *v. n.* (*smæcken*, Sax. *smæcken*, Belg.) to have a taste. To make a noise by the sudden separation of the lips after having pressed them strongly together. To kiss so as to be heard. Actively, to make a quick and smart noise.
 SMA'CK, *S.* a taste, or flavour. A small quantity. A loud kiss. A smart and sharp noise. A small ship, from *snacca*, Isl.
 SMA'LL, *adj.* (Sax. *smal*, Belg. *maan*, Isl.) little in size, quantity, quality, importance or value.
 SMA'LL-COAL, *S.* little wood coals used in lighting fires.
 SMA'LL-CRAFT, *S.* a little vessel below the rank of a ship.
 SMA'LL-POX, *S.* a contagious disease, consisting of a general eruption of pustules tending to suppuration and accompanied with a fever.
 SMA'RT, *S.* (*smarta*, Sax. *smart*, Belg. *smarta*, Swed.) a quick, sharp and pungent pain, applied both to the body and mind.
 To SMA'RT, *v. n.* (*smertan*, Sax. *smerten*, Belg.) to feel a quick and lively pain, either of body or mind.
 SMA'RT, *adj.* causing a sharp pain. Quick, vigorous, or active. Brisk.
 SMA'RT, *S.* a person remarkably brisk, lively, and neatly dressed.
 SMA'TCH, *v. n.* (corrupted from *smack*) a taste or twang.
 To SMA'TTER, *v. n.* to have a slight taste or a superficial and imperfect knowledge. To talk ignorantly.
 SMA'TTER, *S.* imperfect or superficial knowledge.
 To SME'AR, *v. a.* (*smearan*, Sax. *smaren*, Belg.) to spread with any thing viscous; to soil.
 SMI'TH, *S.* (*smith*, Sax. *smeth*, Teut. *smid*, Belg. from *smitan*, Sax. to strike or beat) one who forges with a hammer. One who works in metals. A person who makes any thing.
 SMI'THERY, or SMI'THY, *S.* the shop or forge of a smith.
 SMI'TTEN, participle passive of SMITE.
 SMO'CK, *S.* (*smoco*, Sax.) the under linen garment of a woman. Used ludicrously for any thing belonging particularly to a woman.
 SMO'CK-FACED, *adj.* pale-faced; having a beardless face.
 SMO'KE, *S.* (*ymwug*, Brit. *smee*, *smoec*, Sax. *smoock*, Belg.) the footy or blackish cloud which ascends from any thing burning.
 To SMO'KE, *v. n.* to cause a dark cloud or exhalation from any thing burning. Figuratively, to burn or be kindled.
 To move with such rapidity as to raise dust or smoke. To use tobacco in a pipe. To smell or hunt out. Actively, to scent or dry in smoke. To smell or find out. To sneer or ridicule to one's face. To expose or subject to punishment, used with *for*.
 SMOOTH, *adj.* (*smeth*, *smoeth*, Sax. *mooyrth*, Brit.) having no unevenness or asperity on the surface. Glossy; equal or without any bounds or jerks, applied to motion. Mild or soothing.
 To SMOOTH, *v. a.* to level, or make a surface even. To free from obstructions. To free from harshness, applied to sound. To palliate or soften, applied to excuse. To calm or mollify. To ease.
 SMO'TE, preter. of SMITE.
 To SMO'THER, *v. a.* (*smoran*, Sax.) to suffocate by smoke, or by the oppression of something which hinders a person

S N O

- from breathing. Figuratively, to suppress. Neuterly, to smoke without vent. To be suppressed or kept low.
 SMOU'LDERING, or SMOU'LDRY, *part. adj.* (*smoel*, Belg. to be hot) burning or smoking for want of vent.
 SMU'G, *adj.* (*smuck*, dress; *smucken*, Belg. to dress) nice; spruce; dressed neatly.
 To SMU'GGLE, *v. n.* (*smokkelen*, Belg.) to run goods, or to import or export goods without paying the customs.
 SMU'GLER, *S.* one who imports or exports goods without paying the customs.
 SMU'T, *S.* (*smitte*, Sax. *smette*, Belg. *smeecke*, Russ. a blot or stain) a spot made with foot or coal. Blackness gathered on corn. Immodest language.
 To SMU'T, *v. a.* to stain or mark with foot or coal. To tarnish with mildew.
 To SMU'TCH, *v. a.* to blacken with smoke.
 SNA'CK, *S.* (from *snatch*) a share.
 SNA'FFLE, *S.* (*snavel*, Belg. the nose) a bridle which crosses the nose.
 SNA'G, *S.* (the etymology uncertain) a jag or sharp protuberance. A tooth left by itself, or standing out beyond the rest.
 SNA'IL, *S.* (*snægl*, Sax. *snegel*, Belg.) a slimy animal which creeps with its shell on its back. Figuratively, a slow or sluggish person.
 SNA'KE, *S.* (*snaca*, Sax. *snake*, Belg.) a serpent of the oviparous kind.
 To SNA'P, *v. a.* (the same with *knap*) to break at once or to break short. To strike with a snapping noise. To bite. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly. To treat with sharp language, from *snappen*, Belg. Neuterly, to be brittle or break with a smart noise. To make an effort to bite.
 SNAP, *S.* the act of breaking short. A greedy person. A quick and eager bite. A morsel or bite, from *snape*, Russ. *snapa*, Boh.
 SNA'PPSACK, *S.* (Swed.) a soldier's bag.
 SNA'RE, *S.* (*snara*, Swed. Isl. *snare*, Dan. *snor*, Belg. *snura*, Boh.) any thing set to catch an animal. Any thing in which a person is entrapped, or brought unwearily into danger.
 To SNA'RE, *v. a.* to entrap.
 To SNA'RL, *v. n.* (*snarren*, Belg.) to growl, applied to the noise made by a dog, &c. when angry. Figuratively, to speak rough, or in sharp language.
 To SNA'TCH, *v. a.* (*snacken*, Belg.) to seize any thing hastily. To transmit or carry suddenly. Neuterly, to bite or catch at something eagerly.
 SNA'TCH, *S.* an hasty and eager catch or seizure. A short fit of vigorous action. A small or broken part.
 To SNE'AK, *v. n.* (*snican*, Sax. *snige*, Dan.) to creep sily; to come or go as if afraid to be seen. To behave in a mean and servile manner.
 SNE'AKER, *S.* a large vessel of drink.
 To SNE'AP, *v. a.* (a corruption of *snip*, or *snap*, a reprimand) to reprimand or check. To nip.
 SNE'AP, *S.* a check or reprimand.
 To SNI'P, *v. a.* (properly to *SNIB*) to chide or reprimand.
 To SNEE'R, *v. a.* (properly derived from the same root as *snore* or *snort*) to show contempt by an oblique look. To show contempt obliquely. To praise in a jeering manner.
 SNEE'R, *S.* the act of praising ironically. A look of contemptuous ridicule.
 To SNEE'ZE, *v. a.* (*niefan*, Sax. *niesen*, Belg.) to expel wind forcibly and audibly through the nose.
 To SNI'B, *v. a.* (*snibbe*, Dan.) to check, nip, or reprimand.
 SNI'CK and SNEE', *S.* a combat with knives.
 To SNI'CKER, *v. n.* (or *snigger*) to laugh sily, or to laugh in one's sleeve.
 To SNI'FF, or SNI'FFLE, *v. a.* (*sniffa*, Swed.) to draw the breath audibly up the nose.
 To SNI'GGLE, *v. n.* to catch eels in their holes by means of a hook baited and tied to a cord.
 To SNI'P, *v. a.* (*snippen*, Belg.) to cut at once with scissors.
 SNI'P, *S.* a cut made with scissors. A small shred.
 To SNI'TE, *v. a.* (*snytan*, Sax.) to blow the nose.
 SNI'VEL, *S.* (*snavel* or *snewel*, Teut.) the viscous humour of the nose.
 To SNI'VEL, *v. n.* to run at the nose. Figuratively, to cry like a child.
 To SNO'RE, *v. n.* (*snorken*, Belg.) to breathe audibly through the nose in sleep.
 SNO'RE, *S.* an hard and audible breathing through the nose in sleep.

To SNO'RT, *v. a.* (*snorken*, Belg.) to breathe short and audibly through the nose like a high mettled horse.

SNO'T, *S.* (Belg. *snote*, Sax.) the viscous humour of the nose.

SNOU'T, *S.* (*snuyt*, Belg.) the nose of a hog, &c. The nose of a man, in contempt. The nose or end of any open pipe.

SNO'W, *S.* (*snais*, Goth. *snaw*, Sax. *snias*, *snioor*. Ill. *snec*, Belg. *snège*, Ruff. *sneg*, Slav. and Carn. *snieg*, Pol. *sznigh*, Dalm. *snip*, Boh. *snien*, Arm.) a meteor formed in the middle region of the air of vapours raised by the sun, &c. whose parts are there congealed and returned to the earth in white flakes.

To SNO'W, *v. n.* (*snarwan*, Sax. *snieuwen*, Belg.) to fall in white flakes.

SNU'B, *S.* (*snebbe* Belg. a nose or knubble, a joint of the finger) a jag or knot in wood. A check or reprimand.

To SNU'B, see SNIB.

SNU'FF, *S.* (*snuf*, Belg. snot) that part of the wick of a candle which is burnt black and becomes useless. A candle almost burnt out. Resentment expressed by drawing the breath audibly up the nose. Tobacco ground to powder taken up the nose.

To SNU'FF, *v. a.* (*snuffen*, Belg.) to draw up the nose together with the breath. To scent. To crop the wick of a candle. Neuterly, to snort or draw the breath by the nose. To show contempt by drawing the breath audibly up the nose.

SNU'FFERS, *S.* an instrument with which the wick of a burning candle is clipped.

To SNU'FFLE, *v. n.* (*snuffelen*, Belg.) to speak through the nose.

To SNU'G, *v. n.* (*sniger*, Belg.) to lie close.

SNU'G, *adj.* close or free from inconvenience or notice.

To SNU'GGLE, *v. n.* to lie close or warm.

SO', *adv.* (*swa*, Goth. and Sax. *soo*, Belg. *so*, Teut.) when answering to *as*, in like manner. In such a degree or manner. Thus. For this cause or reason. When answered by *as*, on these terms, or on this condition. Provided. When used as an abrupt beginning of a sentence, it implies; well. *So much as*, implies how much soever. *So so*, implies indifferently, from *cofi*, *cofi*, Ital. *So then*, implies therefore.

To SO'AK, *v. n.* (*socian*, Sax.) to lie sometime steeped in moisture. To enter by degrees into the pores. To drink intemperately. Actively, to keep in moisture till it penetrates.

SO'AP, *S.* (*sape*, Sax. *sapo*, Lat.) a substance used in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable ashes and some unctuous substance.

SO'APBOILER, *S.* one who makes soap.

To SO'AR, *v. n.* (*sorare*, Ital.) to fly or mount aloft without any visible motion of the wings. To mount or rise high.

SO'AR, *S.* a towering flight.

To SO'B, *v. n.* (*seofan*, Sax. to weep, *sobben*, Belg. to totter; or rather from the sound) to fetch a convulsive sigh. To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow.

SO'B, *S.* a convulsive sigh caused by sorrow obstructing the respiration.

SO'BER, *adj.* (*sobre*, Fr. *sobrius*, Lat.) temperate, or not intoxicated with liquors. Not overpowered by drink; free from any inordinate passion. Serious or grave.

To SO'BER, *v. a.* to cure or free from drunkenness.

SO'BERNESS, or SOBRI'ETY, *S.* (*sobriété*, Fr.) temperance in drink. Freedom from any inordinate passion. Coolness.

SO'CCAGE, *S.* (*soc*, Fr. a plough-share) in law, a tenure of lands by some husbandly service performed to the lord of the fee.

SO'CIABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *sociabilis*, Lat.) fit to be joined together. Friendly; conversable; inclined to company.

SO'CIABLENESS, *S.* the quality of being affable; inclined to and fit for company.

SO'CIAL, *adj.* (*socialis*, Lat.) relating to society. Fit for company or conversation.

SOCI'ETY, *S.* (*société*, Fr. *societas*, Lat.) the union of many in one common interest. Several persons united together by rules in one common interest. Company. Partnership.

SO'CK, *S.* (*soce*, Sax. *socke*, Belg. *soccus*, Lat.) something put in a shoe between the sole and the foot. The shoe of the ancient comedians. Poetical comedy.

SOCKET, *S.* (*souchette*, Fr.) any hollow pipe; generally applied to the hollow part of a candlestick. The hollow of the eye; a cavity in which any thing is inserted.

SO'D, *S.* (*soed*, Belg. *sad*, Perf. *sadone*, Ruff. baked) a turf or clod.

SO'D, preter of SEETH.

SO'DDEN, part. passive of SEETH.

To SO'DER, *v. a.* (*souder*, Fr. *soudoren*, Belg. but generally spelt *solder*, and then derived from *soldare*, Fr. or *solido*, Lat.) to cement or join by metal.

SO'DER, *S.* metal used in joining things together.

SOE'VER, *adv.* at all; any; generally used in composition with some pronoun.

SOFA, *S.* (Arab.) a splendid seat covered with carpets.

SO'FT, *adj.* (Sax. *sast*, Belg.) easily yielding to the touch, opposed to hard. Sumptuous or delicate, applied to dress. Ductile; yielding; mild; meek; applied to temper. Timorous. Easy or gentle, applied to motion. Effeminately nice. Weak or simple, applied to the understanding. Gentle or low, applied to sound. Smooth or flowing.

SO'FT, *interject.* stop; hold; not so fast.

To SO'FTEN, *v. a.* to make so as it may easily retain or yield to any impression. To mollify, compose, or make less angry or fierce. To affect with pity. Neuterly, to grow less hard, less cruel, or less obstinate.

SOHO', *int.* used in calling to a person at a distance.

To SOL'L, *v. a.* (*solian*, Sax. *soelen*, old Teut. *soüller*, Fr.) to make dirty; to stain; to change the colour by dirt. To dung.

SOL'L, *S.* dirt or foulness. Ground, or earth considered with respect to its qualities for growth, from *sol*. Fr. *solum*, Lat. A country or land. Dung.

To SO'JOURN, *v. n.* (*sojourner*, Fr. *seggionare*, Ital.) to dwell in a foreign country for a time.

To SO'LACE, *v. a.* (*solacier*, Fr. *solazzare*, Ital. *solatium*, Lat.) to comfort, or make a person less sensible of calamity. Neuterly, to take comfort.

SO'LACE, *S.* comfort. Any thing which renders a person less sensible of calamity.

SO'LAR, SO'LARY, *adj.* (*solare*, Fr. *solaris*, Lat.) being of, or belonging to, the sun.

SO'LD, preter of SELL.

SO'LDAN, *S.* see SULTAN.

To SO'LDER, *v. a.* see SODER.

SO'LDIER, *S.* (*soldat*, Fr. of *solidu*, Lat. or *souldeé*, Fr. a piece of money the pay of a soldier) a person who serves under a commander in an army; originally one who fights for pay.

SO'LDIERY, *S.* the body of soldiers.

SO'LE, *S.* (*sol*, Per. *zaul*, Arm.) the bottom of the foot. Figuratively, the foot. That part of a shoe which rests on the ground. A flat fish.

To SO'LE, *v. a.* to put a new sole on a shoe.

SO'LE, *adj.* (*sol*, Fr. *solus*, Lat.) single; only. In law, not married.

SO'LECISM, *S.* (*σολεκισμος*, *solekismus*, Gr.) an improper expression.

SO'LEMN, *adj.* (*solemnis*, Lat. *solemnel*, Fr.) grave; awful; performed with reverence and gravity.

SOLE'MNITY, *S.* (*solemnité*, Fr.) a religious, grave or awful ceremony, or procession.

To SO'LEMNIZE, *v. a.* (*solemniser*, Fr.) to perform the ceremonies of any particular rite. To celebrate.

To SOLI'CIT, *v. a.* (*solicito*, Lat.) to ask with great importunity. To excite. To attempt, or try to obtain.

SOLI'CITOUS, *adj.* (*solicitus*, Lat.) anxious, careful, or concerned; used with *about*, and sometimes with *for* or *of* before the thing which causes anxiety; but *for* is most proper before something which is to be obtained.

SO'LID, *adj.* (*solide*, Fr. *solidus*, Lat.) having its parts so closely connected, as not to slip or give way on pressure, opposed to fluid. Compact, or full of matter, opposed to hollow. Strong, opposed to weak. Real or true, opposed to fallacious. Gross, opposed to light.

SO'LID, *S.* a body whose parts will not give way to any slight impression. In geometry, the third species of magnitude containing length, breadth, and depth.

SOLI'DITY, *S.* a property of matter whereby it excludes other bodies from the place which it possesses itself. Firmness; hardness. Truth. Certainty.

SOLI'LOQUY, *S.* (*soliloque*, Fr. *solus* and *loquor*, Lat.) a discourse held in solitude, or by a person who utters his thoughts in words though no one is present.

SOLIT'IRE, *S.* (Fr.) a recluse or hermit. An ornament for the neck.

SO'LITARY, *adj.* (*solitaire*, Fr. *solitarius*, Lat.) living alone. Remote from company. Single.

SO'LITUDE, *S.* the state of a person who is at a distance from company. A place remote from company or any populous city.

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SO'LO, *S.* (Ital.) a tune sung by a single person, or played by a single instrument.

SO'LISTICE, *S.* (Fr. *solistitium*, Lat.) that point in the tropics of Capricorn and Cancer beyond which the sun never goes, and seems to rest for some days.

SOLSTI'TIAL, *adj.* belonging to the solstice.

SO'LUBLE, *adj.* (*solubilis*, Lat.) capable of having its parts separated or dissolved.

To SO'LYE, *v. a.* (*solvo*, Lat.) to clear or explain any thing difficult.

SOLUTION, *S.* (Fr. *solutio*, Lat.) the act of explaining any thing difficult. The act of separating or dissolving. Any thing whose parts are separated or dissolved.

SO'ME, from *sum*, Sax. is used in composition after adjectives and substantives, and implies much or a great degree.

SO'ME, *adj.* (*som*, *sum*, Sax. *sums*, Goth. *sum*, Teut. *som*, Dan. *som* *sommig*, Belg.) more or less, used indeterminedly. Certain persons. A little. One or any.

SOME'BODY, *S.* a person. A person of dignity.

SOMERSAUT, **SOMERSET**, *Fr.* (*sommers*, *Fr.* a beam, *saut*, *Fr.* a leap. *Somerses* is only a corruption) a leap by which a person flings himself from or over a beam, and turns over his head at the same time.

SOMEHOW, *adj.* one way or another. I know not how.

SOMETHING, *S.* (*sumthing*, Sax.) more than nothing. A part. More or less. Adverbially, in some degree.

SO'N, *S.* (pronounced *sun*: *sunus*, Goth. *sonun*, Ill. *sun*, Sax. *sun*, Ruff. *syn*, Slav. Boh. and Pol. *szun*, Dalm. *john*, Teut. *son*, Swed. *son*, Belg.) a male child. A descendant. A native.

SO'N-IN-LAW, *S.* a man married to one's daughter.

SONA'TA, *S.* (Ital.) a tune wholly performed by instruments.

SO'NG, *S.* (*sang*, Sax. Dan. and Belg. *gesung*, Teut.) any words set to music. A poem. The notes of birds. Poetry. An old song. *Song* is proverbial for a trifle.

SO'NNET, *S.* (Fr. *sonnette*, Ital.) a poem contained in 14 verses, having two stanzas of four verses, and two of three verses each, the eight first being all in two rhimes, and the last containing something strikingly beautiful. It is supposed to be invented by Petarch.

SO'NOROUS, *adj.* (*sonore*, Fr. *sonorus*, Lat.) loud; founding.

SOO'N, *adv.* (*suns*, Goth. *sona*, Sax. *saen*, Belg.) shortly after any assigned time. Early, opposed to late. Readily or willing, following *would as*. *As soon as*, immediately after. At the very time or instant.

SOO'T, *S.* (pronounced *sut*: *sot*, Sax. *saot*, Ill. *saet*, Belg. *szadza*, Ruff.) smook fixed and detained in a chimney.

SOO'TH, *S.* (*sotb*, Sax.) truth.

To SOO'TH, or **SOO'THE**, *v. a.* (*gesothian*, Sax.) to flatter or please. To soften rage, pain, or any inordinate passion. To gratify.

To SCO'THSAY, *v. n.* (see **SOOTH**, the noun) to foretell.

SOO'THSAYER, *S.* one who foretells future events.

SO'OTY, *adj.* consisting of, or daubed with, soot.

SO'P, *S.* (*sop*, Sax. *sopa*, Span. *soppe*, Belg.) bread steeped in liquor or dripping.

To SO'P, *v. a.* to steep in dripping or liquor.

SO'PH, *S.* (*sophists*, *sophistes*, Gr.) a person who has resided two years and done generals in the university.

SO'PHI, *S.* (Pers.) the emperor of Persia.

SO'PHISM, *S.* (*sophisma*, Lat.) an argument which carries the appearance of truth but leads a person into error.

SOPHISTICAL, *adj.* partaking of the nature of a sophism. Fallaciously subtle.

To SOPHISTICATE, *v. a.* (*sophistiquer*, Fr.) to corrupt or adulterate.

SO'PHISTRY, *S.* fallacious reasoning.

SORCERER, *S.* (*forcier*, Fr.) a conjurer or magician.

SORCERY, *S.* magic.

SORDID, *adj.* (*sordidus*, Lat.) foul; gross; filthy. Mean; base. Covetous, from *sordide*, Fr.

SO'RE, *S.* (*sar*, Sax. *sour*, Dan.) a place which is tender, painful, and has the skin off. A buck in the fourth year, from *saur*, Fr.

SO'RE, *adj.* painful when touched. Easily vexed. Violent.

SO'RE, *adv.* (*seer*, Belg. intenseness) with painful vehemence. With great reluctance or afflictive violence.

SOR'RILY, *adv.* in a mean, wretched, or despicable manner.

SOR'ROW, *S.* (*sorg*, Dan.) uneasiness or grief arising from some good lost, which might have been enjoyed longer.

To SO'RROW, *v. n.* (*saurgan*, Goth. *saurgian*, Sax. *zuridan*, Pers.) to grieve or be afflicted for the loss of some good.

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SOR'ROWFUL, *adj.* grieving for some good lost.

SOR'RY, *adj.* (*sorig*, Sax.) grieved for the loss of some good. Vile or worthless, from *saur*, Ill. filth.

SORT, *S.* (*sorte*, Fr.) a kind, species, or class. A manner or degree. A pair. "The first *sort*—fell." MILT.

To SORT, *v. a.* (*sortior*, Lat. *affortire*, Ital.) to separate into distinct species, classes, ranks or orders. To conjoin or put together, followed by *with*. To reduce to order from a state of confusion. Neuterly, to be joined with others of the same species, followed by *with*.

SORTMENT, *S.* the act of separating into distinct kinds or species, or of producing from a state of disorder into one of order. A parcel sorted.

To SO'SS, *v. n.* to sit lazily, or fall at once, in a chair.

SO'T, *S.* (*sote*, Fr. and Belg.) a stupid person. A person stupified by drinking.

SO'VEREIGN, *adj.* (*soverain*, Fr. *sovrano*, Span.) supreme, or having no superiour in power. Of the greatest efficacy.

SO'VEREIGN, *S.* a supreme ruler.

SO'VEREIGNTY, *S.* (*soveranité*, Fr.) highest place, power or excellence.

SOU'GH, *S.* (*sous*, Fr. under) a drain under ground.

SOU'L, *S.* (*swel*, Sax. *sacl*, Dan. *swal*, Ill. *swil*, Belg. *fuli*, Span.) the immaterial substance which animates our bodies. A vital and active principle. Spirit or essence. Inward power. A person.

SOU'ND, *adj.* (*sund*, Sax.) healthy, or without wounds. Right, applied to knowledge. Stout. Fast or profound, applied to sleep.

SOU'ND, *S.* (*sonde*, Fr.) a shallow sea which may be founded. A probe used by surgeons to examine what is out of the reach of their fingers. A perception raised in the soul by means of air put into motion, and vibrating on the drum of the ear, from *son*, Fr. *sonus*, Lat. *zun*, Slav. Boh. *zowone*, Ruff.

To SOU'ND, *v. a.* to search with a plummet. To try or examine. Neuterly, to make a noise. To excite an idea by likeness of sound, from *sono*, Lat. To cause to make noise. To celebrate or pronounce.

SOUNDLY, *adv.* heartily; stoutly; rightly. Fast, applied to sleep.

SOU'P, *S.* (*soupe*, Fr.) a liquor made by boiling flesh down.

SOU'R, *adj.* (*sur*, *surig*, Sax. *sür*, Brit. *shur*, Pers. *شور* Heb.) sharp to the taste; peevish or crabbed of temper. Painful or disagreeable. Expressive of dislike, applied to the countenance.

To SOU'R, *v. a.* to make sharp to the taste. To make harsh. To make uneasy or less pleasing. Neuterly, to turn so as to taste sharp. To grow peevish.

SOU'RCE, *S.* (Fr.) a spring. An original. A first producer.

SOU'S, *S.* (*sol*, Fr.) money of the least value.

SOU'SE, *S.* (*sout*, Belg. salt) pickle made of salt. Any thing parboiled and kept in salt. Pickle.

To SOU'SE, *v. a.* (from the noun) to parboil and preserve in salt pickle. To plunge or throw into the water, from *shoshban*, Pers. to plunge under water. To dart like a bird on its prey, from *shoshban*, Pers. to plunge. Actively, to strike with a sudden violence.

SOU'TH, *S.* (*suth*, Sax. *syud*, Belg. *sud*, Fr. Ital. and Teut.) that point of the heavens which is diametrically opposite to the north. The wind which blows from the south. *South-east* is the point between the E. and S.

SOU'TH-WEST, *S.* the point between the S. and W.

SOW', *S.* (*swga*, Brit. nasty, *sugu*, Sax. *swcina*, Goth. *juin*, Ill. *jouene*, Ruff. *swinia*, Carn. Pol. Dalm. *swina*, Post. *sus*, Lat. *us*, *us*, Gr. *suag*, *souwe*, Brit.) a female pig or hog. An oblong mass, applied to lead.

To SO'W, *v. a.* (part. pass. *sown*: *saian*, Goth. *sa*, Ill. *sawan*, Sax. *fete*, Ruff. *saati* or *saiaiti*, Slav. and Dalm. *xan*, Arm. *fown*, *sayen*, Belg.) to scatter seed on the ground for growth. Figuratively, to spread or propagate. To besprinkle. See **SEW**.

To SOW'CE, *v. a.* see **SOUSE**.

To SO'WL, *v. a.* (from *sole*, a strap or rein, according to Kennet) to pull by the ears.

SO'WN, participle of **Sow**.

SPA'CE, *S.* (*espaces*, Fr. *spatium*, Lat.) the distance between any two bodies or points. Quantity, applied to time.

SPA'CIOUS, *adj.* (*spacieux*, Fr. *spatiosus*, Lat.) wide; containing a great deal of room or space.

SPA'DE, *S.* (Ill. *spada*, Sax.) a broad shovel used in digging. A deer three years old. In cards, wherein the 4 suits represent 4 states in a kingdom; the nobility were represented by the ends of lances or spikes. The Spaniards however represent them by the *espadas*, i. e. swords instead of

S P E

of spikes, and our ignorance of the design of the inventour, as well as of the Spanish language, has occasioned our representing the points of this suit broader, and calling them by the name of *spades*.

SPADILLE, S. (Fr.) at ombre and quadrille, the ace of spades.

SPAGYRIC, S. (coined by Paracelsus, from *spaber*, Teut. a searcher) a chymist.

SPA'KE, the old preter. of **SPEAK**.

SPA'N, S. (*span*, *spounne*, Sax. *spanna*, Ital. *span*, Belg.) the space measured from the end of the thumb to that of the little finger extended. Any short duration.

To **SPA'N**, *v. a.* to measure by the hand extended.

SPA'N, preter. of **SPIN**.

SPA'NG, S. (*spange*, Belg.) a cluster of shining bodies.

SPA'NGLE, S. (*spange*, Teut. a buckle or locket; *cher spangen*, Teut. ear-rings, *spaug*, Isl. a thin plate) a small thin plate or boss of shining metal. Any thing sparkling or shining.

SPA'NIEL, S. (*bispaniolus*, Lat. *espagneul*, Fr.) a dog used for sport in the field or in water, remarkable for its sagacity and tractableness. Figuratively, a servile person.

SPA'R, S. a mixed body consisting of chrysal incorporated with *lac lunæ*, or other stony, earthy, or metallic matter. A small beam or bar at a gate, from *sparre*, Belg.

To **SPA'R**, *v. a.* (*sparran*, Sax. *sperran*, Teut.) to shut close or bar. Neuterly, to fight so as to ward off blows.

SPA'RABLE, S. (*sparran*, Sax. to fasten) small nails.

To **SPA'RE**, *v. a.* (*sparan*, Sax. *spaeren*, Belg. *espargner*, Fr.) to use in a frugal manner so as to avoid waste and profusion. To save from any particular use. To do without. To omit. To forbear. To remit a degree of punishment; to show mercy. To grant or allow. To forbear to insist on. Neuterly, to live in a parsimonious or too frugal a manner. To forbear. To forgive.

SPA'RE, *adj.* scanty. Superfluous. Lean, applied to habit of body.

SPA'RK, S. (*sparka*, Sax. *spärke*, Belg.) a small particle of fire, or shining substance. A lively, showy and gay person.

SPA'RKLE, S. a small particle of fire. A particle of light emitted from a shining or luminous body.

To **SPA'RKLE**, *v. n.* to emit sparks of light or fire. To shine or glitter.

SPA'SM, S. (*spasme*, Fr. *σπασμα*, *spasma*, Gr.) a convulsive or involuntary contraction of any part.

SPASMO'DIC, *adj.* (*spasmodique*, Fr.) convulsive.

SPA'T, preter. of **SPIT**.

To **SPA'TTER**, *v. a.* (*spattan*, Sax. to spit) to besprinkle with dirt or any thing offensive. To defame. Neuterly, to make a noise in spitting, as when any thing nauseous is received at the mouth.

SPA'TTERDASHES, S. coverings for the legs to keep out wet; usually buttoned at the sides.

SPA'TULA, S. (*spatula*, *spatula*, Lat.) an instrument used by apothecaries in spreading plasters and stirring medicines.

SPA'VIN, S. (*espavent*, Fr. *spavano*, Ital.) a bony excrescence growing on the inside of a horse's hough, not far from the elbow, which is first as tender as a gristle, but afterwards grows hard by degrees.

SPA'W, S. (from *Spaw* in Germany) a place famous for mineral waters. A mineral water.

To **SPA'WL**, *v. n.* (*spatlan*, Sax. to spit) to throw moisture out of the mouth.

SPA'WL, S. (*spatte*) spittle or moisture thrown out of the mouth.

SPA'WN, S. (*spene*, *spenne*, Belg. *spana*, Sax.) the eggs of fish or frogs. Used in contempt, for any offspring.

To **SPA'WN**, *v. a.* to produce as fishes do their eggs. To bring forth. Neuterly, to issue like eggs from fish.

To **SPA'Y**, *v. a.* (*spado*, Lat. *σπαδον*, *spadon*, Gr. from *σπαιω*, *spao*, Gr. to extract) to castrate, or render a female beast unfit for procreation.

To **SPE'AK**, *v. n.* (preter. *spake* or *spoke*, part. pass. *spoken*; *specan*, Sax. *spreken*, Belg.) to utter or express ones thoughts by words. To defend or excuse, used with *for* or *against*. To sound, applied to wind instruments. Followed by *with*, to address, or converse with. Actively, to utter by the voice; to pronounce. To proclaim or celebrate.

SPE'AR, S. (*ysper*, Brit. *spera*, Sax. and Belg. *sparre*, old Fr. *sparum*, Lat.) a long weapon armed with a sharp point of metal, and used in thrusting or lancing.

SPE'CIAL, *adj.* (Fr. *specialis*, Lat.) signifying a sort or species. Particular or peculiar. Extraordinary; designed for a particular person.

SPECIA'LITY, or **SPE'CIALTY**, S. (*specialité*, Fr.) particularity.

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SPE'CIES, S. (Lat.) a common nature or idea agreeing to several individual beings; thus horse agrees to *Bucephalus*, *Chance* or *Doer*. An idea. Money or coin.

SPECIFIC, or **SPECIFICAL**, *adj.* (*specifique*, Fr.) that which makes a thing to be of the species of which it is. In medicine, appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper.

To **SPECIFY**, *v. a.* to distinguish by the properties which make a thing to be of a particular species. To limit the acceptation of a word.

SPECIFICATION, S. the limitation of the meaning of a word. A particular mention.

To **SPE'CIFY**, *v. a.* to mention or distinguish by some particular mark or difference.

SPE'CIMEN, S. (Lat.) a sample.

SPE'CIOUS, *adj.* (*specieux*, Fr. *speciosus*, Lat.) showy or pleasing to the view. Plausible, though not strictly right.

SPE'CK, S. (*specu*, Sax.) a stain, spot, or discoloration.

To **SPE'CK**, *v. a.* (*zpiecie*, Pol.) to spot.

SPE'CTACLE, S. (Fr. *spectaculum*, Lat.) any thing that attracts the sight by its being remarkable. In the plural, glasses worn to assist the sight.

SPECTA'TOR, or **SPECTA'TOUR**, S. (*spectator*, Lat. *spectateur*, Fr.) a looker on; a beholder.

SPE'CTRE, S. (Fr. *spectrum*, Lat.) an apparition; the appearance of a person dead.

To **SPE'ULATE**, *v. n.* (*speculatus*, Lat.) to consider attentively. To revolve or contrive in the mind.

SPECULA'TION, S. (Fr.) the act of contemplating any thing in the mind. A train of thoughts formed in the mind. A scheme formed only in the mind, not reduced to practice.

SPE'CULUM, S. (Lat.) a looking-glass.

SPE'D, part. passive of **SPEED**.

SPEE'CH, S. (*space*, *spræc*, Sax. *spraak*, Teut.) the power of expressing our thoughts or ideas by audible words. Words or language. Talk or harangue.

To **SPEE'D**, *v. n.* (pret. and part. pass. *sped* and *speeded*; *spoeden*, Belg.) to make haste. To do a thing soon, or in little time. To move quick or fast. To succeed, from *spedian*, Sax. to grow rich. To fare well or ill. Actively, to dispatch or furnish in haste. To hasten. To promote, quicken or assist.

SPEE'D, S. (*speed*, Belg.) quickness. Haste. The course of a horse. Success.

SPE'LL, S. (*spel*, Sax. a word) a charm consisting of some peculiar words.

To **SPE'LL**, *v. a.* (*spellen*, Belg.) to write with the proper letters. To read by naming the several letters of which a word is composed and sounding every syllable separately. To charm. Neuterly, to form words of letters. To read or understand. To pronounce the syllables of a word separately by naming the letters which compose them without being able to pronounce the whole word at once.

To **SPE'ND**, *v. a.* (*spendan*, Sax. *spendere*, Ital.) to consume, or lay out. To squander. To waste, wear out, or exhaust. Neuterly, to lay out money. To use. To be lost or wasted. To be employed in any use.

SPE'NDTHRIFT, S. one that is profuse in his expences.

SPE'RM, S. (*sperme*, Fr. *sperma*, Lat.) the seed.

SPERMA'TIC, or **SPERMA'TICAL**, S. (*spermatique*, Fr.) conveying the seed. Seminal.

To **SPE'T**, *v. a.* (*spet*, Scot. an excess of water) to bring or pour profusely.

To **SPE'W**, *v. a.* (*spewian*, pret. *spaiw*, Goth. *spiwan*. pret. *spaw*, Sax. *spy*, pret. *spioo*, Isl. *spewen*, Belg.) to eject or cast from the stomach through the mouth. Figuratively, to eject or cast forth. Neuterly, to void at the mouth.

SPHE'RE, S. (Fr. *sphæra*, Lat.) a body contained under one single surface, having a point in the middle from whence all lines drawn to the circumference will be equal. An orb or circuit of motion or action. Province. The extent or compass of a person's knowledge.

SPHE'RULE, S. (*sphærule*, Lat.) a small globe.

SPI'CE, S. (*espece*, Fr.) a vegetable that is fragrant to the smell and pungent or hot to the taste, used in seasoning or sauces. A small quantity.

To **SPI'CE**, *v. a.* to season with spices.

SPI'CK and **SPA'N**, S. (a proverbial expression which seems borrowed from *spiccata de la spanna*, Ital. i. e. snatched from the hand. Johnson says *span new* is used by Chaucer, and comes from *spannan*, Sax. to stretch. *Span new* he adds, is therefore originally used of cloth new stretched or dressed at the clothiers, and *spick and span*, newly extended on the spikes or tenters) quite new; just made; never used.

SPI-

S P L

SPIDER, S. (Johnson derives it from *speiden*, Belg. *speyden*, Dan. to spy or lye upon the catch, and *dor*, *dora*, Sax. a beetle or bumble bee, or the insect that lies in wait for the *dor* or bumble bee) an animal whose eyes are placed in clusters on its back, who spins a web and preys on flies.

SPIGOT, S. (*spicker*, Belg.) a pin or peg which is fitted to a faucet.

SPIKE, S. (*spica*, Lat. *spide*, Boh. *szpica*, Pol.) an ear of corn. A piece of iron sharpened at the top and resembling an ear of corn.

To **SPIKE**, *v. a.* to fasten with long nails or spikes.

SPI'LL, S. (*spielen*, Belg.) a small shiver of wood or a small quantity of money, from *spill*, Ill. Trifling or play.

To **SPI'LL**, *v. a.* (*spillan*, Sax. *spillen*, Belg. *spilla*, Ill.) to shed or scatter. To destroy or damage, from *spille*, Ill. to corrupt. To pour on the ground. Neuterly, to be lavish.

To **SPI'N**, *v. a.* (preter. *spun* or *span*, part. *spun*. *Spinnan*, Goth. and Sax. *spinn*, Ill. preter *spanne*; *spinnen*, Belg.) to form yarn into threads by drawing it out and twisting it. Figuratively, to protract or draw out. To draw out into a tedious length. Neuterly, to exercise the art of spinning. To stream out in a small thread or current, from *spingare*, Ital. To move round like a spindle.

SPI'NAL, *adj.* (*spina*, Lat.) belonging to the backbone.

SPI'NDLE, S. (*spindl*, *spindel*, Sax.) the pin by which flax is formed or twisted into a thread, and on which it is wound. Any thing slender.

SPI'NDLESHANKED, S. having very slender legs.

SPI'NE, S. (*spina*, Lat.) the back bone.

SPI'NET, S. (*espinette*, Fr.) a musical instrument of the same nature as an harpichord.

SPI'NSTER, S. a woman who spins. In law, a maid or virgin.

SPI'RAL, *adj.* (*spirale*, Fr. from *spira*, Lat.) Curve. Winding.

SPI'RACLE, S. (*spiraculum*, Lat.) a breathing hole or vent.

SPI'RE, S. (*spira*, Ital. Swed. and Lat.) a curve line. A curl or twist. A round pyramid; a steeple. Any thing growing more and more taper from the bottom to the top.

SPI'RIT, S. (*spiritus*, Lat.) breath. A substance wherein thinking, doubting, and a power of moving itself do subsist. The soul. An apparition. An habitual disposition of mind. Genius or vigour. The mind or imagination. An eager desire. That which gives vigour and cheerfulness. Likeness or essential qualities. An inflammable and intoxicating liquor.

To **SPI'RIT**, *v. a.* to actuate, animate, or excite. To draw or entice, used with *away*.

SPI'RITED, *adj.* lively; full of fire or vigour.

SPI'RITLESS, *adj.* dejected; wanting vigour or fire.

SPI'RITUOUS, *adj.* refined; approaching to spirit. Fierce; ardent.

SPI'RITUAL, *adj.* belonging to spirit as distinguished from matter. Belonging to the mind or understanding; refined; relating only to heavenly things, opposed to temporal.

To **SPI'RITUALIZE**, *v. a.* (*spiritualiser*, Fr.) to refine the understanding and enable it to apprehend abstract and heavenly subjects.

To **SPO'RT**, *v. n.* (*spruyten*, Belg. to shoot up; *spritta*, Swed. to fly out) to spring out in a sudden stream. Actively, to throw out water in a stream or jet.

SPI'T, S. (*spitu*, Sax. *spit*, Belg. *spedo*, Ital.) a long square piece of iron on which meat is roasted. A depth of earth which may be pierced at once by a spade. In low discourse, a sword.

To **SPI'T**, *v. a.* (preter. *spat*, part. pass. *spit* or *spitted*, from the noun) to put on a spit, or to pierce with a spit. To fling or eject from the mouth, from *spatan*, Sax. *spytter*, Dan. Neuterly, to eject spittle from the mouth.

SPI'TTAL, S. (corrupted from *hospital*) an hospital or charitable foundation.

SPI'TE, S. (*spit*, Belg. *despit*, Fr.) an habitual desire and endeavour to do ill to another. *Spite of*, or *in spite of*, notwithstanding.

To **SPI'TE**, *v. a.* to thwart a person's designs. To enrage or fill with spite.

SPI'TTLE, S. (*spælian*, Sax.) the moisture of the mouth.

To **SPLA'SH**, *v. a.* (*plaska*, Swed. see **PLASH**) to daub with mud or dirt.

SPLA'YFOOT, *adj.* having the foot turned inwards.

SPL'EE'N, S. (*splen*, Lat.) a soft spongy viscus, situated in the left hypochondrium above the kidney; supposed to be the seat of anger and melancholy. Ill-humour. A fit of anger; melancholy.

S P R

SPL'ENDID, *adj.* (*splendide*, Fr. *splendidus*, Lat.) bright; shining.

SPL'ENDOUR, S. (*splendeur*, Fr. *splendor*, Lat.) lustre; the quantity or power of shining.

SPL'ENETIC, *adj.* (*splenétique*, Fr.) troubled with the spleen. Peevish.

To **SPLI'CE**, *v. a.* (*splicsen*, Belg. *plico*, Lat.) to join the two ends of a rope together without a knot.

SPLI'NTER, S. (Belg.) a fragment of any thing broken with violence.

To **SPLI'T**, *v. a.* (pret. *split*; *spletten*, *splitten*, Belg.) to divide lengthwise. To part. To dash or break against a rock. To break into discord. Neuterly, to crack or burst asunder.

To **SPO'IL**, *v. a.* (*spolio*, Lat. *spolier*, Fr.) to rob or take away by force. To plunder. To corrupt or render useless, from *spillan*, Sax. *spille*, Ill. Neuterly, to be guilty of plundering.

SPO'IL, S. (*spolium*, Lat.) any thing taken by violence.

SPO'KE, S. (*spoca*, Sax. *speiche*, Teut. *sphiza*, Slav. *spice*, Boh. *spica*, Pol.) the bar of a wheel which passes from the nave to the felly.

SPO'KE, preter of **SPEAK**.

SPO'KEN, part. pass. of **SPEAK**.

SPO'NGE, S. (pronounced *spunge*, from *spongia*, Lat.) a soft porous substance remarkable for sucking up water.

To **SPO'NGE**, *v. n.* to suck up as a sponge. To gain by mean arts. Actively, to wet cloth with a sponge.

SPO'NGER, S. one that meanly depends upon others for subsistence.

SPO'NSOR, S. (Lat.) one who makes a promise or gives security for another.

SPONTANE'ITY, S. (*spontanéité*, Fr.) the quality of doing or acting free from any impulse or necessity.

SPONTA'NEOUS, *adj.* (*spontaneé*, Fr. *sponte*, Lat.) acting of itself without compulsion or restraint.

SPO'ON, S. (*spaen*, Belg. *spone*, Dan. *spoonn*, Ill.) an instrument concave at one end and having an handle, used in taking up and eating broths, &c.

SPO'ONFUL, S. as much as a spoon will contain.

SPO'ON-MEAT, S. liquid food, or such as is eaten with a spoon.

SPO'RT, S. (*spett*, Ill. a May-game) play, or diversion. A mock. Field diversions.

To **SPO'RT**, *v. a.* to divert or make merry. To represent in play. Neuterly, to play or frolick. To trifle.

SPO'RTSMAN, S. one who delights in hunting or other field diversions.

SPO'T, S. (*spette*, Dan. *spotte*, Flem.) a stain either on the skin or other substance. A small extent of ground. Upon the spot, implies immediately, or without changing place.

To **SPO'T**, *v. a.* to stain. To work so as to resemble spots. To corrupt, disgrace or taint.

SPO'TLESS, *adj.* free from spots or vice.

SPOU'SAL, *adj.* (from *spouse*) nuptial, or belonging to a wedding.

SPOU'SAL, S. (*espousailles*, Fr.) marriage.

SPOU'SE, S. (*épouse*, Fr.) one joined to another in marriage.

SPOU'T, S. (*spuyt*, Belg.) a pipe or mouth of a vessel out of which any thing is poured. Water falling in a body.

To **SPOU'T**, *v. a.* to pour with violence, or in a collected body. Neuterly, to issue with violence in a large quantity.

To **SRA'IN**, *v. a.* (corrupted from *strain*) to stretch the ligaments of a joint so as to render the use of it painful.

SRA'IN, S. a weakness arising from too violent a stretching of the ligaments of the joint.

SRA'NG, preter of **SPRING**.

SRA'T, S. (*sprot*, Belg.) a small sea fish.

To **SRA'WL**, *v. n.* (*spraddle*, Dan. *spatalern*, Belg.) to struggle as in the convulsions of death. To tumble about with odd contortions of the limbs.

SRA'Y, S. (see **SPRIT** or **SPROUT**) the extremity of a branch.

To **SRE'AD**, *v. a.* (pronounced *spred*: *spredan*, Sax. *spreyden*, Belg.) to extend, expand or make a thing take up a large space. To cover or smear over. To publish or divulge, followed by *abroad*. To diffuse. Neuterly, to extend or expand itself.

SRI'G, S. (*ysbrig*, Brit.) a small branch.

SRI'GHT, S. (anciently written *sprate*, or *spryts*, and as it is a contraction of *spirit*, should be spelt **SRA'ITS**) a spectre, ghost or apparition.

SRI'GHTLY, *adj.* full of spirits. Gay. Brisk; lively.

To **SRI'NG**, *v. n.* (preter *sprang* or *sprung*, formerly *sprong*: *springan*, Sax. *springen*, Belg.) to rise or grow out of the ground,

ground, followed by *up*. To issue or proceed as by feed. To appear. To leap or bound. To force ones ways. To grow. To fly with an elastic force. To rise from a covert. To issue from a fountain or source. To shoot or move with force. Actively, to start or rouse game. To make by starting a plank. To discharge, applied to a mine. To contrive as a sudden expedient; to give birth to. To pass by a leap.

SPRING, *S.* one of the four seasons, immediately succeeding winter, in which vegetables grow. A body which will recover its shape when it has lost it by violence. The force by which bodies after compression return to their former shape or dimensions. Any active power. A leap. A fountain or source from whence waters issue. A source. Rise. Beginning.

SPRINGE, *S.* a gin which being fastened to an elastic wire catches any thing.

SPRING-TIDE, *S.* high tide, or tide at the new moon.

To **SPRINKLE**, *v. a.* (*sprinkelen*, Belg.) to scatter in drops or small masses. To wet by sprinkling. Neuterly, to let fall in drops.

SPRITE, see **SPRIGHT**.

To **SPROUT**, *v. n.* (*sprytan*, Sax: *spruyten*, Belg.) to grow or shoot, applied to plants.

SPROUT, *S.* a shoot of a vegetable.

SPRUCE, *adj.* (Johnson says, in old authours we meet with furniture of *pruce*, for a thing costly and elegant, and imagines it may be derived from thence) neat, but not splendid.

To **SPRUCE**, *v. n.* to dress neatly.

SPRUNG, preter and part. pass. of **SPRING**.

SPUN, preter and part. passive of **SPIN**.

SPUNGE, *S.* see **SPONGE**.

SPUNGING-HOUSE, *S.* a house or place that bailiffs take persons to after an arrest, where they extort from their distress enough to support themselves.

SPUR, *S.* (*spora*, *spur*, Sax. *spore*, Dan. *Isl.* and Belg. *esperon*, Fr.) a sharp pointed instrument worn by a rider on his heel whereby he pricks his horse to quicken his pace. Figuratively, an incitement, or any thing that quickens. The sharp points growing on the legs of a fowl.

To **SPUR**, *v. a.* to prick or quicken by a spur. To excite, hasten or push forward.

SPURIOUS, *adj.* (*spurius*, Lat.) counterfeit; not genuine or authentic. Illegitimate or not lawfully begotten.

To **SPURN**, *v. a.* (*spornan*, Sax.) to kick, drive or strike with the foot. To reject with contempt or scorn.

SPURN, *S.* a kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment.

To **SPURT**, see **SPIRT**.

To **SPUTTER**, *v. n.* (*spūto*, Lat.) to emit or cast out moisture by small, flying drops. To fly out in small particles with some noise. To throw out spittle by hasty speech.

SPY, *S.* (*yspio*, Brit. *espion*, Fr. *spii*, Belg.) one set to watch the conduct or motions of another.

To **SPY**, *v. a.* to discover at a distance by the eye. To discover by nice examination. Neuterly, to look into or examine nicely.

SQUAB, *adj.* unfeathered. Fat. Thick and stout.

SQUAB, *S.* a kind of sofa or couch. A stuffed cushion.

SQUAB-PIE, *S.* a pie made of several ingredients.

To **SQUABBLE**, *v. n.* (*kiabla*, Swed.) to quarrel, wrangle or fight.

SQUABBLE, *S.* a low quarrel or brawl.

SQUADRON, *S.* (*escadron*, Fr. *squadron*, Ital.) a body of men drawn up in a square. A troop or part of an army. A part of a fleet.

SQUALID, *adj.* (*squalidus*, Lat.) foul; nasty.

To **SQUALL**, *v. n.* (*squala*, Swed.) to scream like a woman affrighted.

SQUALL, *S.* a loud scream. A sudden gust of wind.

To **SQUANDER**, *v. a.* (*verschwenden*, Teut.) to scatter lavishly; to spend profusely.

SQUARE, *adv.* (*yfgevar*, Brit. *quadratus*, Lat.) having four sides, or angles forming a right angle. Parallel. Strong or well set. Equal, followed by *dealing*.

SQUARE, *S.* (*carré*, Fr. *squadra*, Ital.) a figure having four equal sides and angles. An area or place of four sides surrounded with buildings. The content of an angle. In arithmetic, the product of a number multiplied into itself. Following on, level or equality. Rule or conformity, following *break*. *As squares go*, signifies as the game goes.

To **SQUARE**, *v. a.* to form with four sides and right angles. To reduce to a square. To measure, adjust, regulate or shape. Neuterly, to suit or agree with, used with *to or with*. To quarrel, used with *for*.

SQUASH, see **QUASH**.

To **SQUAT**, *v. n.* (*squattare*, Ital.) to sit cowering or close to the ground.

SQUAT, *adj.* close to the ground. Sitting on the ground with the legs doubled under the body.

To **SQUEAK**, *v. n.* (*squeaka*, Swed.) to set up a shrill cry with pain. To cry out or speak with a shrill voice. To discover any thing through fear.

SQUEAK, *S.* a shrill cry.

To **SQUEAL**, *v. n.* (*squāla*, Swed.) see **SQUALL**.

SQUEAMISH, *adj.* (for *quarumish* of *qualmish*) easily disgusted. Having the stomach easily turned.

To **SQUEEZE**, *v. a.* (*woisan*, Sax. *ys-gwasgn*, Brit.) to press hard or crush between two bodies. To press hard. To extort by violence. Neuterly, to pass by compression. To force way through close bodies.

SQUEEZE, *S.* the act of pressing hard.

SQUIB, *S.* (*schieben*, Teut. to push forward) a quill filled with gunpowder, &c. Any petty fellow. A falsehood.

SQUINT, *adj.* (*squinte*, Belg. oblique) looking with the eyes directed different ways.

To **SQUINT**, *v. n.* to look with the eyes turned different ways.

To **SQUINY**, *v. n.* to look askint.

SQUIRE, *S.* see **ESQUIRE**.

SQUIRREL, (*escureuil*, Fr. *sciurus*, Lat.) a small animal living in woods, and remarkable for its agility and leaping from tree to tree.

To **SQUIRT**, *v. a.* to throw out through a pipe in a continued stream.

SQUIRT, *S.* an instrument by which a continued stream is formed.

To **STAB**, *v. a.* (*staven*, old Belg.) to pierce or wound with a pointed instrument. To wound maliciously and mortally.

STAB, *S.* a wound given with a pointed instrument. A fly mischief.

STABILITY, *S.* (*stabilité*, Fr. *stabilitas*, Lat.) strength or firmness.

STABLE, *S.* (*stabulum*, Lat.) a house for beasts.

To **STABLISH**, *v. a.* (*establis*, Fr. *stabilio*, Lat.) see **ESTABLISH**.

STACK, *S.* (*stacca*, Ital.) a large quantity of hay, corn, or wood heaped together. Several chimnies or funnels standing together.

STADTHOLDER, *S.* (*stadt*, Belg. a city and *holder*) the chief magistrate of the united provinces.

STAFF, *S.* (plural, *staves*; *staf*, Sax. *staff*, Dan. *staf*, Belg.) a stick which supports a person in walking, or which is used as a weapon. A support. A stick used as a badge of authority. A stanza, or series of verses, so disposed, that when it is concluded, the same order begins again; from *staff*, *Isl.* or *stav*. Run. a piece of wood on which matter was wrote on before the invention of paper.

STAG, *S.* the male of red deer.

STAGE, *S.* (*estage*, Fr.) a floor raised, on which any show is exhibited. A place where any thing is transacted. A single step in a progress.

STAGE-COACH, *S.* a coach which passes and repasses to and from the same places.

To **STAGGER**, *v. n.* (*staggren*, Belg.) to reel or be unable to walk or stand steadily. To faint or give way. To hesitate or be in doubt. Neuterly, to make a person reel. To shock or make less confident.

STAGGERS, *S.* the cholic or apoplexy in horses.

STAGNANT, *adj.* (*stagnans*, Lat.) motionless; not running.

To **STAGNATE**, *v. n.* (*stagnum*, Lat.) to stop its course; to be without motion.

STAGNATION, *S.* stoppage of motion.

STAD, *part. adj.* (*stax*) sober; grave.

To **STAIN**, *v. a.* (*ystaeno*, Brit.) to blot, spot, or spoil colour. To disgrace.

STAIN, *S.* a spot or discolouration. A Disgrace.

STAIR, *S.* (*stegher*, Sax. *steghe*, Belg.) steps by which we ascend from the bottom to the top of any building.

STAIRCASE, *S.* that part of a building which contains the stairs.

STAKE, *S.* (*staca*, Sax. *staeck*, Belg. *estaca*, Span.) a post or strong stick fastened in the ground. Any thing placed as a palisade. Any thing pledged or wagered. The state of being pledged or hazarded. A small anvil.

To **STAKE**, *v. a.* to fasten or support with pieces of timber set upright. To wager, pledge or hazard.

STALE, *adj.* (*stille*, Belg.) old; kept long. Impaired by time.

S T A

STALE, *S.* (*stahen*, Sax. to steal) something used as an allurement. A prostitute. Urine. Old beer.
To STALE, *v. a.* to wear out or make old. Neuterly, to make water.
To STALK, *v. n.* (*stealkan*, Sax.) to walk in a proud manner.
STALK, *S.* a proud and lofty step. The stem on which flowers grow, from *stale*, Belg. The stem of a quill.
STALL, *S.* (*stall*, Sax. *stall*, Belg. *stalla*, Ital.) a crib in which an ox is fed. A bench, &c. where any thing is exposed to sale. A small house or shed in which certain trades are carried on, from *stall*, Swed. *stall*, Arm. The seat of a dignified clergyman in a choir.
To STALL, *v. a.* to keep in a stall or stable. To invest, used for *instal*. Neuterly, to live, or kennel.
STALLION, *S.* (*ysdalwyn*, Brit. *estallion*, Fr. *stallone*, Ital. *stallhengst*, Belg. Junius thinks it derived from *stalan*, Sax. to leap) a horse kept for breeding.
STAMINA, *S.* (Lat.) the first principles of any thing. The solids of a human body. In botany, the little fine threads, which grow round the style within the flowers of plants, and bear the apices on their extremities.
To STAMMER, *v. n.* (*stams*, Goth. dumb. *stam*, Ill. stammering; *stamer*, *stamur*. Sax. having an impediment in speaking; *stamelen*, *stameren*, Belg.) to speak with great difficulty and hesitation. To have an impediment in the speech.
To STAMP, *v. a.* (*stampen*, Belg. *stampen*, Dan.) to strike by forcing the foot hastily downwards. To beat in a mortar. To impress with some mark or figure; from *estamper*, Fr. *stampare*, Ital. *estampar*, Span. To coin. Neuterly, to strike the foot violently on the ground.
STAMP, *S.* (*estampe*, Fr. *stampa*, Ital.) any instrument by which an impression is made. A mark or impression made by stamping. A picture cut in wood, for marking. Authority. Make; cast; form.
To STANCH, *v. a.* (*estancher*, Fr. *stancare*, Ital. *stagna*, Lat.) to stop blood or hinder from running. Neuterly, to stop.
STANCH, *adj.* sound or not letting out, applied to vessels. Firm, trusty, or sound of principle. Strong or not broken.
To STAND, *v. n.* (preter. *I stood*, or *have stood*; *standen*, Goth. preter. *stoth*; *standan*, Sax. preter. *stad*. *stend*, Ill. preter. *stood*; infinitive, *standa*; *stuen*, Belg. *stare*, Ital. and Lat. *estar*, Span. *stanete*, Russ. *stananece*, Pol.) to rest upon one's feet. To remain undemolished, or not thrown down. To erect. To stop, halt, or cease. To move. To remain without alteration or decay. To be without action. To be acquitted. Used with *against*, to resist or oppose. Used with *by*, to support or defend; to be present only as a spectator: to repose on, or confide in. Used with *for*, to propose ones self as a candidate; to mention; to lay claim to or endeavour to gain. Used with *off*, to keep at a distance; to refuse compliance; to decline intimacy or friendship; to have relief or appear protuberant, applied to painting. Used with *out*, to continue firm in a resolution; to deny compliance with obstinacy; to be prominent. Used with *to*, to ply, persevere or continue any action; to remain fixed in a purpose; to abide by a contract or assertion. Used with *under*, to sustain. Used with *up*, to rise from a seat in order to give evidence or to speak; to make a party. Used with *upon*, to concern or interest; to value or take pride in; to insist. Actively, to sustain without yielding. To abide. To keep or maintain.
STAND, *S.* a station, or place where one waits standing. Rank or post. A step or halt. An interruption or intermission. The highest mark or degree beyond which a thing cannot proceed. Difficulty, perplexity. A frame on which vessels are placed.
STANDARD, *S.* (*estandard*, Fr.) an ensign, particularly that of the cavalry. That which is of undoubted authority and the test of other things of the same kind. Something tried by a proper test. A standing stem or tree.
STANDING, *adj.* settled or long established. Lasting. Motionless. Placed on feet.
STANDING, *S.* continuance in any post, place, or station. Power to stand. Rank. Competition of candidates.
STANDISH, *S.* a case for pens and ink.
STAN, *S.* (*stang*, Sax.) in measure, a perch.
STANK, preter. of **STINK**.
STANNARY, *S.* (*stannum*, Lat.) tin works.
STANZA, *S.* (*stanza*, Ital. *stancia*, Fr. this word originally signified a room of a house) a verse in a poem consisting of more than two lines.
STAPLE, *S.* (*estape*, Fr. *stapel*, Belg. a market) a settled market.

S T A

STAPLE, *adj.* settled; established; according to the laws of commerce.
STAPLE, *S.* (*stapul*, Sax.) a nail having two shanks, and when driven forming a loop.
STAR, *S.* (*stairnon*, Goth. *storra*, Sax. *starna*, Ill. *starab*, Perf. *sterre*, Belg.) one of the luminous bodies which appear in the sky at night.
STARBOARD, *S.* (*storbod*, Sax.) the right hand side of a ship.
STARCH, *S.* (*starc*, Teut. stiff) a kind of paste made of flower or potatoes, with which linnen is stiffened.
STARCH, *adj.* (*starc*, Teut.) stiff or formal.
To STARCH, *v. a.* to stiffen with starch.
STARCHED, *adj.* stiffened with starch. Stiff, precise or formal.
To STARE, *v. n.* (*starian*, Sax. *sterren*, Belg.) to look with fixed eyes. To look steadily with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity or horror. To stare in the face, signifies to be undeniably evident. To stand out.
STARE, *S.* a fixed or impudent look.
STARCK, *adj.* (*sterc*, *starc*, Sax. *starch*, Belg. *starc* Teut.) stiff, rugged. Mere; plain, gross.
STARCK, *adj.* in the highest degree.
STARLIGHT, *S.* the light or lustre of the stars.
To START, *v. n.* (*startzen*, Teut.) to feel or give an involuntary shrink, twitch or motion, on the apprehension of danger. To go out of the way, or deviate, used with *out* or *from*. To rise suddenly, used with *up*. To set out in any course or pursuit. Actively, to alarm or disturb suddenly. To make fly; to discover. To put suddenly out of its place.
START, *S.* a sudden twitch or motion of terror. A fall or unexpected flight. A quick spring or motion. To get the start, is to begin before another.
To STARTLE, *v. n.* to shrink or catch on a sudden apprehension of danger. Actively, to frighten, or make a person jump with fear.
STARTLE, *S.* a sudden shock or alarm of terror.
To STARVE, *v. n.* (*stearfan*, Sax. *steruen*, Belg. to die) to perish with hunger or cold, used with *for* or *with* before the cause, and sometimes *of*, but not properly. Actively, to kill with hunger or cold. To deprive of force or vigour.
STARVELING, *S.* an animal that is both thin and weak for want of food.
STATE, *S.* (*status*, Lat.) condition. Circumstances of nature or fortune. The settled meaning or tenour. An estate, from *estate*, Fr. The community or public. A government. Rank or quality. Solemn pomp or grandeur. A canopy. The chief persons in an administration. Compounded with other words it signifies public, or relating to government.
To STATE, *v. a.* (*constater*, Fr.) to settle or regulate. To represent with all its circumstances.
STATELINESS, *S.* grandeur of appearance or mien. Proud behaviour.
STATESMAN, *S.* one versed or concerned in the arts of government.
STATIC, **STATICAL**, *adj.* (*statics*) relating to the science of weighing.
STATICKS, *S.* (*statique*, Fr. *statika*, *statike*, Gr.) the science which considers the weight of bodies, or the motion of bodies arising from gravity.
STATION, *S.* (*statio*, Lat.) the act of standing. A place or post. Situation. Employment. Rank or condition of life.
To STATION, *v. a.* to set in a certain rank, post or place.
STATIONARY, *adj.* fixed.
STATIONER, *S.* one who sells paper, formerly applied to booksellers on account of the stands or stations in which they exposed their books.
STATUARY, *S.* (*statuaire*, Fr.) the art of carving images. A carver of images.
STATUE, *S.* (Fr. *statua*, Lat.) a carved or cast image.
STATURE, *S.* (Fr. *statura*, Lat.) the height of an animal.
STATUTE, *S.* (*statut*, Fr. *statutum*, Lat.) an edict of a legislator. A law.
To STAVE, *v. a.* (from *staf*, in the plural *staves*) to break barrels in pieces.
STAVES, the plural of **STAFF**.
To STAY, *v. n.* (*staen*, Belg. *stae*, Russ. *stavit*, *estati*, Slav. Port. Boh. *setati*, Dalm.) to continue in a place or in the same state. To wait. To stop or stand still. Used with *on* or *upon*, to rest on, confide in. Actively, to stop; to delay; to keep from departing. To prop, used with *on* or *up*, from *estayer*, Fr.

STAY.

S T E

STA'Y, S. continuance in the same place. Stand or stop. A fixed state. A proper support. Tackling. In the plural, a whalebone covering worn by women, and laced behind.

STA'YEDNESS, S. solidity. Composure; gravity. Prudence.

STE'AD, S. (*sted*, Sax. *stath*, *stads*, Goth. *stadur*, Ill. a city) a place, room or post occupied by another. After *stand*, use; help, or service. Compounded with *bed*, the frame on which it stands. *Stead* or *sted* in the name of places comes from *sted* or *syd*, Sax. a place; but if it be situated on a river, from *stada*, Ill. *statha*, Sax. a station for ships.

To **STE'AD**, *v. a.* to help or assist.

STE'ADFAST, *adj.* fast in place. Firm in resolution.

STE'ADILY, *adv.* without tottering or altering.

STRE'AK, S. (*strek*, Ill. and Erf. a piece, *streck*, Ill. waisted, *steka*, Swed. to boil) a piece of meat to be fried or boiled.

To **STE'AL**, *v. a.* (preter *stole*, part. pass. *stolen*: *stelan*, Sax. *stelen*, Belg.) to take away what is another's privately. To gain or effect in a secret or imperceptible manner. Neuterly, to withdraw secretly, used with *away*. To be guilty of taking what is another's without his knowledge or notice.

STE'ALTH, S. the act of taking what belongs to another without his knowledge or notice. By *stealth*, signifies secretly, and is sometimes used in a good sense.

STE'AM, S. (*steme*, Sax.) the vapour arising from any boiling or hot liquor.

To **STE'AM**, *v. n.* to send up vapours, applied to hot liquors.

STE'AD, S. (*steda*, Sax.) a horse.

STEE'L, S. (*stal*, Sax. *stael*, Belg. *sdeleze*, Ruff.) iron purified in the fire with other ingredients, which render it white, and its grain closer and finer. Figuratively, weapons or armour. In medicine, Chalybeate remedies. Proverbially, any thing hard.

To **STEE'L**, *v. a.* to point or edge with steel. To make hard, firm, or insensible.

STEE'P, *adj.* (*steap*, Sax.) difficult and dangerous to ascend or descend because with very little slant.

STEE'P, S. a precipice; an ascent almost perpendicular.

To **STEE'P**, *v. a.* (*stippin*, Belg. *stopnice*, Pol.) to soak long in liquor.

STEE'PLE, S. (*steopl*, *stypel*, Sax.) the spire or turret of a church in which the bells hang.

STEE'R, S. (*styrz*, *stear*, *stior*, Sax. *stier*, Belg.) a young bullock.

To **STEE'R**, *v. a.* (*steoran*, *styrar*, Sax. *stieren*, Belg.) to direct or guide in its passage. Neuterly, to guide a vessel in its course.

STEE'RAGE, S. the act of guiding a vessel in its course. Direct. That which guides any thing in its course. The stern or hinder part of a ship.

STEE'LLAR, *adj.* (*stella*, Lat.) relating to the stars.

STE'M, S. (*stemma*, Lat.) a stalk or twig. A family or race. The prow or forepart of a ship; from *stammen*, Swed.

To **STE'M**, *v. a.* (*stemma*, Ill.) to oppose a current.

STENO'GRAPHY, S. (from *stenos*, *stenos*, *γραφω*, *grapho*, Gr.) the art of writing in secret characters, or short hand. The principles and history of this art have lately been displayed with great accuracy and elegance, by Mr. Angel, to whom the reader is referred for his satisfaction.

STE'NCH, S. (from *stencan*, Sax.) a bad smell: Dryden has used it for a good smell.

To **STE'NCH**, *v. a.* to scent with a bad smell.

To **STEP**, *v. n.* (*stappan*, Sax. *stappen*, Belg. *siapac*, Pol.) to move by a single change or motion of the feet. To advance suddenly. To trace backwards or forwards in the mind. To take a short walk.

STEP, S. (*stap*, Sax. *stap*, Belg. *stepene*, Ruff. *stapa*, Pol. *stapince*, Slav. *stappen*, Boh.) motion by moving one foot before another. A stair. The space passed by the single remove of the foot. A small space. Passage or conduct. The print of a foot. The manner of walking. Action or conduct.

STEP, S. in composition, signifies one related to another only by marriage; from *steop*, Sax. of *stapan*, Sax. to deprive or make an orphan; hence we meet with the words *step-daughter*, or *step-son*, as well as *step-mother*, that is a daughter or son that are orphans, or have lost their own mother; and a person who by marriage is the mother of a another that was an orphan, or had lost a mother by death.

STE'RIL, *adj.* (*sterile*, Fr. *steriks*, Lat.) barren, or producing neither fruit nor children.

S T I

STERILITY, S. (*sterilité*, Fr. *sterilitas*, Lat.) barrenness; or wanting the power to produce fruit or offspring.

STERLING, *adj.* (from the *Easterlings*, originally employed in coinage) genuine English; having twenty shillings English to the pound.

STERLING, S. English coin. Standard money or rate.

STERN, *adj.* (*styrin*, Sax.) severe in look or manners.

STERN, S. (*stern*, Sax.) the hind part of a ship. The hinder part of any thing. Direction.

STERNUTATION, S. (*sternutatio*, Lat.) a convulsive shaking of the nerves and muscles, occasioned by an irritation those in the nostrils.

To **STE'W**, *v. a.* (*estuer*, Fr. *stoven*, Belg.) to seeth any thing with a slow heat and a small quantity of liquor.

STE'W, S. (*estuve*, Fr. *stufa*, Ital. *estufa*, Span.) a bagnio. A brothel. A store pond or fish pond, from *stowven*, Belg. to store.

STE'WARD, S. (*steward*, Sax.) one who manages the affairs of another, particularly with respect to money.

STI'CK, S. (*sticca*, Sax. *steco*, Ital. *stuck*, Belg.) a thin and longish piece of wood.

To **STI'CK**, *v. a.* (preter. and part. passive. *stuck*, *stican*, Sax.) to fasten on so that it may remain or adhere without falling off. Neuterly, to adhere to without falling off. To be inseparable. To remain in the memory. To stop. To stop in its passage. To be constant; to be troublesome to, used with *by*. To dwell upon, used with *upon*. To cause difficulties; followed by *with*. To hesitate, used with *at*. To be perplexed. Actively, to stab or pierce with a pointed instrument, from *stician*, Sax. *stehen*, Belg.

To **STI'CKLE**, *v. n.* (from the custom in prize-fighting, wherein the seconds were placed with *sticks* to interpose occasionally) to take part with one side or another. To contend with obliquity.

STI'CKY, *adj.* fastening itself to any thing it touches.

STIFF, *adj.* (*stiff*, Sax. *stiff*, Dan. *stif*, Swed. *stifur*, Ill. *stif*, Belg.) not easily to be bent, or put out of form by the touch. Not easily subdued. Obstinate. Formal.

To **STIFFEN**, *v. a.* (*stifan*, Sax.) to make stiff or hard to be bent. To make obstinate. Neuterly, to become hard to be bent, or obstinate.

STIFFLY, *adv.* in a stubborn or obstinate manner.

To **STI'FLE**, *v. a.* (*estoufer*, Fr.) to smother for want of air. To keep in. To extinguish. To suppress or conceal.

STI'GMA, S. (Lat.) a brand with hot iron. A mark of infamy.

To **STI'GMATIZE**, *v. n.* (*stigmatifer*, Fr.) to mark with a brand. To disgrace with a note of infamy or reproach.

STILE, S. (*stigele*, Sax. from *stigan*, Sax. to climb) a set of steps by which a person may pass from one enclosure to another. A pin in a sun-dial which forms the shadow, from *stile*, Fr.

To **STI'LL**, *v. a.* (*stillan*, Sax. *stillen*, Belg. *stille*, Ill. to moderate) to make silent. To quiet or appease. To stop motion.

STI'LL, *adj.* (*stil*, Belg.) without noise, motion, or rage.

STI'LL, S. a state of calmness and silence.

STI'LL, *adv.* (*stille*, Sax.) to this time inclusive. Nevertheless.

STI'LL, S. (from *distil*) a vessel used in distillation.

To **STI'LL**, *v. a.* see **DISTIL**.

STI'LLBORN, *adj.* dead born.

STI'LTS, S. (*stylor*, Swed. *steltor*, Dan. *stælan*, Sax.) sticks with straps in which boys put their feet and raise themselves to walk in.

To **STI'MULATE**, *v. a.* (*stimulus*, Lat.) to prick. To incite to action by some forcible notice. In physic, to excite a quick sensation and a derivation towards the part.

To **STI'NG**, *v. a.* (preter. *stung*, part. pass. *stang* and *stung*. *stingan*, Sax. *stungen*, Ill.) to pierce or prick with a pointed dart infected with venom. To put to great pain or torture.

STI'NG, S. a sharp and venomous point with which some animals are armed. Any thing that gives pain. The last verse of an epigram, conveying some sharp or pointed thought.

STI'NGO, S. (from the the sharpness of its taste) old strong beer.

STI'NGY, S. (the *g* pronounced soft like a *j*.) covetous: loth to give or spend.

To **STI'NK**, *v. n.* (preter. *stank* or *stunk*. *stincan*, Sax. *stinken*, Belg.) to be putrified and cause a bad scent.

STI'NK, S. an offensive smell.

STI'NK-

STINK-POT, *S.* an artificial composition offensive to the smell.

To **STINT**, *v. a.* (*stinta*, Swed. *stunta*, Isl.) to bound; to restrain. To give sparingly or confine to short allowance.

STIPEND, *S.* (*stipendium*, Lat.) wages or settled pay.

STIPENDIARY, *S.* (*stipendiaire*, Fr. *stipendiarius*, Lat.) one who performs any service for a settled payment.

STIPTIC, or **STIPTICAL**, *adj.* see **STYPTIC**.

To **STIPULATE**, *v. n.* (*stipulatus*, Lat.) to settle or make a bargain on certain terms.

To **STIR**, *v. a.* (*stiran*, Sax. *stieren*, Belg.) to move or remove from its place. To incite. To agitate or put the parts of a fluid in motion by keeping something continually moving between them. Used with *up*, to put in action. To incite or provoke. Neuterly, to move oneself. To be in motion. To rise out of bed.

STIR, *S.* (*stir*, Run. a battle, *stirf*, Brit. noise) a tumult, bustle or public commotion.

STIRRUP, *S.* (*stigerap*, *stirap*, from *stigan*, Sax. to climb, and *ap*, Sax. a chord) an iron loop hung by a strap, assisting an horseman in mounting.

To **STITCH**, *v. a.* (*sticke*, Dan. *sticken*, Belg.) to work in a peculiar manner with a needle. Used with *to gather*, to join clumsily. Used with *up*, to mend something rent. Neuterly, to perform needle work.

STITCH, *S.* a single pass of a needle and thread through any thing. A sharp pain, from *stician*, Sax.

STITHY, *S.* (*stiedie*, Isl. *stith*, Sax. hard) an anvil.

To **STIVE**, *v. a.* (from the same original as **STREW**) to stuff up close. To make hot and sultry for want of vent.

STOCCA'DO, *S.* (*stoccata*, from *stocca*, Ital. a rapier) a thrust with a rapier.

STOCK, *S.* (*stoc*, Sax. *stock*, Belg. *estoc*, Fr.) the trunk or body of a plant or tree. A log. A person remarkably stupid. The handle of any thing. The frame on which a ship is supported while building. A close neckcloth, anciently a *stocken*. A race, or family. The principal or fund with which a person carries on trade. Goods employed in trade. Quantity. A fund established by the government.

To **STOCK**, *v. a.* to store; to lay in store. To put in the stocks.

STOCKING, *S.* the covering of the legs.

STOCKS, *S.* (it has no singular) a confinement for the legs.

STOCK-STILL, *adj.* as motionless as a log.

STOKE, or **STOA'K**, in the names of places comes from *stocce*, Sax. the stock or body of a tree.

STOLE, *S.* (*stola*, Lat.) a long vest or robe.

STOLE, preter of **STEAL**.

STOLEN, part. passive of **STEAL**.

STOMACH, *S.* (pronounced *stumach*: *estomach*, Fr. *stomachus*, Lat.) that part of the body in which the food is digested. Appetite, hunger or desire of food. Inclination. Anger. Sullenness or resentment.

To **STOMACH**, *v. n.* (*stomachor*, Lat.) to resent.

STOMACHER, *S.* (pronounced *stumacher*) an ornamental covering worn by women on the front of their stays.

STOMACHFUL, *adj.* sullen, stubborn.

STONE, *S.* (*stains*, Goth. *stan*, Sax. *steen*, Belg. and Dan. *stein*, Teut. *stirn*, Isl.) an insipid hard body, neither malleable, ductile, nor soluble in water. A gem or precious stone. The hard covering of the kernel of a fruit. A disorder consisting of a hard concretion of gravel or fabulous matter. A weight consisting of 14 pounds. To leave no stone unturned; is to do every thing that can be done towards the success of an undertaking.

STONE, *adj.* made of stone.

To **STONE**, *v. a.* to hit or kill with stones. To harden.

STOOD, preter of **STAND**.

STOOL, *S.* (*stols*, Goth. *stol*, Brit. *sol*, Sax. and Slav. *stol*, Belg. *stole*, Russ. *stolice*, Boh.) a seat without a back. Evacuation by purging medicines.

To **STOOP**, *v. n.* (*stupian*, Sax. *stuypen*, Belg.) to bend downwards or forwards. Figuratively, to yield or submit.

To **STOP**, *v. a.* (*estouper*, Fr. *stoppare*, Ital. *stoppen*, Belg.) to hinder in moving or action. To put an end to motion or action. To regulate musical strings or notes with the fingers. To close any aperture. To put the points to the several branches of a period in writing. Neuterly, to cease from motion or action. To refuse payment or become a bankrupt.

STOP, *S.* a hindrance or obstruction of action or motion. The points used in dividing sentences.

STOPPLE, *S.* something by which the mouth of a bottle or vessel is filled up.

STORE, *S.* (*stior*, Run. much, *stior*, Dan. *stoor*, Isl. great) plenty, or a large number or quantity. A stock laid by or reserved.

To **STORE**, *v. n.* to supply or furnish in large quantities. To reserve or lay by in large quantities for a future time. To lay up or hoard.

STORM, *S.* (*ad stirma*, Run. to move or agitate by the wind, *storm*, Brit. *storm*, Sax. and Belg. *stormo*, Ital.) a violent agitation of the wind or commotion of the elements. A violent assault on a fortified place. Violence of passion, misery or distress.

To **STORM**, *v. a.* to attack by open force. Neuterly, to raise tempests. To rage.

STORY, *S.* (*stier*, Sax. *storie*, Belg. *storia*, Ital. *histoire*, Fr. *historia*, Lat. *istoria*, Gr.) an account of things past, generally applied to a relation of trifling and fictitious things. A floor or flight of rooms, from *stior*, Sax. a place.

To **STORY**, *v. a.* to relate any transaction either real or fictitious. To range above one another.

STOVE, *S.* (*stoo*, Isl. a fire place, *stiofa*, Sax. *estuve*, Fr. *stove*, Belg.) a hot house or room made warm by art. A place in which fire is made.

STOUT, *adj.* (Belg. *stohiz*, Teut. *stauten*, Goth. to strike) strong; brave; intrepid. Firm or able to bear a great weight.

To **STOW**, *v. a.* (*stow*, Sax. *stoe*, old Fris. a place, *stowen*, Belg. to lay up) to lay up; to put in a proper place.

STOWE, in the names of places is derived from *stow*, Sax. a place.

To **STRA'DDLE**, *v. n.* (from *stride*) to stand or walk with the feet at a wide distance from each other.

To **STRA'GGLE**, *v. n.* (from *stray* of *stravare*, Ital.) to go from the right way. To ramble or wander.

STRA'IGHT, *adj.* (*strack*, Belg. when this word is opposed to crooked, it should be written *straight*, but when opposed to broad or wide, *strait*) not crooked. Narrow or close.

STRA'IGHT, *adv.* (*strax*, Dan. *strait*, Belg. it may be derived from the adjective, as a *straight* line is the shortest that can be drawn between two points) immediately; without delay.

To **STRA'IGHTEN**, *v. a.* to reduce from a crooked to a right or straight line.

STRA'IGHTWAYS, *adv.* immediately.

To **STRA'IN**, *v. a.* (*estraindre*, Fr.) to squeeze or force liquor through by squeezing. To filter. To weaken by overstretching. To put to the utmost strength. To pull or force tight. To constrain. Neuterly, to make violent efforts.

STRA'IN, *S.* a weakness caused by stretching a ligament too much. A race or descent, from *stirange*, Sax. Stile or manner of speaking. Song or sound.

STRA'INER, *S.* an instrument used in clearing liquours from foulness.

STRA'IT, *adj.* (*estroit*, Fr. *stretto*, Ital.) narrow, opposed to wide. Close; intimate; rigorous. Difficult or distressful.

STRA'IT, *S.* a narrow passage of the sea, whereby two parts of the ocean are united. Distress or difficulty.

To **STRA'IT**, *v. a.* to reduce to difficulties.

To **STRA'ITEN**, *v. a.* to make narrow; to contract. To make right. To deprive of room. To distress.

STRA'ND, *S.* (*strand*, Sax. *strande*, Belg. *strende*, Isl. *stran*, Slav. *strana*, Boh. *strona*, Port. the sea side, or a bank) the land which borders on the sea or a river. A bank or shore.

To **STRA'ND**, *v. a.* to drive or force upon the shallows or shore.

STRA'NGE, *adj.* (*estranger*, Fr. *extraneus*, Lat.) belonging to another country. Wonderful because seldom occurring. Odd.

STRA'NGE, *interj.* used as an expression of wonder.

To **STRA'NGLE**, *v. a.* (*strangulo*, Lat.) to kill by hindering a person from breathing. To hinder from birth or appearance.

STRA'NGURY, *S.* (*strangurie*, Fr. from *strenx*, *stragx*, Gr. a drop, and *ouros*, *ouron*, Gr. urine) a disease wherein a person is forcibly inclined to make urine, but cannot do it, unless drop by drop, and then with great pain.

STRAP, *S.* (*strappe*, Belg. *strappa*, Ital.) a narrow slip of cloth or leather.

STRAPPING, *adj.* of a large bulk or size, applied to men or women.

STRATA, *S.* (plural of *stratum*, Lat.) beds or layers.

S T R

STRA'TAGEM, S. (*stratageme*, Fr. *stratagem*, Gr.) an artifice or trick by which an enemy is deceived in war. A trick by which some advantage is gained.

STRA'TUM, S. (Lat.) a bed or layer.

STRA'W, S. (*strow*, Sax. *straw*, Belg.) the stalk of corn after its threshed. Any thing proverbially worthless.

To STRA'Y, v. n. (*strao*, Dan. to scatter; *strawviare*, Ital. to wander) to rove without any certain direction. To go out of the way or beyond proper bounds. Figuratively, to err.

STRE'AK, S. (*strice*, Sax. *streke*, Belg. *striccia*, Ital.) a line of a colour different from that of the ground.

To STRE'AK, v. a. to mark with a line of a different colour from the ground.

STRE'AM, S. (Sax. *straum*, Isl. *stroom*, Belg.) running water. A current. Any thing issuing in a line or current from a head.

To STRE'AM, v. n. to flow or run like water from a fountain or aperture.

STREE'T, S. (*strat*, Sax. *straz*, Teut. *strada*, Span. and Ital. *stredde*, Dan. *stratum*, Lat.) a paved way, or wide passage between two rows of houses. A public way or place.

STREE'T-WALKER, S. a prostitute who walks the streets to entice the unwary and lewd.

STRE'NGTH, S. (Sax.) force, vigour, or power of body or mind. The quality of liquors which render them intoxicating. Support. An armament.

To STRE'NGTHEN, v. a. to increase strength or make strong. To fix in resolution.

STRE'NUOUS, adj. (*strenuus*, Lat.) brave, or valiant. Zealous or vehement in any cause.

STRE'SS, S. (*strece*, Sax. violence) importance. Violence. Force; dependance.

To STRE'TCH, v. a. (*strecan*, Sax. *strecken*, Belg.) to spread out lengthwise with force. To strain to the utmost. Neuterly, to be extended. To bear being extended without breaking. To go beyond the truth.

STRE'TCH, S. extension, or the state of occupying more space. Effort. Struggle. The utmost extent or latitude of meaning. Utmost reach of power.

To STRE'W, v. a. (pret. and part. pass. *strawn* or *strawn*, from *strawan*, Goth. *strewian*, Sax. *strawwen*, Teut. *strayen*, Belg. *straer*, Dan. hence Johnson supposes it best to spell it *strow* as it reconciles the etymology with the pronunciation) to spread by scattering. To scatter loosely.

STRI'Æ, S. (Lat.) the small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops.

STR'ATED, adj. formed into channels.

STR'ICKEN, antient participle of STRIKE.

STR'ICT, adj. (*strictus*, Lat.) rigorously exact, nice, or severe. Close or tight.

STRIDE, S. (*stride*, Sax.) a long step.

To STRIDE, v. n. (preter. *stode* or *strid*, part. pass. *stridden*) to walk or pass with long steps. To stand or ride with one leg on each side of any thing.

STRIFE, S. (from *strive*) a contest wherein persons mutually strive to hurt or get the better of each. Opposition of nature.

To STRIKE, v. a. (preter. *struck* or *strook*, part. pass. *struck* or *stricken*; *astrican*, Sax. *streichen*, Teut. *adstrykia*, Isl. *stricker*, Dan.) to hit with violence. To dash, used with *on*. To stamp or impress a resemblance, applied to coining. To contract or lower, applied to sails or flags. To alarm or terrify, followed by *with*. To make, applied to bargains. Used with *off*, to erase from a reckoning; to separate by a blow. Used with *out*, to produce by a sudden and violent stroke. To bring to light. To form by a quick effort. Neuterly, to make a blow. To clash. To act upon by a blow or sound by the hammer, applied to clocks. To act upon or impinge. To be dashed, applied to vessels. To force its way with a quick and sudden effort. Used with *in with*, to conform, or comply. Used with *out*, to spread, rove or make an excursion.

STR'IKE, S. a bushel.

STR'IKING, part. adj. affecting; surprising; remarkable.

STR'ING, S. (Sax. *strenc*, Teut. and Dan. *stringhe*, Belg. *stringo*, Lat.) a slender rope, thread or silk. The chord of a musical instrument. A nerve. A set of things fixed on a line. A series of propositions or arguments. To have two strings to one's bow, is to have two views or expedients, or to have a double advantage or security.

To STR'ING, v. a. (preter and part. pass. *strung*) to furnish with strings. To file on or pierce through with a string. To stretch or make tight.

S T U

To STRIP, v. a. (*stropen*, Belg. *bestrippe*, Sax. stripped) to make naked, to deprive of dress or covering. To deprive. To rob.

STRIP, S. a narrow sired.

STR'IBE, S. (*strobe*, Belg.) a line of a different colour from the ground. A shred of a different colour. A weal or mark made in the skin by a blow. A blow or lash.

STR'IPPLING, S. a young person. A youth.

To STRIVE, v. n. (preter. *strove*, part. pass. *striven*, *strewen*, Belg. *estricen*, Fr.) to struggle, or to make a forcible effort. To struggle or contend in opposition to another. To vie with or contend in excellence.

STRO'KE, or **STROO'K**, old preter of STRIKE, now STRUCK.

STRO'KE, S. (from *strok* preter of STRIKE) a blow. A sudden act of one body upon another. A sudden disease. The touch of a pencil. An effect suddenly produced. A masterly effort. Power. A gentle smoothing or rubbing of the hand.

To STRO'KE, v. a. (*strecan*, Sax.) to rub gently one way with the hand by way of kindness.

To STRO'LL, v. n. to rove about like a vagabond.

STROND, S. see STRAND.

STRONG, adj. (*strog*, Sax.) having great strength of body or mind. Fortified. Able to make a long and vigorous resistance. Healthy. Acting forcibly on the mind. Zealous. Having any quality in a great degree. Intoxicating, applied to liquors. Deep, applied to colour. Hard of digestion or high seasoned, applied to food. Not easily conquered, applied to habits. Firm, or not easily broken.

STROO'K, preter of STRIKE, see STROKE.

STRO'VE, preter of STRIVE.

To STROU'T, see STRUT.

To STRA'W, see STREW.

STRU'CK, preter of STRIKE.

STRU'CTURE, S. (Fr. *structura*, Lat.) the act of building. The manner in which the parts of any building or machine are joined together. A building.

To STRU'GGLE, v. n. (the etymology uncertain) to strive hard or make strong efforts to perform any thing. To contend or make a strong opposition against. To be in agonies or distress.

STRU'GGLE, S. a violent effort made to overcome any difficulty or resistance. An agony.

STRU'MPET, S. (*stropo*, old Fr. *stuprum*, Lat. or of *stryan*, Sax. to gain) a common prostitute.

To STRU'MPET, v. n. to debauch or bring a woman to the condition of a prostitute.

STRUNG, pret. and part. passive of STRING.

To STRU'T, v. n. (*strusan*, Teut.) to walk with an air of pride and dignity. To swell with something contained.

STRU'T, S. a gait or walk of affected grandeur.

STU'B, S. (*steb*, Sax. *stuppe*, Dan. *stob*, Belg. *stipes*, Lat.) a thick, short stock of a tree. A log or block.

STU'BBLE, S. (*estable*, Fr. *stoppel*, Belg. *stipula*, Lat.) the stalks of corn left after reaping.

STU'BBORN, adj. (from *stub* and *born*) obstinate, or not to be moved by threats or persuasions. Hardy. Rash. Stiff; generally including the idea of something bad.

STU'CCO, S. (Ital. *stucco*, Fr.) a kind of fine plaster used in a ceiling or wall.

STU'CK, preter and participle passive of STRICK.

STU'D, S. (*studu*, Sax.) a post or stake. A knob or other ornamental protuberance. An ornamental fastening worn in the wristband of a shirt. A collection of breeding horses and mares, from *stade*, Isl. a stallion.

To STU'D, v. n. to adorn with shining knobs.

STU'DENT, S. (*studens*, Lat.) a person given to books. In the university of Oxford, an exhibitioner or scholar on the foundation of Christ-church.

STU'DIED, adj. learned; the effect of meditation or deep thinking.

STU'DY, S. (*estude*, Fr. *studium*, Lat.) an intense application of the mind to books or meditation. Learning acquired by books. An apartment set apart for reading and meditating.

To STU'DY, v. n. (*studeo*, Lat.) to think upon with intense application, or to endeavour diligently. Actively, to apply the mind to with intense thought, or to consider with attention.

STU'FF, S. (*stoffe*, Belg. *estoffe*, Fr.) any matter or body. Materials, out of which any thing is composed. Furniture. Any mixture or medicine. Cloth or mixture of any kind; especially that of the woollen sort. A matter or thing, used only in contempt.

S U B

To **STUFF**, *v. a.* to fill or cram very full. To fill so as to occasion uneasiness. To fill or cram meat with seasoning.

STUFFING, *S.* that by which any thing is filled. High seasoned ingredients which are forced into meat.

STUKE, or **STUCK**, *S.* (see **STRUCCO**) a fine plaster made of lime and marble finely powdered, with which walls are covered and wrought in figures resembling carvings.

STUM, *S.* (Swed. perhaps corrupted from *mustum*, Lat.) wine not fermented. New wine.

To **STUMBLE**, *v. n.* (perhaps from **TUMBLE**) to trip in walking. Figuratively, to slip or err. To strike against, or light on by chance, used with *on*. Actively, to obstruct, or offend.

STUMBLE, *S.* a trip in walking. A blunder or error in judgment.

STUMBLING-STONE, *S.* a cause of error or offence.

STUMP, *S.* (*stumper*, Dan. *stompe*, Belg. *stompen*, Dan. to lop) a small part of a tree remaining in the ground after the trunk and branches are lopped away. A part of a tooth remaining in the gums after the other part is broken off.

To **STUN**, *v. n.* (*stunan*, Sax. *gestan*, Sax. a noise) to confound or impair hearing with an exceeding loud noise. To make a person senseless or dizzy by a blow on the head.

STUNG, preter and part. passive of **STING**.

STUNK, the preter of **STINK**.

To **STUNT**, *v. a.* (*stunta*, Ill.) to hinder from growth.

STUPE, *S.* (*stupa*, Lat.) cloath, linnen, or flax, dipped in warm medicated liquours and applied to a hurt or wound.

To **STUPE**, *v. a.* to foment, or apply warm flannels dipped in medicated liquours to a hurt.

STUPEFACTION, *S.* (Fr. *stupefactio*, Lat.) a state of mind wherein a person is insensible to threats or persuasions, and seems to have lost every sign of contrivance or attention.

STUPID, *adj.* (*stupidus*, Fr. *stupidus*, Lat.) wanting sensibility, apprehension or understanding.

To **STUPIFY**, *v. a.* (*stupefacio*, Lat. Johnson observes that agreeable to the etymology, this word should be spelt *stupefy*, though he acknowledges authorities are against him) to deprive of sensibility, sagacity, or activity.

STURDY, *adj.* (*estourdi*, Fr.) hardy, stout, able to bear great toil and to make a vigorous resistance.

To **STUT**, or **STUTTER**, *v. n.* (*stutten*, Belg. to hinder) to speak with hesitation, difficulty or frequent repetition of the same syllable or letter of a word.

STY, *S.* (*stige*, Sax. *ty*, Brit. a house) a small inclosure in which hogs are kept.

STY'LE, *S.* (*stylus*, Lat.) a manner of writing, speaking, or composing; a pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax. In botany, the pointed stalk which rises from midst the leaves of flowers.

To **STY'LE**, *v. a.* to call, term or name.

STYPTIC, *adj.* (usually written **STIPTIC**, from *στυπτικός*, *stypτικός*, Gr.) astringent, peculiarly applied to such medicines as stop bleeding.

SUA'SIVE, *adj.* (*suasum*, Lat.) having the power to persuade.

SUB, in composition, is borrowed from the Latin, and implies a small degree; or inferior.

To **SUBDIVIDE**, *v. a.* (*subdiviser*, Fr.) to divide a part into still lesser parts.

To **SUBDUCT**, *v. a.* (*subductum*, Lat.) to withdraw or take away.

To **SUBDU'E**, *v. a.* (*subdo*, Lat.) to crush, overpower, or conquer.

To **SUBJE'CT**, *v. a.* (*subjectus*, Lat.) to put under. To reduce to submission. To make liable or obnoxious. To make subservient. Used with *to*.

SUBJECT, *adj.* (*subjectus*, Lat.) placed, situated, living or serving under. Liable or obnoxious; that on which any action or thought is exercised.

SUBJECT, *S.* (*subject*, Fr.) one who lives under the dominion of another. That on which any action or thought is employed. That in which any thing inheres.

To **SUBJOIN**, *v. a.* to add at the end or afterwards.

SUBJUNCTIVE, (*subjunctif*, Fr. *subjunctivus*, Lat.) subjoined or added to something else. In grammar, a mood wherein the signification of a verb is relative to that of some other which goes before it.

SUBLA'PSARY, *adj.* (*sub* and *lapsus*, Lat.) done after the fall of man.

To **SU'BLIMATE**, *v. a.* (*sublimis*, Lat.) to raise in chemistry by the force of fire. Figuratively, to exalt or elevate.

S U B

SUBLIME, *adj.* (Fr. *sublimis*, Lat.) high in place, excellence or nature. Elevated in thought or style.

SUBLIME, *S.* (Fr.) a grand or lofty style, arising from nobleness of thoughts, magnificence of words, and the harmonious lively turn of the phrase.

To **SUBLIME**, *v. a.* (*sublimar*, Fr.) to raise by a chemical fire. To raise on high. To exalt, heighten, or improve.

SUBLIMITY, *S.* (*sublimité*, Fr. *sublimitas*, Lat.) height of place, thought, or style.

SUBMISS, *adj.* (*submissus*, Lat.) humble, or confessing inferiority.

SUBMISSION, *S.* (Fr. *submissio*, Lat.) surrender. Acknowledgment of inferiority, guiltiness, error, or power to command.

To **SUBMIT**, *v. a.* (*submitto*, Lat. *soumettre*, Fr.) to let down or sink. To acknowledge, or resign one's self to the authority, commands, direction or judgment of another. Neuterly, to be subject to as an inferior.

SUBORDINATE, *adj.* (*sub* and *ordinatus*, Lat.) inferior in order, in nature, in dignity or power. Descending in a regular series or gradation.

To **SUBORDINATE**, *v. a.* to range under another.

To **SUBORN**, *v. a.* (*suborner*, Fr. *suborno*, Lat.) to procure privately by secret fraud or by silent and indirect means.

SUBORNATION, *S.* the act of procuring a person to give a false evidence or do a bad action.

SUBPÆ'NA, *S.* (*sub*, Lat. under, and *pæna*, Lat. punishment) a writ commanding a person's appearance in a court under a penalty.

To **SUBSCRIBE**, *v. a.* (*subscribo*, Lat.) to give consent to or attest by writing one's name. To contract or limit; the last sense is obsolete. Neuterly, to give consent. To promise to promote an undertaking by paying in a certain sum of money.

SUBSEQUENT, *adj.* (Fr. *subsequens*, Lat.) following in order of time or place.

To **SUBSERVE**, *v. a.* (*subservio*, Lat.) to serve in a subordinate or instrumental manner.

To **SUBSIDE**, *v. n.* (*subsido*, Lat.) to sink down towards the bottom.

SUBSIDY, *S.* (*subside*, Fr. *subsidium*, Lat.) an aid given in money towards carrying on the public affairs of a nation.

To **SUBSIST**, *v. a.* (*subsisto*, Lat. *subsister*, Fr.) to continue or retain the present state, nature or properties. To have means of living or maintenance. To inherit.

SUBSISTENCE, *S.* (*subsistence*, Fr.) real being. Competency or sufficiency to support life.

SUBSTANCE, *S.* (Fr. *substantia*, Lat.) being; something which has existence and supports accidents. The essential part. Something real, opposed to imaginary. Body. Wealth.

SUBSTANTIAL, *adj.* (*substantialis*, Lat.) real; true; solid; material. Strong. Wealthy.

SUBSTANTIVE, *S.* (*substantif*, Fr. *substantivum*, Lat.) a noun or word applied to signify any thing that is the object of our senses or imagination, stripped of its qualities, and making sense when joined with a verb or adjective.

To **SUBSTITUTE**, *v. a.* (*substituer*, Fr. *substitutus*, Lat.) to put instead, or in the place of, another.

SUBSTITUTE, *S.* (*substitut*, Fr.) one placed and acting instead of another.

To **SUBSTRACT**, *v. a.* (according to the etymology it should be written *subtraet*, from *subtractus*, Lat.) to take away a part from the whole. In arithmetic, the rule of finding the difference between two numbers by taking away the less from the greater, and setting down what remains.

To **SUBTE'ND**, *v. a.* (from *sub* and *tendo*, Lat.) to extend under.

SUBTER, borrowed from the Latin, signifies, in composition, *under*.

SUBTERFUGE, *S.* (*subter* and *fugio*, Lat. *subterfuge*, Fr.) a shift, evasion, or trick by which a person endeavours to extricate himself from a difficulty.

SUBTERRANEAN, or **SUBTERRANEOUS**, *adj.* (*sub* Lat. under, and *terra*, Lat. the earth) under-ground. Under the surface of the earth.

SUBTILE, *adj.* (sometimes written *subtle*, and pronounced *futtle*: *subtile*, Fr. *subtilis*, Lat.) thin; nice; fine; piercing; cunning; sly; deceitful. Refined or so acute as hardly to be comprehended. When it signifies cunning or crafty it is generally spelt *subtle*.

SUBTILTY, *S.* (*subtilité*, Fr.) firmness; the quality of being much rarified or consisting of very small and penetrating particles. Nicety. Refinement to excess. Cunning. To

S U E

To **SU'BTILIZE**, *v. n.* (*subtiliser*, Fr.) to rarify, or make thin. To refine or spin into useless niceties. To treat with too much refinement.

SU'BTLE, *S.* (see *SUBTILE*) sly; artful or cunning.

To **SUBTRA'CT**, *v. a.* see *SUBTRACT*.

To **SUBVE'NSE**, *v. a.* (*sub-versus*, Lat.) to overturn, demolish, or destroy.

SUBVE'RSION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of overthrowing; the state of a thing ruined, overthrown or destroyed.

To **SUBVE'RT**, *v. a.* (*sub-vertio*, Lat.) to overthrow, overturn, destroy or turn upside down. To corrupt or confound.

SU'BURB, *S.* (*suburbium*, Lat.) a building or collection of buildings without the walls of a city.

SUCCIDA'NEOUS, *adj.* (*succedaneus*, Lat.) supplying the place of something else.

SUCCIDA'NEUM, *S.* (Lat.) that which is put to serve in place of something else.

To **SUCCE'ED**, *v. n.* (*succeder*, Fr. *succedo*, Lat.) to follow after or in order. To come in the place of one who is dead or has quitted. To fall out according to one's wish. To go under cover. Actively, to follow after. To prosper, or make a thing terminate according to a person's wish.

SUCCE'SS, *S.* (*succes*, Fr. *successus*, Lat.) a prosperous event, when used without an epithet. The termination of an affair whether happily or unhappily.

SUCCE'SSION, *S.* (Fr. *succes*, Lat.) a series or order in which one person or thing follows another.

SUCCE'SSIVE, *adj.* (*succes*, Fr.) following in order immediately after another person or thing.

SU'CCESSOUR, *S.* (*successeur*, Fr. *successor*, Lat. the word is sometimes accented on the second syllable, thus, *succéssour*) one that immediately follows another in any possession or post.

SUCCIN'CT, *adj.* Fr. (*succinctus*, Lat.) in its primary sense, tucked or girded up. Having the cloaths drawn and fastened up to disengage the legs. Figuratively, short, or concise, applied to narratives.

To **SU'CCOUR**, *v. a.* (*succuro*, Lat.) to help, relieve or assist in danger, difficulty or distress.

SU'CCOUR, *S.* (*secours*, Fr.) aid or relief afforded in difficulty or distress. The person who aids or relieves another in distress.

SU'CCULENT, *adj.* (Fr. *succulentus*, Lat.) moist; abounding in juice.

SUCCUSA'TION, *S.* (*succusatus*, Lat.) a trot.

SUCCU'SSION, *S.* (*succussio*, Lat.) the act of shaking or jolting. A jolt or shake given by a carriage. In medicine, a shaking of the nerves procured by strong stimulating and sternutatory medicines.

SU'CH, *pron.* (*fulleiks*, Goth. *fulk*, Belg. *fwile*, Sax.) when answered by *as*, like or of the same kind. When used without *as*, of the same nature with that which is mentioned in the sentence before. Particular or certain.

To **SU'CK**, *v. a.* (*sucan*, Sax. *suctus*, Lat. *succer*, Fr.) to draw by rarifying the air. To draw in by the mouth. To draw milk from the breast by the mouth. Neuterly, to draw by rarifying the air. To draw milk by the mouth from the breast. To draw or imbibe.

SU'CK, *S.* the act of sucking. Milk given by females from the breast.

SU'CKER, *S.* any thing that draws by rarifying the air. The embolus of a pump. A young twig shooting from the stock, so called from the supposition of its depriving the trunk of its moisture.

To **SU'CKLE**, *v. a.* to bring up a child by milk sucked from the breast.

SU'CTION, *S.* (*suction*, Fr.) the act of sucking.

SU'DATORY, *S.* (*sudatus*, Lat.) a hot house or sweating bath.

SU'DDEN, *S.* (*soden*, Sax. *soudain*, Fr.) happening without any expectation or notice given beforehand. *On or of a sudden*, is, sooner than was expected, or without any notice beforehand.

SUDORIFIC, *adj.* (*sudorifique*, Fr.) provoking or causing sweat.

SU'DS, *S.* (it has no singular, *sudd*, Brit. juice, *suddio*, to be plunged or to sink in any fluid. Johnson derives it from *seodan*, Sax. to seeth, whence the English word *sodden*) water in which soap is dissolved. To be in the *suds*, is to be involved in some difficulty.

To **SU'E**, *v. a.* (*suiwer*, Fr.) to prosecute by law. To gain by a process at law. To beg or entreat with humility and earnestness.

SU'ET, *S.* (old Fr.) hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

S U M

To **SU'FFER**, *v. a.* (*suffero*, Lat. *souffrire*, Fr.) to bear or undergo with a sense of pain. To endure without resistance or sinking under. To allow or permit without refusal or resistance. To pass through or be affected by. Neuterly, to undergo pain, punishment, injury, or inconvenience.

SU'FFERABLE, *adj.* such as may be endured, or permitted.

SU'FFERANCE, *S.* (*souffrance*, Fr.) patience or moderation. Permission or allowance without resistance.

To **SUFFI'CE**, *v. n.* (*sufficio*, Lat.) to be enough, or equal to the end or purpose. Actively, to afford or supply enough. To satisfy.

SUFFI'CIENCY, *S.* (*sufficiens*, Lat.) the state of being equal or adequate to the end proposed. A qualification. Supply equal to want, or competence.

To **SU'FFOCATE**, *v. a.* (*suffocatus*, Lat. *suffoquer*, Fr.) to choke for want of vent or air.

SU'FFRAGAN, *S.* (*suffragan*, Fr.) a bishop considered as subject to an archbishop.

SU'FFRAGE, *S.* (Fr. *suffragium*, Lat.) a vote, or voice given to determine a controversy.

To **SUFFU'SE**, *v. a.* (*suffusus*, Lat.) to spread over with some fluid or expansive body, such as a vapour or tincture.

SU'GAR, *S.* (*suwgr*, Brit. *saccarou*, Arab. *شكرار*, *sakchar*, Gr. *saccharum*, Lat.) the native salt of the sugar cane made by expression and evaporation. Any thing proverbially sweet. A chemical dry chrySTALLIZATION.

To **SU'GAR**, *v. a.* to sweeten with sugar.

To **SUGGE'ST**, *v. a.* (*suggestum*, Lat.) to hint or insinuate. To tell privately.

SUGGE'STION, *S.* (Fr.) a secret hint or information.

SU'ICIDE, *S.* (*suicidium*, Lat.) the crime of destroying ones self. One who destroys himself.

SU'IT, *S.* (Fr.) a set or number of things corresponding to each other. Cloaths consisting of coat, waistcoat and breeches. A regular order or series. *Out of suits*, is, having no correspondence. A retinue, or number of attendants, from *suite*, Fr. A petition. A courtship. In law, the instance of a cause, or the cause itself deduced in judgment, *esute*, Russ.

To **SU'IT**, *v. a.* to fit or adapt to something else. To dress or clothe. Neuterly, to agree with, used with *to* or *with*.

SU'ITER, **SU'ITOR**, *S.* one that makes a petition, or courts another.

SU'LLEN, *adj.* (the etymology uncertain) gloomily angry, discontented or sour. Heavy or dull.

To **SU'LLY**, *v. a.* (*souiller*, Fr.) to soil or spoil the colour with any thing dirty.

SU'LPHUR, *S.* (Lat.) brimstone.

SULPHU'REOUS, **SU'LPHUROUS**, *adj.* (*sulphureus*, Lat.) containing brimstone.

SU'LTAN, *S.* (Arab.) the Turkish emperor.

SULTANA, **SULTANESS**, *S.* the queen of an eastern emperor.

SU'LTRY, *adj.* (imagined by Skinner to be corrupted from *sulphury* or *jewelry*) hot and close without any current of wind.

SU'M, *S.* (*summa*, Lat. *somme*, Fr.) the whole of any thing. A quantity of money. An abridgment or abstract of the whole. The amount or result of any reasoning or calculation. The height.

To **SU'M**, *v. a.* (*sommer*, Fr.) to compute or collect particulars into a total, used with *up*. To comprize or collect in a narrow compass. In falconry, to have feathers full grown.

SU'MLESS, *adj.* not to be computed.

SU'MMARY, *adj.* (*sommaire*, Fr.) short, brief, concise or compendious.

SU'MMARY, *S.* an abridgment which contains the substance of the whole in a small compass.

SU'MMER, *S.* (*sumer*, Sax. *sumar*, Isl. *somer*, Belg. *sommer*, Teut. and Dan.) the season when the sun arrives at the extremity of the tropic of Cancer, and its heat is most predominant. The principal beam of a floor, from *trabs summaria*, Lat.

To **SU'MMER**, *v. n.* to pass the summer.

SU'MMERSAULT, **SU'MMERSET**, *S.* see *SOMERSAULT* or *SOMERSET*.

SU'MMIT, *S.* (*summitas*, Lat.) the top or utmost height.

To **SU'MMON**, *v. a.* (*sub* or *sum* and *monere*, Lat.) to call, admonish, or cite with authority to appear. Figuratively, to excite or rouse, used with *up*.

SU'MMONS, *S.* a call or citation from authority to appear.

SU'MPTER, *S.* (*somier*, Fr. *somiere*, Ital.) a horse that carries cloaths or furniture.

SU'MP-

S U P

SUMPTUARY, *adj.* (*sumptuarius*, Lat.) relating to expence, especially that of dress.

SUMPTUOUS, *adv.* (*sumptuosus* from *sumptus*, Lat. expence) costly; expensive; splendid.

SUN, *S.* (*sunne*, Goth. *sunna*, *sunne*, Sax. *son*, Belg. *sonne*, Teut.) the luminary in the center of our system, and the fountain of light and heat. A place exposed to and warmed by the sun beams. Any thing eminently glorious and splendid. *Under the sun*, is, in this world.

SUN-BURNT, *adj.* tanned by the sun.

SUNDAY, *S.* (*sunnan dagh*, *sondag*, Teut. *sondagb*, Belg. *sondagb*, Dan. *sonendei* or *sonnendei*, old Fris. *junnudabr*, Run.) the first day of the week dedicated by the heathens to the sun; and by Christians used as their sabbath, because our Blessed Saviour arose on that day.

To **SUNDER**, *v. a.* (*syndnair*, Sax.) to part, separate or divide. *In sunder*, is, in two.

SUNDRY, *adj.* (*sunders*, Sax.) several; various; more than one.

SUNG, the preter and part. pass. of **SING**.

SUNK, preter and part. pass. of **SINK**.

To **SUP**, *v. a.* (*super*, Norm. Fr. *supan*, Sax. *soepen*, Belg.) to sip; to drink by mouthfuls. To drink by a little at a time. Neuterly, to eat the last meal in the night, from *souper*, Fr. Actively, to treat or entertain with a supper.

SUP, *S.* (*sope*, Isl. and Scot. a *sope* of milk) a small draught or mouthful of liquor.

SUPER, in composition is derived from the Latin, and signifies more than another, more than enough, and on or flowing over the top.

To **SUPERA'DD**, *v. n.* (*superaddo*, Lat.) to add over and above. To join to any thing so as to make it more.

To **SUPERA'NNUATE**, *v. a.* to impair or disqualify by age.

SUPERB, *adj.* (*superbe*, Fr. *superbus*, Lat.) grand; lofty; proud; magnificent.

SUPERCA'RG, *S.* an officer in a ship who has the management of its traffic.

SUPERCILIOUS, *adj.* (*supercilium*, Lat.) haughty; despotic; overbearing; contemptuous.

To **SUPEREROGATE**, *v. n.* (*super* and *erogatio*, Lat.) to do more than a person is by duty obliged to.

SUPEROGA'TION, *S.* the performance of more than one is obliged to do by duty.

SUPERFICE, *S.* (*superficies*, Lat.) the outside or surface.

SUPERFICIAL, *adj.* (*superficiel*, Fr.) lying on, or not reaching below the surface. Shallow or contrived to cover something else. Smattering, or not deeply learned.

SUPERFICIES, *S.* (Lat.) the outside or surface.

SUPERFINE, *adj.* eminently or extraordinary fine.

SUPERFLU'ITY, *S.* (*superfluité*, Fr.) more than enough. Plenty beyond necessity.

To **SUPERINDU'CE**, *v. a.* (*super* and *induco*, Lat.) to bring in as an addition to something else. To bring in as not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

To **SUPERINTEND**, *v. a.* to oversee, overlook, or take care of others that are inferior.

SUPERINTE'NDANCE, **SUPERINTE'NDENCY**, *S.* the act of taking care of the interests and concerns of inferiours.

SUPERIO'RITY, *S.* (from *superiour*) the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.

SUPERIOUR, *adj.* (*superieur*, Fr. *superior*, Lat.) higher; above another in excellence, dignity, or any other quality. Upper, applied to situation.

SUPERLATIVE, *adj.* (*superlatif*, Fr. *superlativus*, Lat.) implying or expressing the highest degree. In English grammar, the superlative degree of adjectives that consist of many syllables is made by prefixing *most* before them; but in those which consist of fewer syllables, it is formed by changing the ending or adding *ist* to it, according to the Goths who formed theirs in *ist* or *ista*, as *batist*, *batista*, Goth. best; the Runic is formed in the same manner, as, *bradista*, Run. broadest; the Saxon terminates in *ast*, *aft*, *ist*, *est* or *ust*, as *rightwisast*, *rightwisest*, *rightwisist*, Sax. justest or most just; this method of forming the superlatives seems copied from the Attics, who form theirs in *istos*, *iflos*, as *καλλιστος*, *καλλιστος*, Gr. the best.

SUPER'NAL, *adj.* (*supernus*, Lat.) placed above. Relating to heavenly things.

SUPERNA'TURAL, *adj.* beyond or above the powers of nature.

SUPERNUMERARY, *adj.* (*supernumeraire*, Fr. *super* and *numerus*, Lat.) above a settled, necessary, usual or a round number.

To **SUPERSCRIBE**, *v. a.* (*super* and *scribo*, Lat.) to write upon the top or outside.

S U P

SUPERSCRPTION, *S.* (*super* and *scriptio*, Lat.) the act of writing on the top or outside. Any thing written on the top or outside.

To **SUPERSE'DE**, *v. a.* (*super* and *sedeo*, Lat.) to make void or set aside by superiour power.

SUPERSTITION, *S.* (Fr. *superstition*, Lat.) the observance of unnecessary rites and practices in religion from an ill grounded fear of offending the Deity. False religion or reverence of objects that are not fit for worship. Too great nicety or scrupulousness.

SUPERSTITIOUS, *adj.* (*superstitieux*, Fr. *superstitiosus*, Lat.) placing religion in things that are indifferent from an ill grounded fear of offending the Deity. Scrupulous or exact to a fault.

To **SUPERSTRUCT**, *v. a.* (*superstructus*, Lat.) to build upon any thing.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, *S.* that which is raised or built upon something else.

To **SUPERVENE**, *v. n.* (*supervenio*, Lat.) to come in as a foreign addition, used with *to*.

To **SUPERVISE**, *v. a.* (*super* and *visus*, Lat.) to overlook as overseer.

SUPERVISOR, **SUPERVISOR**, *S.* an overseer of the poor. An inspectour of the customs; a surveyour of the highways. One that has the care of others under him.

To **SUPERVIVE**, *v. n.* (*super* and *vivo*, Lat.) to live longer.

SUPINE, *adj.* (*supinus*, Lat.) to lye with the face upwards. Figuratively, negligent; careless; inattentive.

SUPINE, *S.* (*supin*, Fr. *supinum*, Lat.) a part of a conjugation of a verb, of the like sense or effect with the infinitive mood, without either number or person; in Latin they end in *um* and *u*, that in *um* signifies action, and that in *u* implies passion; as *amatum*, Lat. to love; *amatu*, Lat. to be loved.

SUPPER, *S.* (*souper*, Fr.) the last meal at night.

To **SUPPLANT**, *v. a.* (*supplanter*, Fr. *sub* and *planta*, Lat.) to trip up the heels. To displace or turn out by stratagem. To overpower, force away, or displace.

SUPPLE, *adj.* (*souple*, Fr.) easy to be bent. Bending without breaking. Yielding, opposed to obstinate. Flattering or fawning.

To **SUPPLE**, *v. a.* to make pliant, or soft. Neuterly, to grow soft or pliant.

SUPPLEMENT, *S.* (Fr. *supplementum*, Lat.) an addition made to any thing to supply its defects or omissions.

SUPPLIANT, *adj.* (Fr.) entreating, or requesting in an humble manner.

SUPPLICANT, *S.* (from *supplicare*) one that entreats with great submission.

To **SUPPLICATE**, *v. n.* (*supplicatus*, Lat.) to petition, or entreat in a very humble and submissive manner.

SUPPLICATION, *S.* (Fr.) a petition delivered in an humble manner. That part of divine worship wherein we humbly ask for something.

To **SUPPLY**, *v. a.* (*suppleo*, Lat. *supplier*, Fr.) to fill up any deficiency. To give or afford something wanted. To relieve any want. To fill any vacancy or serve instead of. To give or furnish.

SUPPLY, *S.* (plural *supplies*) relief of want. Cure of deficiencies.

To **SUPPO'RT**, *v. a.* (*supporter*, Fr. *supportare*, Ital.) to sustain, bear, or prop up. To endure any thing painful without being overcome. To prevent from fainting.

SUPPO'RT, *S.* the act or power of sustaining or keeping from falling. A prop. The necessities of life. Maintenance. A supply.

SUPPO'SAL, *S.* (from *suppose*) an imagination or position without proof.

To **SUPPO'SE**, *v. a.* (*supposer*, Fr. *suppono*, Lat.) to lay down without proof. To advance by way of argument or illustration without proving. To admit without proof. To imagine or believe without examination. To require or imply as previous to itself.

SUPPOSITION, *S.* (Fr.) an hypothesis, position or illustration laid down but not proved.

SUPPOSITIOUS, *adj.* (*suppositivus*, Lat.) not genuine; artfully substituted in the room of something genuine and authentic.

To **SUPPRE'SS**, *v. a.* (*suppressus*, Lat.) to crush, overpower, overwhelm or reduce from a state of activity or commotion to one of tranquillity. To conceal, or keep in. To seize on or hinder the publication of a book.

To **SUPPURATE**, *v. a.* (*suppurar*, Fr. from *pus*, *puris*, Lat. corruption) to generate or form pus or matter. To digest.

SUPPU-

S U R

SUPPUTATION, *S.* (*supputo*, Lat.) a reckoning or calculation.

SUPRA, in composition borrowed from the Latin, signifies above or before.

SUPRALAPSARY, *S.* (*supra* and *lapsus*, Lat.) before the fall of Adam.

SUPREMACY, *S.* (from *supremi*) the state of having no superiour.

SUPREME, *adj.* (*supremus*, Lat.) highest in dignity, authority or excellence. It should be observed, that *supreme* is applied only to intellectual or political dignity and *superiour* to that of place.

SUR, in composition is borrowed from the French, and signifies upon, or over and above.

To SURCEASE, *v. n.* (*sur* and *cesser*, Fr.) to be at an end or no longer in being, use, or in motion.

SURCHARGE, *S.* (Fr.) too heavy a burthen.

To SURCHARGE, *v. a.* (*surcharger*, Fr.) to load with more than a person or thing can bear.

SURCINGLE, *S.* (*sur* and *cingulum*, Lat. a belt) a girth with which a burthen is bound on a horse. The girdle or band of a cassock.

SURCLE, *S.* (*surculus*, Lat.) a shoot or short twig.

SURE, *adj.* (*seure*, Fr.) certain or not subject either to fail or deceive. Confident beyond doubt. Safe from doubt or danger. Firm without decay or failure. *To be sure*, is used adverbially for certainly.

SURE, *adv.* certainly; without doubt.

SURETISHIP, *S.* (from *surety*) the state or office of one that is bound for another.

SURETY, *S.* (*sureté*, Fr.) certainty or freedom from failure, doubt or mistake. Support. Evidence. Confirmation. Security against loss or danger. One that gives security or is bound for another.

SURFACE, *S.* (*sur* and *face*, Fr.) the outside or superficies.

To SURFEIT, *v. a.* (from *sur*, Fr. over and above, and *faire*, Fr. to do) to feed with excess of meat or drink, so as to occasion sickness. Neuterly, to be fed to sickness.

SURFEIT, *S.* sickness arising from feeding or drinking to excess.

SURGE, *S.* (from *surgo*, Lat.) a swelling wave. A wave rolling above the general surface of the water.

To SURGE, *v. n.* (*surgo*, Lat.) to swell or roll in waves.

SURGEON, *S.* see **CHIRURGEON**, of which it is a corruption.

SURLY, *adj.* (from *sur*, Sax. four) four, morose or silently angry.

To SURMISE, *v. a.* (*surmiser*, Fr.) to suspect, or imagine without certain knowledge or sufficient grounds.

SURMISE, *S.* (Fr.) an imperfect notion or suspicion not supported by knowledge.

To SURMOUNT, *v. a.* (*surmonter*, Fr.) to rise above. To conquer any enemy or difficulty. To surpass or exceed.

SURNAME, *S.* (*surnom*, Fr.) the name which a person takes from his family.

To SURPASS, *v. a.* (*surpasser*, Fr.) to excell, exceed or go beyond another in excellence.

SURPASSING, *part.* excellent in an high degree.

SURPLICE, *S.* (*surpelis*, *surplis*, Fr. *super-pellicium*, Lat.) the white garment which the clergy wear when they read prayers or administer the sacrament.

SURPLUS, **SURPLUSAGE**, *S.* (*sur* and *plus*, Fr.) what is more or remains after use and necessity is satisfied.

SURPRISAL, **SURPRISE**, *S.* (*surprise*, Fr.) the act of taking, or the state of being taken, unawares. A sudden confusion or perplexity.

To SURPRISE, *v. a.* (*surpris* of *surprendre*, Fr.) to take or fall upon unawares or unexpectedly. To astonish by something wonderful.

To SURRENDER, *v. a.* (*surrendre*, Fr.) to yield or deliver up to another or to an enemy. Neuterly, to yield or give up ones self.

SURRENDER, **SURRENDRY**, *S.* the act of yielding or resigning to another.

SURREPTITIOUS, *adj.* (*surreptitius*, Lat.) done, acquired or produced, by stealth or fraud.

To SURROGATE, *v. a.* (*surrogatus*, Lat.) to put into the place of another.

SURROGATE, *S.* a deputy or one that officiates for another.

To SURROUND, *v. a.* (*surround*, Fr.) to enclose or encompass on all sides.

SURTOUT, *S.* (Fr.) a large coat worn over another.

To SURVEY, *v. a.* (*surveoir*, old Fr.) to overlook or

S W A

view as from an higher place. **To oversee**. **To look in to the strength of buildings**. One that measures land.

To SURVIVE, *v. n.* (*super-vivo*, Lat.) to live longer than another; to outlive.

SURVIVER, **SURVIVOR**, *S.* one that outlives, or lives longer than, another.

SUSCEPTIBLE, *adj.* (Fr.) capable of admitting, or receiving any impression.

To SUSPECT, *v. a.* (*suspectum*, Lat.) to imagine something unknown with a degree of fear and jealousy. To imagine or think guilty or bad without proof. To hold as uncertain. Neuterly, to imagine a person guilty of some crime without proof.

To SUSPEND, *v. a.* (*suspendo*, Lat. *suspendre*, Lat.) to hang. To make to hang by any thing. To make dependant upon. To interrupt or stop. To delay. To debar from the execution of an office for a certain time.

SUSPENSE, *S.* (*suspens*, Fr.) uncertainty. The act of withholding the determination of the judgment. Deprivation for a time. A stop in the midst of two opposites.

SUSPENSION, *S.* (Fr.) the act of making to hang or depend on any thing. The act of delaying. The act of withholding the determination of the judgment. The state of a person who is deprived of the exercise of an office for a time.

SUSPICION, *S.* (Fr. *suspicio*, Lat.) the act of imagining ill without proof.

SUSPICIOUS, *adj.* (*suspiciosus*, Lat.) inclined to imagine ill without proof; used in a bad sense. Liable, or giving reason, to imagine ill.

To SUSPIRE, *v. n.* (*suspiro*, Lat.) to sigh, or fetch breath deep.

To SUSTAIN, *v. a.* (*soustenir*, Fr. *sustineo*, Lat.) to bear; prop or hold up. To support or keep from sinking under evil. To help, relieve or assist. To maintain or keep. To bear without yielding. To suffer.

SUTE, *S.* (*suit*, Fr.) sort. "They are not one *sute*." **HOOK**.

SUTLER, *S.* (*soeteler*, Belg. *sudler*, Teut.) a person who sells liquours and provisions in a camp.

SUTURE, *S.* (*sutura*, Lat.) a particular manner of sewing wounds in anatomy; a particular articulation of bones wherein they lock into each other like the teeth of two saws, as in the head.

SWAB, *S.* (*swabb*, Swed.) a kind of mop used in washing floors.

To SWAB, *v. a.* (*swabban*, Sax. see the noun) to clean floors with a mop.

SWABBER, *S.* a person who cleans or washes the deck of a ship.

To SWADDLE, *v. a.* (*swedan*, Sax.) to swathe, or bind in cloaths; generally used of the dress of new born infants. Figuratively, to beat or cudgel.

To SWAG, *v. n.* (*swagan*, Sax. *swagea*, Ill.) to sink down by its weight.

To SWAGE, *v. a.* (from *affwage*) to ease or lessen pain.

To SWAGGER, *v. n.* (*swadderen*, Belg. to make a noise, *swagan*, Sax. of *swage*, Sax. a noise) to bluster, or be noisily proud and insolent.

SWAIN, *S.* (*swain*, Sax. and Run.) a young man. A country person or shepherd.

To SWALE, **SWEAL**, *v. a.* (*swelan*, Sax. to kindle) to waste or blaze away.

To SWALLOW, *v. a.* (*swelgan*, Sax. *swelgen*, Belg.) to take down the throat. Figuratively, to receive without examination. To absorb or suck up; to devour; to be lost in any thing; to engross; used with *up*.

SWALLOW, *S.* the throat.

SWAM, preter of **SWIM**.

SWAN, *S.* (Sax. *swan*, Dan. *swaen*, Belg.) a large water fowl with a long neck and remarkably white.

SWANSKIN, *S.* a kind of soft flannel, so named from imitating the down of swans both in appearance and in warmth.

SWAP, *adv.* (*ad swipæ*, Ill. to do at a snatch) hastily; at once.

To SWAP, *v. a.* see **SWOP**.

SWARE, preter of **SWEAR**.

SWARM, *S.* (*swearm*, Sax. *swerno*, Belg.) a great body or number of bees or other animals.

To SWARM, *v. n.* (*swearman*, Sax. *swermen*, Belg.) to rise in a body and quit the hive, applied to bees. To appear in multitudes. To be over-crowded or over-run.

SWART, **SWARTH**, **SWARTHY**, *adj.* (*swarts*, Goth. *swart*, Sax. *swart*, Belg. *swartar*, Ill. black) blackish; darkly brown or tawney. Gloomy or malignant.

S W I

SWATH, *S.* (*swade*, Belg.) a line of grass cut down by the mower. A continued quantity. A band or fillet, from *swedan*, Slav.

To **SWATHE**, *v. a.* (*swedan*, Sax.) to bind, as a child is, with bands or rollers.

To **SWAY**, *v. a.* (*schweben*, Teut. to move) to move in the hand; to wield or manage by the hand with ease. To bias or force more to one side than the other. To govern or rule. Neuterly, to hang heavy; to be drawn by weight. To have weight or influence. To govern.

SWAY, *S.* the swing or sweep of a weapon. Any thing moving with bulk and power. Power, rule or dominion. Influence, or direction.

To **SWEAR**, *v. n.* (preter *swore*, or *sware*, part. pass. *sworn*. *swaran*, Goth. pret. *swor*; *swerian*, Sax. pret. *swor swer*, Ill. pret. *swor*, *sweren*, Belg.) to call some superiour power to witness the truth of what a person says. To declare, promise, or give in evidence on oath. To make use of the name of God profanely. Actively, to put to an oath. To declare on oath.

SWEAT, *S.* (pronounced *swet*: *sweat*, Sax. *sweet*, Belg. *swad*, Pol.) a sensible moisture issuing out of the pores of animals. Labour. Evaporation of moisture.

To **SWEAT**, *v. n.* (preter, *swet* or *sweated*, part. pass. *sweaten*) to have the skin covered with moisture by heat, labour or medicines. Figuratively, to toil or labour hard. To emit moisture. Actively, to emit like sweat.

To **SWAP**, *v. a.* (*swapan*, Sax.) to clean or drive away with a broom. To trail along the ground. To pass over with quickness. To rub over. To strike with a long stroke. Neuterly, to pass with violence or swiftness. To pass with pomp or a flowing train. To move with a long stroke or reach.

SWEET, *S.* the act of cleaning with a broom. The compass of any violent or continued motion. Violent destruction. The direction of any motion from one side to another.

SWEET, *S.* (*swete*, Sax. *soet*, Belg.) pleasing to any of the senses. Figuratively, charming, grateful or pleasing.

SWEETBREAD, *S.* the pancreas of any animal.

To **SWEETEN**, *v. a.* to make sweet, mild, kind, less painful, more grateful, or more delicate.

SWEETHEART, *S.* a suitour, or lover.

SWEETMEAT, *S.* fruit preserved in sugar.

To **SWELL**, *v. n.* (part. pass. *swollen*: *swellan*, Sax. part. *swallen*, Sax.) to grow bigger by extension of parts. To tumify. To look big; to be elated. To be exasperated. Actively, to cause to rise or occasion a tumour. To aggravate, or heighten.

SWELL, *S.* an increase of bulk.

To **SWELTER**, *v. n.* (perhaps corrupted from *sultry*) to be pained or made uneasy with heat. Actively, to parch or dry with heat.

SWELTRY, *adj.* suffocating with heat.

SWEPT, participle and preter of **SWEEP**.

To **SWEERVE**, *v. n.* (*swerven*, Sax. and Belg.) to wander; to rove. To depart from reason or duty. To ply or bend.

SWIFT, *adj.* (Sax.) moving far in a short time. Quick. Ready.

To **SWIG**, *v. n.* (*swiga*, Ill.) to drink by large draughts.

To **SWILL**, *v. a.* (*swilgan*, Sax.) to drink in a luxurious and gross manner. To wash or drench.

SWILL, *S.* drink, or immoderate drinking.

To **SWIM**, *v. n.* (preter *swam*, *swom*, or *swum*; *swumman*, Goth. *swymman*, Sax. *swimmen*, Teut. *swaima*, Cimb. *swimme*, Dan. *swemmen*, Belg.) to float or move on the top of the water without sinking. To be conveyed by the stream. To move on or in the water by the action of the limbs. To be floated. To flow in any thing. To be dizzy, or have a sensation of swimming in the head. To glide or flow with an easy or smooth motion. Actively, to pass by swimming.

SWIMM, *S.* the bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water.

SWINE, *S.* (*swine*, Goth. *swyn*, *swin*, Sax. *swin*, Teut. and Dan. *swiin*, Belg. see **SOW**) a hog or pig.

To **SWING**, *v. n.* (preter. *swang*, *swung*. *swingan*, Sax.) to make a thing that is suspended move backwards and forwards. To whirl round in the air.

SWING, *S.* the motion of any thing hanging loose. A line on which any thing hangs loose. The influence or force of a body put into motion. Course, or unrestrained liberty or tendency.

To **SWINGE**, *v. a.* (*swingan*, Sax.) to whip, or punish with a lash.

SWINGING, *adj.* great or huge.

SWITCH, *S.* a flexible twig.

S Y S

To **SWITCH**, *v. a.* to lash with a switch. To jerk.

SWIVEL, *S.* something fixed in another body so as to turn round.

SWOBBER, *S.* (see **SWABBER**) four cards at whist, which are entitled to stakes.

SWOLLEN, or **SWOLN**, part. passive of **SWELL**.

SWO'M, preter of **SWIM**.

To **SWOON**, *v. n.* (*afwunan*, Sax.) to suffer a suspension of thought and sensation. To faint, or fall into a fit.

SWOON, *S.* (*swung*, Sax. *fone*, Russ. *fan*, Slav. and Dalm. *sen*, Boh. Pol. and Carinth.) a fainting fit.

To **SWOOP**, *v. a.* (perhaps formed from the sound) to fall or dart at once on its prey. To prey upon.

To **SWOP**, *v. a.* (its derivation uncertain) to give one thing in exchange for another.

SWO'RD, *S.* (*swoord*, Sax. *swerd*, Ill. *swaerd*, Belg.) a weapon with a sharp point, worn by the side and used in combats hand to hand. Destruction by war. Vengeance. An emblem of justice.

SWO'RE, preter. of **SWEAR**.

SWU'M, preter and part. of **SWIM**.

SY'COPHANT, *S.* (*συκοφαντης*, *sykophantes*, Gr.) a flatterer.

SYLLABIC, or **SYLLABICAL**, *adj.* (from **SYLLABLE**) relating to, or consisting of, syllables.

SY'LLABLE, *S.* (*συλλαβη*, *syllabe*, Gr.) a part of a word consisting of one or more letters pronounced together.

SY'LLABUS, *S.* (*συλλαβος*, *syllabos*, Gr.) an abstract. A compendium containing the heads of a discourse, or course of lectures.

SY'LLOGISM, *S.* (Gr.) an argument consisting of three propositions, the conclusion of which necessarily follows from the two premises.

SY'LVAN, *adj.* (rather **SILVAN**) woody.

SY'MBOL, *S.* (*symbole*, Fr. *symbolum*, Lat. *συμβολον*, *symbolon*, Gr.) an abstract or compendious form. A type or that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.

SY'MMETRY, *S.* (*symmetrie*, Fr.) proportion; harmony of parts.

SYMPATHE'TIC, or **SYMPATHE'TICAL**, *adj.* (see **SYMPATHY**) affected with what happens to another.

To **SYMPATHIZE**, *v. a.* (*sympatiser*, Fr.) to feel with another, followed by *with*.

SY'MPATHY, *S.* (*sympathie*, Fr. *συμπαθεια*, *sympatheia*, Gr.) the quality of being affected with the calamities, pains, or joys of another.

SYMPHO'NIUS, *adj.* (*symphony*) agreeing in sound.

SYMPHONY, *S.* (*symphonie*, Fr.) a consonance or concert of several sounds together on the ear.

SY'MPTOM, *S.* (*symptome*, Fr. *συμπτωμα*, *symptoma*, Gr.) something happening together with something else. A sign, token or an assemblage of appearances in a disease, which shews its quality or nature.

SY'NAGOGUE, *S.* (Fr. *synagogue*, *synagogos*, Gr.) an assembly of Jews. The place where the Jews used to assemble to read and to hear the holy books read, &c.

SY'NOD, *S.* (*synode*, Fr. *synodos*, *synodos*, Gr.) an assembly of clergymen. The conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

SYNO'NIMA, *S.* (Lat.) names or words which signify the same thing.

SYNO'NIMOUS, *adj.* (*synonime*, Fr.) expressing the same thing or idea.

SYNO'PSIS, *S.* (Gr.) a general view. All the parts brought under one view.

SY'NTAX, *S.* (*syntaxis*, Gr.) a system. A number of things joined together. That part of the grammar which teaches the construction of words.

SY'NTHE'SIS, *S.* (Fr.) the act of joining, opposed to **ANALYSIS**.

SYNTHE'TIC, *adj.* (*συνθετικος*, *synthetikos*, Gr.) joining together. The **SYNTHETIC method** is that which begins with the parts and leads to the knowledge of the whole, which it does by beginning with the most simple principles and proceeding to that which is drawn from, or compounded of them.

SY'PHON, *S.* see **SIPHON**.

SY'RINGE, *S.* (*συριγξ*, *syrix*, Gr.) a pipe or instrument through which any thing is squirted.

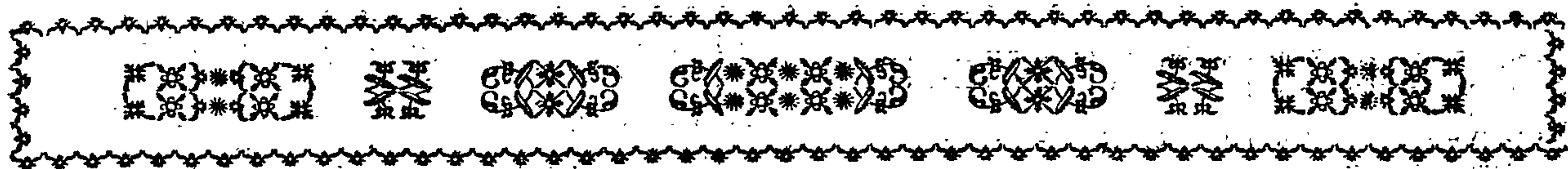
To **SY'RINGE**, *v. a.* to spout or wash by a syringe.

SY'RTIS, (Lat.) a quicksand. A bog.

SY'STEM, *S.* (*syste'me*, Fr. *συστημα*, *sustema*, Gr.) a combination of many things operating together. A scheme which reduces many things to a regular dependence or co-operation. The whole of any doctrine, whose several parts are bound together, follow, or depend on each other.

SYSTEMA'TIC, or **SYSTEMA'TICAL**, *adj.* regular; according to some system.

SY'STOLE, *S.* (Gr.) the contraction of the heart. In grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.



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T, A consonant, and the nineteenth letter of the alphabet; before all vowels, excepting the I, it is sounded something like D; but before the I, when followed by another vowel, has the sound of S, as *notion*; yet when S precedes it, it retains its original hard sound, as in *question*.

TA'BBY, S. (*tabi babino*, Ital. *tabis*, Fr.) a kind of waved silk.

TA'BBY, *adj.* brinded, brindled, or varied with another colour.

To TA'BBY, *v. a.* to pass a silk, &c. under the calender to give it a representation of waves like that of tabby.

TA'BEARD, TABE'RD, S. (*tabard*, Fr.) a long gown or herald's coat.

TA'BERDER, S. one who wears a long gown; applied at Oxford to a servitor of Queen's College.

TA'BERNACLE, S. (Fr. *tabernaculum*, Lat.) a temporary habitation or dwelling. A sacred place, or place of worship.

To TA'BERNACLE, *v. n.* to enshrine, or house.

TA'BID, *adj.* (*tabide*, Fr. *tabidus*, Lat.) wasted by disease; consumptive.

TA'BLE, S. (Fr. *tabula*, Lat.) any flat or level surface. A board supported by feet and used for meals. Persons setting and partaking of an entertainment. Fare or entertainment. A surface on which any thing is written or engraved. A picture, from *tableau*, Fr. The palm of the hand. Draughts.

To TA'BLE, *v. n.* to board or live at another's table. Actively, to make a catalogue or set down.

TA'BLE-BEER, S. beer used at meals. Small beer.

TA'BLE-BOOK, S. a book on which any thing is wrote without ink.

TA'BLER, S. a boarder.

TA'BLET, S. a small level surface. A medicine of a square form. A surface written or painted on.

TA'BOUR, S. (*tabourin*, *tabour*, Fr.) a small drum beaten with a stick and accompanied with a pipe.

To TA'BOUR, *v. n.* (*tabourer*, old Fr.) to strike lightly and frequently.

TABOURINE, TA'BRET, S. (Fr.) a tabour.

To TA'BULATE, *v. a.* to reduce to a table or synopsis.

TA'CHE, S. (from *tack*) any thing taken hold of; a catch or loop.

TA'CIT, *adj.* (*tacite*, Fr. *tacitus*, Lat.) silent; implied but not expressed.

TACITURNITY, S. (*taciturnité*, Fr. *taciturnitas*, Lat.) habitual silence.

To TA'CK, *v. a.* (*tacher*, Fr.) to fasten to any thing. To join or stick together. To turn a ship.

TA'CK, S. a small nail. The act of turning ships at sea. To hold tack, *i. e.* to last or hold out.

TA'CKLE, S. (*tacel*, Brit.) an arrow. Weapons or instruments of action. The ropes of a ship, from *tackel*, Belg. a rope.

TA'CKLING, S. ropes or furniture of a mast. Furniture for sport or action.

TA'CTIC, TA'CTICAL, *adj.* (*tactique*, *taktikos*, *taktikos*, Gr.) relating to the art of war or marshalling an army.

TA'CTICS, S. (*taktikē*, *taktike*, Gr.) the art of ranging men in the field of battle.

TA'DPOLE, S. (from *tad*, Sax. a toad, and *pola*, Sax. a young one) a young shapeless frog or toad.

TA'EN, a contraction of TAKEN.

TA'FFITA, S. (*taffetas*, Fr. *taffetar*, Span.) a kind of smooth, silken manufacture, having a remarkable glossy surface, and supposed to be invented at Lyons in France.

TA'G, S. (Isl. the point of a lance) a point of metal fastened to the end of a string or lace. Any thing paitry and mean.

To TA'G, *v. a.* to fit metal to the end of a lace. To hang one thing to another. To join, followed by *together*.

T A L

TAI'L, S. (*taga*, Goth. the hair, *tagl*, Sax. *tagl*, Isl.) the long substance which hangs down from the vertebræ of an animal. The lower part. Any thing hanging down. The hinder part. In astronomy, the descending node of a planet; those rays which dart from a comet opposite to the direction in which it moves.

TAI'LE, S. in law, a limited fee, opposed to a fee simple.

TAI'LOR, TAI'LOUR, S. (*tailleur*, Fr. from *tailler*, Fr. to cut) one who makes cloaths.

To TAI'NT; *v. a.* (*taindre*, Fr.) to imbue or impregnate with any thing. To stain. To infect or corrupt. Neuterly, to be infected or touched.

TAI'NT, S. (*teinte*, Fr.) a tincture, stain, or corruption. In natural history, a spider of a red colour and so small that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain.

To TA'KE, *v. a.* (preter *took*; part. pass. *taken*; sometimes *took*; eg *tek*, Isl. preter *eg took*, I took, infin. *taka*) to receive what is offered. To seize what is not given. To receive. To catch by surprise; to snatch or seize. To make prisoner. To captivate, delight or engage with pleasure. To receive with good or ill will. To understand in any particular sense. To use or employ. To prefer or choose before another. To comply with, followed by *word*. To perform any action. To receive into the mind. To go into or on board, followed by *ship*. To suppose or imagine, followed by *it*. To hire, followed by *house*. Used with *away*, to deprive of; to set aside or remove. Used with *care*, to be careful, cautious, solicitous for, or superintend. Followed by *course*, to have recourse to as a means. Used with *down*, to crush, reduce, or suppress; to swallow. Followed by *from*, to derogate or detract; to deprive of. Used with *heed*, to be cautious; used with *heed to*, to attend. Used with *in*, to comprise, comprehend, admit, win, receive, or impose upon. Followed by *oath*, to swear. Used with *off*, to invalidate, destroy, withhold, withdraw, swallow, purchase, copy, find place for, or kill. Used with *out*, to remove from any place. Used with *part*, to share or participate. Used with *place*, to prevail or have effect. Used with *up*, to borrow upon credit or interest, applied to money; to engage with; to assume; to begin; to engross; to have final recourse to; to seize or arrest; to admit. To answer by reproving; to begin where another left off; to lift; to occupy the whole of any space; to accommodate or adjust; to comprise or contain; to adopt; to collect. Used with *upon*, to appropriate; to admit to be imputed to; to claim authority. Neuterly, to please or be approved of. To have its intended or natural effects. To catch. Used with *after*, to learn of, resemble, or imitate. Used with *in*, to inclose, lessen, contract, cheat. Followed by *in hand*, to undertake. Followed by *notice*, to observe, to shew by any act that a thing or person is observed. Used with *on*, to be violently affected with sorrow or sickness. Used with *to*, to apply to or be fond of; to betake or have recourse to. Used with *up*, to stop. Used with *up with*, to be contented or satisfied; to lodge or dwell. Followed by *with*, to please.

TA'KEN, participle-passive of TAKE.

TA'KING, S. seizure or distress.

TA'LE, S. (Sax. from *tellan*, Sax. *tala*, Isl. to tell or relate) a story, generally applied to a short narrative of some trifling and fabulous circumstances. A narrative delivered by words. A number reckoned, from *talán*, Sax. to count. A reckoning. An information or disclosure of any thing secret.

TA'LE-BEARER, S. one who gives intelligence through officiousness or maliciousness.

TA'LENT, S. (*talentum*, Lat.) a weight or sum of money differing in different nations and ages. A faculty, power or gift of nature. Quality or nature.

TA'LISMAN,

T A R

TA'LISMAN, S. a magical character.
 To TA'LK, *v. n.* (*taelen*, Belg.) to converse. To speak impertinently. To give account. To reason or confer with another.
 TA'LK, S. (*tolkoouani*, Russ.) familiar speech. Rumour. The subject of conversation. Among the writers of Indian transactions, it is used for a conference. Stones composed of plates, generally parallel, flexible and elastic.
 TA'LKATIVE, *adj.* full of prate; much given to talking.
 TA'LL, *adj.* (*tâl*, Brit. *taul*, Chald. *tala*, Arab. long) long or high in stature; lofty. Sturdy, followed by *fellow*.
 TA'LLOW, S. (*talge*, Dan.) the grease or fat of animals which is used in making candles.
 TA'LLY, S. (from *tailler*, Fr. to cut) a stick notched or cut along with another, and used to keep accounts by. Any thing made to suit another.
 To TA'LLY, *v. n.* to fit, suit, or cut out to resemble any thing. Neuterly, to be fitted; to conform.
 TA'LMUD, THA'LMUD, S. the book containing the Jewish traditions and rabbinical explanations of the law.
 TA'LLNESS, S. height of stature.
 TA'LON, S. (Fr.) the claw of a bird of prey.
 TA'ME, *adj.* (Sax. *taem*, Belg. *tam*, Dan. *tamar*, Isl. *ad temia*, Run. to familiarize) gentle of disposition, opposed to wild. Crushed. Subdued. Dejected. Spiritless or heartless.
 To TA'ME, *v. n.* (*gutangan*, Goth. *temean*, Sax. *tamen*, Belg. see the adjective) to reduce from wildness to a gentle and mild disposition. To subdue or conquer.
 TA'MKIN, S. the stopple of a great gun.
 To TA'MPER, *v. a.* (derived by Skinner from *tempero*, Lat.) to be officious in the use of medicines. To meddle, or have to do with without knowledge or necessity. To practice with or endeavour to seduce.
 To TA'N, *v. a.* (*tannen*, Belg. and Fr.) to impregnate leather with bark. To make brown by heat, applied to the sun.
 TA'NG, S. (*tangbe*, Belg.) a strong taste left in the mouth. A relish or taste.
 To TA'NG, *v. n.* (used instead of *twang*) to ring with.
 TA'NGIBLE, *adj.* (*tangeo*, Lat.) to be felt or perceived by the touch.
 To TA'NGLE, *v. a.* see ENTANGLE.
 TA'NGLE, S. a knot of things mingled in one another.
 TA'NK, S. (*tanque*, Fr.) a large cistern or basin.
 TA'NKARD, S. (*tanquaerd*, Fr. *tankaerd*, Belg. *tancaird*, Ir.) a drinking vessel with a cover moving on a hinge.
 To TA'NTALIZE, *v. a.* (from *Tantalus*, who was condemned to starve and die with thirst among fruits and water which he could not touch) to torment by the prospect of pleasures which cannot be reached.
 TA'NTAMOUNT, S. (Fr.) of equal value. An equivalent.
 To TA'P, *v. a.* (*tappen*, Belg. *tapper*, Fr.) to touch or strike gently. To pierce or broach a vessel, from *tappen*, Belg.
 TA'P, S. a gentle blow. A pipe through which the liquor is drawn from a vessel.
 TA'PE, S. (*teppan*, Sax.) linnen woven in narrow slips and used for fillets or bands.
 TA'PER, S. (Sax.) a wax candle. A light.
 TA'PER, *adj.* (from the form of a *taper*) growing gradually narrow from the bottom to the top. Conical, slender.
 To TA'PER, *v. n.* to grow smaller.
 TA'PESTRY, S. (*tapis*, *tapissierie*, *tapistris*, Fr. *tapin*, Brit. *tapetum*, Lat. *tanis*, *tapes*, Gr. *ταπισ*, *tapes*, Heb. to cover) cloth woven with forms of human creatures, beasts, &c. used for hangings and sometimes for carpets.
 TA'PSTER, S. one who draws beer at a public house.
 TA'R, S. (*tare*, Sax. *tarte*, Belg. *tare*, Dan.) liquid pitch; or the turpentine of the fir-tree extracted by fire. Figuratively, a failour.
 To TA'R, *v. a.* to smear with tar. To tease or provoke, from *taratru*, *taratto*, Gr. to disturb.
 TARA'NTULA, S. (Ital. *tarantule*, Fr.) a kind of spider, whose bite is to be cured only by music.
 TA'RDY, *adj.* (*tardus*, Lat. *tardif*, Fr.) slow, applied to motion. Sluggish or unwilling to act or move. Dilatory. Unwary. Criminal.
 TA'RE, S. (*terren*, Belg. to consume) a weed which grows among corn.
 TA'RE, *adj.* (Fr.) the weight of any commodity. An allowance made for weight of the box, chest, &c. in which any commodity is contained.

T A X

TA'RE, preter of TEAR.
 TAR'GE, or TA'RGET, S. (*tarian*, Brit. *targa*, Sax. *targe*, Ital. and Fr. *taargett*, Erse.) a kind of buckler less than a shield worn for defence on the left arm.
 TA'R'GUM, S. (*תרנוג*, Heb.) a paraphrase on the pentateuch or five books of Moses, written in the Chaldean language.
 To TA'R'NISH, *v. a.* (*ternir*, Fr.) to fully by soil, or diminish brightness. Actively, to lose brightness.
 TARPA'WLING, S. a hempen cloth smeared with tar. A failour.
 TA'RRIER, S. (*terre*, Fr. the earth, whence it should be written *terrier*) a small dog used in hunting a fox or otter in their holes.
 To TA'RRY, *v. n.* (*tario*, Run. *טריד*, *taradh*, Heb. to persevere. *טר*, *tar*, Chald. to expect or wait for; *targir*, Fr.) to continue in a place. To delay or be long in coming. Actively, to expect or wait for.
 TA'SEL, S. a kind of hawk.
 TA'RT, *adj.* (*teart*, Sax. *taertig*, Belg.) sour or sharp of taste; keen or severe.
 TA'RT, S. (*tarte*, *tourte*, Fr. *tarta*, Ital. *taart*, Dan.) a small pie of fruit.
 TA'RTANE, S. (*tartana*, Ital.) a vessel with one mast and a three-cornered sail, used in the Mediterranean.
 TA'RTAR, S. (*tortare*, Fr.) a kind of white or reddish substance, like a hard stone, which sticks to wine casks.
 TARTA'REAN, *adj.* (*tartarus*, Lat.) hellish.
 TA'SK, S. (*tyfka*, Run. a custom; *tache*, Fr. *taffa*, Ital.) something which is ordered to be done by another. An employment or business. To take to TA'SK, is, to reprove, examine rigidly, or reprimand.
 To TA'SK, *v. a.* (*tasco*, Brit.) to order or command something to be done by a certain time.
 TA'SSEL, S. (*taffe*, Fr.) an ornamental bunch of silk or glittering substance hanging at the end of a string.
 TA'SSES, S. armour for the thighs.
 To TA'STE, *v. a.* (*taster*, Fr. to try) to perceive or distinguish by the palate. To try by the mouth. To eat in small quantities. To feel or have a perception of. Neuterly, to try by the palate; to distinguish by the mind. To relish or approve. To try the relish of any thing. To have perception; to enjoy sparingly. To convey to the organs of taste; to affect the organs of taste.
 TA'STE, S. the act of trying by the mouth. The sense by which the relish of any thing is received on the palate. Figuratively, discernment or relish, applied to the mind. An essay or trial. A small portion given as a specimen.
 TA'STELESS, *adj.* causing no sensation on the palate. Insipid; having no perception of symmetry, elegance, or decorum.
 To TA'TTER, *v. a.* (*to taran*, Sax. *tattar*; Run. *törn* cloaths) to tear to rags.
 TA'TTER, S. a rag; a fragment of any thing torn.
 To TA'TTLE, *v. n.* (*tateren*, Belg.) to use many words without meaning. To talk without moderation or discretion.
 TA'TTLE, S. insignificant and excessive prate.
 TATTO'O, S. (perhaps from *tapotez tous*, Fr. strike all) the beat of a drum by which soldiers are called to their quarters.
 TA'VERN, S. (*taverne*, Fr. *taberna*, Lat.) a house where wine is sold.
 TAUG'HT, preter and part. passive of TEACH.
 To TAUNT, *v. a.* (*tanfer*, Fr. *tanden*, Belg. to show the teeth) to reproach, insult or treat with insolent contumely and upbraiding.
 TAUNT, S. an insult or scoff.
 TAUTO'LOGY, S. (*tautologie*, Fr. *tawrn*, *taute*, Gr. the same; and *λογία*, *logia*, Gr. expression) the repetition of the same words often: sometimes applied to the repetition of the same sense in different words.
 To TA'W, *v. a.* (*tourwen*, Belg. *tarwian*, Sax.) to dress white or allum leather.
 TA'W, S. a round marble beautifully coloured, used in play.
 TA'WDY, *adj.* (according to Henshaw and Skinner, from Stawdry, St. Audrey or St. Etheldred, i. e. things bought at St. Etheldred's fair) meanly shewy. Fine without grace or elegance.
 TA'WNEY, *adj.* (*tané*, *tanné*, Fr.) yellow like things tanned.
 TA'X, S. (*tafg*, Brit. *taxe*, Fr. and Belg.) a tribute imposed. An excise. A charge or censure; from *taxo*, Lat.
 To TA'X, *v. a.* (*taxe*, Fr.) to load with excise or imposts. To charge or accuse of some fault; used with *of* or *with* before the fault; from *taxo*, Lat.

TE'A,

T E M

TE'A, S. (Chin. *the*, Fr.) the leaf of a shrub growing in several provinces in China. The liquor made by infusing tea in boiling water.

To TE'ACH, *v. a.* (preter and part. passive. *taught*: *teacan*, Sax. preter, *tæhte*) to instruct or inform. To deliver any thing to be learned. To tell or give intelligence. Neuterly, to perform the office of an instructor.

TE'AL, S. (*teelingh*, Belg.) a small wild fowl.

TE'AM, S. (*temo*, Lat. the beam of a carriage; *tyme*, Sax. a yoke) a number of oxen drawing the same carriage at once. Any number passing in a line.

TE'AR, S. (pronounced *teér*, from *tar*, Run. *tear*, Sax. *taare*, Dan.) the water which flows from the eyes. Any moisture trickling in drops.

TEA'R, S. (pronounced *tare*, from the verb) a rent or fissure.

To TEA'R, *v. a.* (pronounced *tare*, preter *tore*, formerly *tare*, part. passive *torn*, from *tæran*, Sax. *tara*, Swed.) to pull any woven stuff into pieces or tatters. To wound with the nail or any sharp pointed instrument drawn along. To break, divide or shatter by violence. To pluck violently. To take away by sudden force. Neuterly, to rave or rant like a madman, from *tieren*, Belg.

To TE'ASE, *v. a.* (*tæsan*, Sax.) to comb or unravel wool or flax. To scratch cloth to level the nap. To torment or vex with assiduous impertinence.

TE'AT, S. (*tæh*, Brit. *tis*, Sax. *tette*, Belg. *teton*, Fr.) the pap of a woman; at present applied only to the dugs of beasts.

TE'CHNICAL, *adj.* (*τεχνικός*, *technicos*, Gr.) belonging to the arts.

TE'CHY, *adj.* froward or peevish.

To TE'D, *v. a.* (*teadan*, Sax.) to lay grass newly mown in rows.

TE'DDER, or TE'THER, S. (*tudder*, Belg. *tedt*, Ill. a rope; *tigber*, Erse) a rope by which a horse is tied in the field to prevent his pasturing too widely. Figuratively, any thing by which a person is restrained.

TE DE'UM, S. (we praise the Lord!) a hymn of the church, so-called from the two first words in the Latin.

TE'DIOUS, *adj.* (*tedieux*, Fr. *tedium*, Lat.) occasioning weariness and trouble by its continuance or length.

To TEE'M, *v. n.* (*tean*, Sax. offspring) to bring young; to be pregnant. Figuratively, to be full or charged with like an animal that is pregnant. Actively, to bring forth or produce. To pour, from *tommen*, Dan. a low word, but still retained by the Scots, and used by SWIFT, "Teem the remainder." *Direct. to Serv.*

TEE'N, S. (*tinn*, Sax. to kindle; *tenen*, Flem. to vex; *teoman*, Sax. injuries) sorrow; grief. Obsolete.

TEE'NS, S. (from *tyn*, Sax. ten) the years which are reckoned by the addition of *ten*; as *thirteen*, *fourteen*.

TEE'TH, S. the plural of TOOTH.

TE'GUMENT, S. (*tegumentum*, Lat.) the cover or outward part.

TE'INT, S. (Fr.) colour, or touch of the pencil.

TE'LESCOPE, S. (Fr. *teles*, *telos*, Gr. the end; and *σκοπεω*, *skopeo*, Gr. to view) a long tube fitted with glasses, through which distant objects are viewed.

To TE'LL, *v. a.* (preter and part. passive. *told*; *tellan*, Sax. *tel*, preter, *talde*, Ill. to number or count; *tælen*, *tellen*, Belg. *talen*, Dan.) to utter or express by words. To relate or speak. To teach or inform. To discover. To count or number. To make excuses. "Never tell me." SHAK. Neuterly, to give account. To tell on; is to inform of.

TE'LL-TALE, S. one who gives information of what another says or does, either through officiousness or malice.

TEME'RITY, S. (*temeritas*, Lat.) unreasonable contempt of danger.

To TE'MPER, *v. a.* (*tempero*, Lat. *temperer*, Fr.) to mix so as one part may qualify or set the other out to advantage. To mix or mingle. To accommodate. To soften, soothe or assuage. To form or reduce metals to a proper degree of hardness.

TE'MPER, S. a due and just mixture of contrary qualities. The middle course. A disposition or constitutional frame of mind. Calmness. The state of hardness to which any metal is reduced.

TE'MPERAMENT, S. (Fr. *temperamentum*, Lat.) state with respect to the predominance of any quality. Due mixture of opposites.

TE'MPERANCE, S. (*temperantia*, Lat.) moderation in eating and drinking.

TE'MPERATE, *adj.* (*temperatus*, Lat.) abstaining from excess in eating or drinking. Moderate in degree of any quality or passion.

TE'MPERATURE, S. (Fr.) constitution, or degree of any

T E N

quality. Due balance of contraries. Freedom from any predominant passion.

TEMPEST, S. (*tempeste*, Fr. *tempestas*, Lat.) the utmost violence of the wind; whose several degrees are thus marked by Johnson; a breeze; a gale; a gust; a storm; a tempest.—A continued storm at sea. Any tumult or violent commotion.

To TEMPEST, *v. a.* to disturb as by a tempest.

TEMPESTUOUS, *adj.* (*tempesteux*, Fr.) stormy; disturbed by furious blasts of winds or violent rage of passions.

TE'MPLAR, S. (from the *Temple*, bordering on the Thames, anciently belonging to the society of *knights templars*) a student in law belonging to the Temple.

TE'MPLE, S. (Fr. *templum*, Lat.) a place set apart for religious worship. The upper part of the sides of the head, from *tempora*, Lat.

TE'MPLET, S. a piece of timber, placed under the girders of a building.

TE'MPORAL, *adj.* (Fr.) measured by time, opposed to eternal. Secular, opposed to ecclesiastical. Confined to our present existence in this world, opposed to spiritual. Placed at the temples, from *temporal*, Fr.

TE'MPORALTY, S. the laity, opposed to the clergy. Secular possessions, opposed to those belonging to the church.

TE'MPORARY, *adj.* (*tempus*, *temporis*, Lat.) lasting only for a limited time.

To TEMPORIZE, *v. n.* (*temporiser*, Fr.) to delay, or put off to another time. To comply with the times or occasions.

TEMPORIZER, S. one that changes his principles purely to comply with times and occasions. A word of reproach!

To TEMPT, *v. a.* (*tento*, Lat. *tenter*, Fr.) to endeavour to seduce or draw a person to do ill by presenting some pleasure to the mind. To provoke. To solicit. To try.

TEMPTATION, S. (*tentation*, Fr.) the act of endeavouring to draw to the commission of ill by offering some seeming advantage. An enticement. The state of a person solicited by the appearance of present pleasures or advantages to the commission of some crime or fault.

TE'N, *adj.* (*taibun*, Goth. *tyn*, Sax. *ti*, *tin*, Run. *tein*, Belg. *thyn*, Precop. *desat*, Russ. *deset*, *desyt*, Slav. Dalm. and Boh. *tyz*, Hung. *tase*, Arm.) twice five, or nine and one.

TE'NABLE, *adj.* (Fr.) such as may be maintained or held against opposition or attacks.

TENA'CIOUS, *adj.* (*tenax*, *tenacis*, Lat.) grasping hard; unwilling to let go; used with *of*, before the thing held. Retentive, or not forgetful, applied to the memory. Niggardly. Strongly adhering to principles notwithstanding reasons for the contrary.

TE'NANT, S. (Fr.) one that holds of another. One that dwells in the house of another for rent.

TE'NANTABLE, *adj.* fit to be dwelt in.

To TE'ND, *v. a.* (contracted from *attend*) to watch, guard, attend or be attentive to. Neuterly, to wait or expect. To move towards a certain point or place, from *tendo*, Lat. To be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at, from *tendre*, Fr. To attend as something inseparable.

TENDENCE, TENDENCY, S. direction or course towards any place or object. Drift or course towards any consequence or inference.

TE'NDER, *adj.* (*tyner*, Brit. *tendre*, Fr. *tener*, Lat.) easily impressed, injured, or pained. Delicate or effeminate. Exciting benevolence or sympathy. Compassionate. Susceptible of the softer passions. Amorous or lascivious. Expressive of love. Careful or cautious not to be hurt, used with *of*. Young. Easily torn, bitten or digested.

To TE'NDER, *v. a.* (*tendre*, Fr.) to offer, or present for acceptance. To hold or esteem. To regard with care or tenderness. The last sense seems obsolete.

TE'NDER, S. an offer, or presentation of any thing for acceptance. Regard or kind concern.

TE'NDER-HEARTED, *adj.* easily affected with the distresses of others.

TE'NDON, S. (*tendo*, Lat.) a sinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved.

TE'NDRIL, S. (*tendrillon*, Fr.) the clasp of a vine or other climbing fruit.

TE'NEMENT, S. (Fr.) any dwelling held by a tenant.

TENE'SMUS, S. (Lat.) a violent inclination to go to stool, without being able to evacuate.

TE'NET, S. (from *tenet*, Lat. he holds; sometimes it is written *tenent*, which in Latin signifies, they hold) an opinion, position or principle.

T E R

TE'NNIS, *S.* (supposed by Skinner to be derived from *tenez*, Fr. stop; used by the French when they hit the ball) a play in which a ball is struck by a racket.

TE'NON, *S.* (Fr.) the end of one piece of timber cut to be fitted into another.

TE'NOUR, *S.* (*teneur*, Fr. *tenor*, Lat.) continuation of state. General currency. Sense contained or the general course and drift of a discourse. In music, the mean or middle part, between the treble and the bass.

TE'NSE, *adj.* (*tensus*, Lat.) stretched.

TE'NSE, *S.* (*temps*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.) in grammar, a variation of a verb to signify the time in which any action is done. In English we have properly but two tenses, *i. e.* the present and the preterperfect, the verb being only varied in the latter; but in order to express the other times, we make use of the auxiliary verbs *have* and *had* to express the preter and preterpluperfect, and *shall* and *will* to signify the future indicative; and in this respect we seem to imitate the Saxons who make use of *hæbbe* and *hæfod* for the perfect and pluperfect, and *seal* and *wil* for the future.

TE'NSION, *S.* (*tensus*, Lat.) the act of stretching, or state of being stretched.

TE'NT, *S.* (*tente*, Fr. *tentorium*, Lat.) a temporary lodging place for a soldier, formed of canvas stretched upon poles. A pavilion. A roll of lint put into a sore, from *tente*, Fr. A species of wine of a deep red, imported from Galicia in Spain, from *vino tinto*, Span.

To **TE'NT**, *v. a.* to put a roll of lint into a sore. Figuratively, to search to the quick.

TE'NTER, *S.* (*tentus*, Lat.) a hook on which any thing is stretched. To be on the tenters, *is*, to be on the stretch; to be in suspense or in difficulties.

TENTH, *adj.* (*teotba*, Sax.) the next after the ninth; the ordinal of ten. Substantively, the tenth part, tithe, or that portion which all ecclesiastical livings pay to the king.

TENTHLY, *adv.* in the tenth place.

TENU'ITY, *S.* (*tenuité*, Fr. *tenuitas*, Lat.) thinness.

TE'NURE, *S.* (Fr. *tenue*, Lat.) the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.

TE'PID, *adj.* (*tepidus*, Lat.) lukewarm.

TE'POR, *S.* (Lat.) gentle warmth.

TE'PCE, *S.* (*tierce*, Fr. *triens*, Lat.) a vessel containing the third of a butt or pipe, or 42 wine gallons.

TEREBIN'THINATE, **TEREBIN'THINE**, *adj.* (*terebinthine*, Fr. *terebinthum*, Lat.) consisting of turpentine.

TERM, *S.* (*terminus*, Lat.) a limit or boundary. A word by which any thing is expressed. A condition. A limited time, or the time for which any thing lasts. In law, the time in which the tribunals or places of judgment are opened for persons to seek their right by course of law and action. In the university, that space of time when the schools are opened and the exercises for degrees are performed; the intervals between which are called vacations.

To **TE'RM**, *v. a.* to call or name.

TERMAGANT, *adj.* (*tyr*, Sax. eminently, and *magan*, Sax. powerful) turbulent. Tumultuous. Scolding or quarrelsome.

TERMAGANT, *S.* a scold.

To **TE'RMINE**, *v. a.* (*terminatus*, Lat.) to bound, limit, or put an end to. Neuterly, to be limited, or end; to attain its end, used with *in*.

TERMINA'TION, *S.* the act of limiting or bounding. A bound or limit. An end or conclusion. In grammar, the end of a word, from *terminatio*, Lat. *terminaison*, Fr.

TE'RRACE, *S.* (*terraccia*, Ital.) a small mount or spot of elevated earth covered with gravel or grass.

TERRA'QUEOUS, *adj.* (*terra*, Lat. earth, and *aqua*, Lat. water) consisting of land and water.

TERRE'NE, *adj.* (*terrenus*, Lat.) earthly.

TERRE'STRIAL, *adj.* (*terrestris*, Lat.) frightful; causing terror.

TE'RRIER, *S.* (Fr.) a dog that follows his game under ground. A survey or register of land. An auger or borer, from *terebro*, Lat.

TERRI'FIC, *adj.* (*terrificus*, Lat.) causing terror.

To **TE'RRIFY**, *v. a.* to affect with terror. To make afraid.

TE'RRITORY, *S.* (*territoire*, Fr.) land. A country or dominion.

TE'RROUR, *S.* (*terreur*, Fr. *terror*, Lat.) fear caused by the sight or apprehension of some dangerous object. The cause of fear.

TE'RSE, *adj.* (*ters*, Fr. *tersus*, Lat.) smooth, applied to surface. Harmoniously elegant, without pompousness, applied to style.

T H A

TE'RTIAN, *S.* (*tertiana*, Lat.) an ague intermitting one day, and having two fits in three days.

TE'SSELLATED, *adj.* (*teffela*, Lat.) variegated by squares.

TE'ST, *S.* (Fr. *testa*, Lat.) the cupel by which refiners try their metals. Figuratively, trial, or examination. The means of trial. That with which any thing is compared as a standard. Judgment or distinction.

TESTA'CEOUS, *adj.* (*testaceus*, Lat.) consisting or made of shells. Having continuous shells.

TE'STAMENT, *S.* (*testamentum*, Lat.) a will or writing by which a person's possessions are disposed of after his death. The names applied to each of the volumes of the sacred scriptures.

TE'STATE, *adj.* (*testatus*, Lat.) having made a will.

TESTA'TOUR, *S.* (*testateur*, Fr.) a man who makes or leaves a will.

TESTA'TRIX, *S.* (Lat.) a woman who leaves a will.

TE'STER, *S.* (*teste* or *tête*, Fr. a head; this coin being probably distinguished by the head stamped upon it) a silver coin valued at sixpence. The head or cover of a bed.

To **TE'STIFY**, *v. n.* (*testificor*, Lat.) to witness, prove, or give evidence. Actively, to witness or give evidence of any point.

TESTIMO'NIAL, *S.* (Fr. *testimonium*, Lat.) a writing wherein a person's character is supported by those who subscribe it, and which is produced by a person in his own favour.

TE'STIMONY, *S.* (*testimonium*, Lat.) evidence or proof. An open attestation or profession.

TE'STY, *adj.* (*testie*, Fr. *testurdo*, Lat.) fretful; inclined to anger.

TE'TCHY, *adj.* a corruption of *testy*, or *touchy*.

TE'TE à TE'TE, *S.* (Fr. head to head) cheek by jowl. Close and familiar converse or correspondence.

TE'THER, *S.* see **TEDDER**.

TE'TRARCH, *S.* (*tetrarcha*, Lat.) a person governing the fourth part of a province.

TE'TTER, *S.* (*teter*, Sax.) a scab, or ringworm.

TE'XT, *S.* (*texte*, Fr. *textus*, Lat.) that on which a comment is written. A sentence of scripture, so called because written in ancient manuscripts in text or a larger hand, than the notes; which were written in small characters.

TE'XTUARY, *S.* (*textuaire*, Fr.) one who is so well versed in scripture, as to be ready in producing texts in his favour.

TE'XTURE, *S.* (*textus*, Lat.) the act of weaving with respect to form, matter or stuff. Disposition or combination of parts.

THA'N, *adv.* (*thane*, Sax.) a particle used after a comparative adverb, and placed before a thing compared.

THA'NE, *S.* (*thegn*, Sax.) an old title of honour equivalent to a baron.

To **THA'NK**, *v. a.* (*thancian*, Sax. *dancken*, Belg. *thanken*, Teut. *thacka*, Isl.) to acknowledge and express obligation for favours received.

THA'NKS, *S.* (seldom used in the singular, *thankas*, Sax. *dancke*, Belg.) a verbal acknowledgment of a favour received; distinguished from *gratitude*, which consists in a deep sense of a favour received, and a strong inclination to repay, or an actual repayment of it.

THANKSGI'VING, *S.* that part of divine worship wherein we acknowledge benefits received.

THA'T, *pron.* (*thata*, Goth. *that* neut. of *this*, Sax. *dat*, Belg. *thad*, Isl.) the other, opposed to *this*; which, when applied to something going before. Who, applied to some person mentioned before. Sometimes it is used instead of a whole sentence going before, to save a repetition of the same words; followed by *is*, such as; that which; the; what was then present. Sometimes it is used to express eminence. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred to the latter, and *that* to the former. In *that*, is an adverbial expression, for as being.

THA'T, *conj.* because. Sometimes it is used to express a consequence, indication, or final end.

THA'TCH, *S.* (*thuce*, Sax. straw, or from *thac*, Sax. *thak*, Isl. a roof) straw laid as a covering on the top of a house.

To **THA'TCH**, *v. a.* (*thaccian*, Sax.) to cover a roof with straw.

To **THA'W**, *v. n.* (*thawan*, Sax. *ad thidnar*, Isl. *degn*, Belg.) to melt after being frozen. Actively, to melt any thing frozen.

THA'W, *S.* the state of a thing which melts after having been frozen.

THE

T H I

THE', *article*. (*se, seo, Sax. de, Belg.*) the article denoting a particular thing; when it is used before an adjective it signifies collection or many, as *the good; the righteous*: It generally occurs before nouns of the plural number; in verse, when it comes before a vowel, the *e* is cut off; "th' adorning thee." *Cowley*. Before a participle of the present tense, it shows that it is used as a substantive; when it comes before *other*, the *b* and *e* are both cut off, as "t'other."

THE'ATRE, *S.* (*Fr. theatrum, Lat.*) a playhouse. A place rising by steps like a theatre.

THEATRIC, or **THEATRICAL**, *adj.* becoming a playhouse.

THEE', the oblique case singular of *thou*, from *the*, *Sax.* the oblique case of *thū*, *Sax.*

THE'IR, *S.* (pronounced *thare*; *heora, Sax. thær, Isl. plur of hun, her; theyn, Isl. plur han, he*) them. In their possession; belonging to them. *Theirs* is used when any thing comes between it and its substantive.

THE'M, the oblique case of *they*, from *him*, dative plural of *he*, *Sax.*

THE'ME, *S.* a subject on which a person speaks or writes. A short essay on any subject. The original word whence others are derived.

THE'MSELVES, *pron.* (the plural of *him* and *self*) those very persons.

THE'N, *adj.* (*than, Goth. and Sax. den, Belg.*) at that time. Afterwards, or immediately after any action mentioned. Therefore or for this reason. *Now and then*, at first and afterwards. That time, when used after *till*.

THE'NCE, *S.* (contracted from *there* and *hence*) from that place or time. For that reason. Though sometimes it is used with *from*, yet the addition of that word is both superfluous and barbarous.

THENCEFORTH, *adj.* from that time. It should not be used with *from*.

THENCEFORWARD, *adj.* on or from that time.

THEO'CRACY, *S.* (*theocratie, Fr. θεος, theos, Gr. and κρατος, crateo, Gr.*) a government in which God is considered as the monarch or sovereign.

THEO'LOGY, *S.* (*theologie, Fr.*) divinity.

THEO'RBO, *S.* (*tiorba, Ital. tuorbe, Fr.*) a large lute used in playing a thorough bass.

THE'OREM, *S.* (*Fr. θεωρημα, theorema, Gr.*) a proposition laid down as an acknowledged truth.

THE'ORY, *S.* (*theorie, Fr.*) speculation, opposed to practice. A system or plan.

THERAPE'UTIC, *adj.* (*θεραπευτικος, therapeuticos, Gr.*) curing diseases.

THE'RE, *adj.* (*thar, Goth. thær, Sax. daer, Belg. der, Dan.*) in that place, opposed to here. An exclamation demanding something at a distance. At the beginning of a sentence, it generally causes the nominative case to be placed after the verb, and is borrowed from *il y a, Fr.* In composition, it means *that*.

THE'REABOUT, or **THE'REABOUTS**, *adj.* near that place, number, quantity, or state; concerning that matter.

THE'REAT, *adj.* on that account. At that place.

THE'REBY, *adj.* for that reason. By that.

THE'REFORE, *adj.* for that. For this reason. Consequently.

THERMO'METER, *S.* (*thermometre, Fr. θερμοσ, thermos, Gr. and μετρον, metron, Gr.*) an instrument for measuring the degree of heat.

THE'SE, *pron.* plural of **THIS**. When opposed to *those*, *these* relates to the persons or things last mentioned, and *those* to the first.

THE'SIS, *S.* (*Gr.*) a position.

THEU'RGY, *S.* the power of doing supernatural things by lawful means.

THEY', in the oblique case *them*; the plural of *he* and *she*.

THI'CK, *adj.* (*thicke, Sax. thickur, Isl. dick, Belg. dyck, Dan.*) the opposite of thin. Gross or dense. Great in circumference, opposed to slender. Muddy, or not transparent, applied to liquors. Frequent, or in quick succession. Close or crowded. Coarse. Without articulation, applied to speech.

THI'CK, *S.* that part or time where a thing is thickest. *Thick and thick*, notwithstanding any obstacles or inconveniences.

THI'CK, *adj.* frequently or fast. Closely. To a great depth. *Thick and threefold*, in great numbers.

To **THI'CKEN**, *v. n.* to make thick, or close. To condense. To strengthen. To make close or numerous. Neuterly, to grow thick, dense, muddy, close, or numerous.

THICKET, *S.* (*thicetu, Sax.*) a close knot or tuft of trees.

T H O

THIE'F, *S.* (plural *thieves*; *thiubs, Goth. theif, Sax. deef, Belg.* Johnson observes, that it was anciently written *theof*, and was of two syllables; *thie* was used for *thrift*, so that *thie of* is one that takes of or from a man his *thie*, i. e. his *thrift* or means whereby he *thrives*) one who privately takes away the property of another. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle, which if neglected would soon consume it.

To **THIE'VE**, *v. n.* to take away the property of another unlawfully.

THIE'VEY, *S.* the practice of stealing.

THIGH, *S.* (*theoh, Sax. thica, Isl. dio, Belg.*) all that part of the human frame between the buttocks and the knee.

THILL, *S.* (*thille, Sax.* a piece of timber cut) the shafts, or arms of wood between which a horse is placed in a carriage: Hence *thill*, or *thiller horse*, the horse that goes between the shafts.

THIMBLE, *S.* (Minshew supposes it corrupted from *thumb-bell*) a metal cover which women place on the tip of their fingers to preserve them from the needle when sewing.

THIME, *S.* see **THYME**.

THIN, *adj.* (*thinne, Sax. thunner, Isl. dunn, Belg.*) the contrary to thick. Rare, opposed to dense. Not close, or having large interstices. Small, applied to sound; lean or slim.

To **THIN**, *v. a.* to make thin or rarefy. To make less close or numerous. To attenuate.

THINE, *pron.* (from *thein*, neuter of *theins*, derived from *theina*, genitive of *thee*, Goth. thou: *thine* feminine of *thin*, from *thin*, genitive of *thee*, Sax. thou; *dijn, Belg.*) belonging or relating to thee. It is used for *thy* when the substantive is divided from it. "Thine is the kingdom."

THING, *S.* (*Sax. ding, Belg.*) whatever is. Sometimes opposed to a person, it signifies an inanimate substance. When applied to persons, it implies contempt or pity.

To **THI'NK**, *v. n.* (preter *thought*; *thagkan, Goth. preter, thata; thencan, Sax. preter, thobte or thute; dencken, Belg.*) to consider any thing in the mind. To reason. To judge or conclude. To intend. To meditate. To recollect or observe, used with *upon*. Actively, to entertain in the mind, conceive, or imagine. Preceded by *me*, to esteem or believe. To *think much of*, is to grudge. To *think scorn of*, is to disdain.

THIRD, *adj.* (*thridga, Goth. thridda, Sax.*) the next after the second. Used as a substantive, it implies the third part, the sixtieth part of a second.

THIRDLY, *adj.* in the third place.

THI'RST, *S.* (*thyrst, Sax. dorst, Belg.*) the pain suffered for want of drink. Want of drink. Figuratively, an eager or vehement desire.

To **THI'RST**, *v. n.* to be uneasy for want of drink. Figuratively, to have a vehement desire, followed by *after*.

THI'S, *pron.* (*Sax.*) that which is now present, or mentioned. After *but*, the next and no more. Followed by a word denoting time, the last part; elliptically it signifies time. It is often opposed to *that*, which when they refer to a former sentence, *this* relates to the latter, and *that* to the first member.

THI'STLE, *S.* (*thistle, Sax. dieffel, Belg.*) a prickly weed growing in corn fields.

THI'THER, *adv.* (*Sax.*) to that place; to that end or point.

THO', contracted for **THOUGH**.

THONG, *S.* (*thwang, Sax.*) a strap of leather.

THORN, *S.* (*thaurns, Goth. thorn, Sax. doorne, Belg.*) a prickly tree. A prickle growing on the thornbush. Any thing painful and troublesome.

THO'ROUGH, *prep.* the word *through* extended into two syllables.

THO'ROUGH, *adj.* (this is always written with two syllables, but the preposition in one, as *through*) complete; passing in at one side and beyond the other.

THO'ROUGHFARE, *S.* a passage without any stop or let.

THORP, **THROP**, **THREP**, **TREP**, **TROP**, *S.* in the names of places are derived from *thorp*; *Sax.* a village.

THOU', *pron.* (*thū, Goth. and Sax. du, Belg. tu, Lat. tu, Gr.* in the oblique cases singular *thee*, from *the*, the dative and ablative of *thee*, *Sax.* In the plural number *ye*, from *ge*, *Sax.* in the oblique case *you*, from *eoru*, the dative and accusative plural in the *Sax.* or *izuls*; the same cases in the Gothic) used when we speak to a person. When we speak to our equals we say, *you*; like the French; but in our addresses and devotions we use *thou*.

THOUGH;

T H R

THOUGH, *conj.* (*theah*, Sax. *thauh*, Goth.) notwithstanding that; although. *As though*, implies, as if. At the end of a sentence, it denotes however, or yet.

THOUGHT, the preter and part. pass. of **THINK**.

THOUGHT, *S.* the act of thinking. An image formed in the mind. Sentiment. Reflection. Opinion. Design. Serious consideration. Care or solicitude, after *take*. A small degree or quantity, followed by a comparative adjective.

THOUSAND, *adj.* (*thufend*, Sax. *dufsend*, Belg.) consisting of ten hundred.

THRALL, *S.* (*thral*, Sax.) a slave. Bondage, or a state of slavery.

To **THRA'SH**, *v. a.* (sometimes written *thresb*, which is most conformable to the etymology, *threscan*, Sax. *der-schen*, Belg.) to beat corn out of the chaff. To beat or drub.

THRE'AD, *S.* (pronounced *thred*; *thrad*, Sax. *draed*, Belg.) a small line of flax twisted. Any thing contrived in a course.

To **THRE'AD**, *v. a.* to pass through with a thread. To pierce.

THRE'ADBARE, *adj.* worn to the naked threads. Having no nap. Worn out.

THRE'AT, *S.* (from the verb) the act of denouncing ill.

To **THRE'AT**, or **THRE'ATEN**, *v. a.* (*threat* is used only in poetry; *threathan*, Sax.) to assure a person of, or denounce, future evil. To endeavour to terrify by denouncing ill.

THRE'E, *adj.* (*threo*, *thri*, *thris*, Sax. *thrins*, Goth. *thry*, Run. *dry*, Belg. *tri*, Brit. and Erse. *troi*, Fr. *tres*, Lat. *tres*, Gr.) two and one.

THRESHOLD, *S.* (*thraefwald*, Sax.) the ground or step under a door. Entrance.

THRE'W, preter of **THROW**.

THRI'CE, *adj.* (*thrig*, Sax.) three times. Sometimes set before an adjective to express the superlative degree.

To **THRI'D**, *v. a.* (corrupted from *thread*) to slide through a narrow passage.

THRI'FT, *S.* (from *thrive*) profit; the state of acquiring more. Frugality.

To **THRI'LL**, *v. a.* (*thyrlian*, Sax. *drilla*, Swed.) to pierce or bore. To affect with a piercing sensation. Neuterly, to have the quality of piercing. To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound. To feel a sharp tingling sensation.

To **THRI'VE**, *v. n.* (preter *throve*, part. pass. *thriven*; *throa*, Sax. to increase) to prosper, increase, or grow rich.

THRO', a contraction of **THROUGH**.

THRO'AT, *S.* (*throte*, *throta*, Sax.) the fore part of the neck, or passage for food and breath. The main road of any place. To cut the throat, is to kill by cutting the wind-pipe.

To **THRO'B**, *v. n.* (Johnson derives it from *throw up*; Minshew and Junius from *θροῦβω*, *thorubo*, Gr. and Skinner from the sound) to heave as the breast with sorrow. To beat or palpitate.

THRO'B, *S.* a heave, or beat of palpitation.

THRO'E, *S.* (*throwean*, Sax. to suffer) the pain and anguish attending the bringing a child into the world. Any great agony.

THRO'NE, *S.* (*thrang*, Sax. from *thringan*; Sax. to press) a crowd or multitude pressing against each other.

To **THRO'NG**, *v. n.* to crowd. Actively, to incommode with crowds.

THRO'STLE, *S.* (Sax.) the thrush.

THRO'TTLE, *S.* (from *throat*) the wind-pipe.

To **THRO'TTLE**, *v. a.* to choak, or kill by stopping the breath.

THRO'VE, preter of **THRIVE**.

THRO'UGH, *prep.* (*thurb*, Sax. *thairb*, Goth. *door*, Belg. *durch*, Teut.) from one end or extremity to the other. By means of.

THRO'UGH, *adv.* from one end or side to the other.

THRO'UGHOUT, *prep.* quite through. Entirely.

THRO'UGHOUT, *adv.* in every part; every where.

To **THROW**, *v. a.* (preter *throw*; part. pass. *thrown*, *thraawn*, Sax.) to sling or cast to a distance. To toss, or put away with violence, haste, or negligence. To lay down carelessly or in haste. To cast. To spread. To repose, followed by *upon*. To change by any kind of violence; followed by *out of*. To turn, used with *away*. To lose or spend profusely; to reject. Used with *by*, to reject or lay aside as useless. Used with *down*, to overturn. Used with *off*, to expel, to reject or renounce. Used with *out*, to exert; to distance or leave behind; to reject; to emit. Used with *up*, to resign angrily; to emit or bring

T I E

up. Neuterly, to perform the act of casting. To cast dice. Used with *about*, to try expedients.

THRO'W, *S.* a cast. A cast of dice. The space to which any thing is thrown. An effort or violent fall.

THRU'M, *S.* (*thraum*, Ill. the end) the ends of weavers threads. Any coarse yarn.

To **THRU'M**, *v. a.* to grate or play ill on any musical instrument.

THRU'SH, *S.* (*thrisf*, Sax. *drozd*, Pol.) a singing bird. Small round ulcerations which appear in the mouth and by degrees affect every part of the alimentary duct; from *thrust*.

To **THRU'ST**, *v. a.* (*trufito*, Lat.) to push any thing into matter or between close bodies. To push or drive with violence. To stab. To compress, used with *together*. Neuterly, to wound with the point of a weapon. To squeeze into. To throng.

THU'MB, *S.* (*thuma*, Sax.) that short strong finger which grows on the part of the hand towards the body.

THU'MP, *S.* (*thombo*, Ital.) a hard blow given with something blunt.

To **THU'MP**, *v. a.* to beat with dull heavy blows.

THU'NDER, *S.* (*thunder*, *thunor*, Sax. *dunder*, Swed. *donder*, Belg. *tondar*, Pers. *tonnere*, Fr. from *tonco*, Lat.) a loud noise or rattling, accompanied by lightning. Any loud or tumultuous noise.

To **THU'NDER**, *v. n.* to make that loud and terrible noise attending lightning. Actively, to pronounce or utter with a loud noise.

THU'NDERBOLT, *S.* lightning.

THU'NDERCLAP, *S.* an explosion of thunder.

To **THU'NDERSTRIKE**, *v. a.* (part. pass. *thunderstruck*) to blast or hurt with lightning. To terrify or amaze by some unexpected ill.

THU'RSDAY, *S.* (*thunresdag*; *thursdag*, Sax. *Donnerstag*, old Teut. *donderdag*, Teut. the thunderer's day, i. e. *Dies Jovis*, Lat. or Jupiter's day. *Thor* was the son of *Odin*, the month of March was by Islanders named from him *Thor-maanet*, i. e. the month of *Thor*; thunder is likewise called by them *Thordun*, i. e. *Thor's* sound. And in the Saxon homily we are told; *Thor eac and eowthen the heathenmen hercath swithe*, i. e. "Thor likewise and Woden, whom the heathen adore or exalt with praises." *Bede's Eccl. Hist.*) the fifth day of the week.

THU'S, *adj.* (Sax.) in this manner. To this degree or quantity.

To **THWA'CK**, *v. a.* (*thaccian*, Sax.) to strike with something blunt and heavy; to beat heartily.

THWA'CK, *S.* a blow given with something blunt and heavy.

THWA'RT, *adv.* (*tbryn*, Sax. *dwards*, Belg.) across. Per-verse.

To **THWA'RT**, *v. a.* to cross. To do any thing in opposition to another.

THY', *pron.* (*thin*, Sax.) of, belonging, or relating to thee.

THY'ME, *S.* (*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.) a plant.

TIA'R, or **TIA'RA**, *S.* (*tiara*, Lat. *tiare*, Fr.) a diadem or dress for the head.

To **TI'CE**, *v. a.* contracted from **ENTICE**.

TI'CK, *S.* (perhaps contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts were scored) score or trust. The lice of dogs or sheep, from *tique*, Fr. *teke*, Belg. the linen case which holds the feathers or flocks of a bed.

To **TI'CK**, *v. a.* to take on credit or on trust. To run in debt. To trust, or give credit.

TI'CKEN, or **TI'CKING**, *S.* a kind of strong linen used for the case of a feather bed.

TI'CKET, *S.* (*etiquet*, Fr.) a token of any right or claim, at the delivery of which admission is granted or the claim acknowledged.

To **TI'CKLE**, *v. a.* (*titillo*, Lat.) to make a person laugh by slight touches. To please by slight gratifications. Neuterly, to feel a sensation which causes laughter.

TI'CKLISH, *adj.* falling into laughter when scarce touched. Tottering; difficult or nice.

TI'D, *adj.* (*tydder*, Sax.) tender; soft; nice.

TI'DE, *S.* (*tyd*, Sax. *tud*, Ill. and Belg.) a time, or season. The alternate ebbing and flowing of the sea. A flood, stream or course.

TIDINGS, *S.* (*tidan*, Sax. to happen; *tidende*, Ill.) news. An account of something that has happened.

TIDY, *adj.* (*tidt*, Ill.) seasonable. Neatly dressed.

To **TIE**, *v. a.* (*tiau*, *tigan*, Sax.) to bind or fasten with a knot. Used with *up*, to confine or obstruct. To oblige or constrain.

TIE, *S.* a fastening made by a knot. A bond or obligation.

TIER,

TIERCE, S. (Fr.) a measure containing 42 wine gallons.
TIFF, S. liquor. Drink. A quantity of liquor for drinking. A fit of peevishness; a pet.
TIGHT, *adj.* (*dicht*, Belg.) close, or stretched hard, opposed to loose; cleanly dressed, something less than neat.
TIKE, S. (*tick*, Swed. *teke*, Belg. *tique*, Fr.) see **TICK**.
TILE, S. (*tigle*, Sax. *tegel*, Belg. *tiule*, Fr. *tegola*, Ital.) thin plates of baked clay used in covering houses.
To TILE, *v. a.* to cover with tiles.
TILL, S. a money-box or drawer.
TILL, *prep.* (*til*, Sax.) before or after the present time.
TILL now, is, to the present time; **TILL then**, to that time.
TILL, *conj.* to the time or degree.
To TILL, *v. a.* (*tylian*, Sax. *tenlen*, Belg.) to plow or manure ground.
TILT, S. (*tyld*, Sax.) a tent or any covering over the head. The cover of a boat or carriage. A military game, in which the combatants thrust at each other with lances. A thrust.
To TILT, *v. n.* to fall or lean on one side. Actively, to stoop, hold or force on one side.
TILTH, S. husbandry.
TIMBER, S. (*tymbrian*, Sax.) wood fit for buildings. Materials.
TIME, S. (*tima*, Sax. *tym*, Erse.) duration considered as set out by certain periods and measured by certain epochs. Space of duration. Interval. Season or proper time. Life. Early season. The hour of childbirth. The repetition of any thing. Musical measure.
To TIME, *v. a.* to bring or do at proper season. To allot a certain space for the accomplishing a thing.
TIMOROUS, *adj.* (*timor*, Lat.) too much affected with fear.
TINCTURE, S. colour superadded by something.
TINDER, S. (*tyndre*, Sax.) cloth burnt to ashes, used in catching the sparkles made by striking a flint and steel together.
TYNE, S. (*tinne*, Ill.) the tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork.
To TINGE, *v. a.* (*tingo*, Lat.) to give a colour. To stain.
To TINGLE, *v. n.* (*tingelen*, Belg.) to perceive a continued sound in the ear. To feel a sharp quick pain, or pleasure.
To TINK, *v. n.* (*tinnio*, Lat. *tincian*, Brit.) to make a sharp shrill noise.
TINKER, S. a person who mends old copper and brazen vessels.
TINSEL, S. (*etincelle*, Fr.) a kind of shining cloth. Any thing shewy but of small value.
TINT, S. (*tente*, Fr. *tinta*, Ital.) a dye, or colour.
TINY, *adj.* (*tint*, *tynd*, Dan.) little; small.
TIP, S. (*tip*, *tipken*, Belg.) the top, end, or point.
To TIP, *v. a.* to cover the head or extremity with metal. To strike lightly.
TIPPET, S. (*tæppet*, Sax.) something worn about the neck.
To TIPPLE, *v. n.* (*tepel*, old Teut. a dug) to drink to excess.
TIPSTAFF, S. an officer with a staff tipped with metal.
TIPSY, *adj.* drunk.
TIPTOE, S. the end of the toe.
TIRE, S. (*tyr*, Belg.) rank or row. A head dress.
To TIRE, *v. a.* (*tirian*, Sax.) to make weary or to fatigue.
TISSUE, S. (Fr. *tisan*, Sax. to weave) cloth interwoven with gold or silver.
TYT, S. a small horse. A woman; see **TID**.
TITHE, S. (*teotba*, Sax. the tenth) the tenth part.
TITTLE, S. (*titre*, of *titelle*, old Fr. *titulus*, Lat.) a general head comprising particulars. An appellation of honour. A name. The first page of a book explaining its subject. A claim of right. An inscription. In commerce, the person's name at the top of a folio to whom the articles contained therein belong.
To TITTLE, *v. a.* to name.
To TITTER, *v. a.* to laugh with restraint or softly.
TITTLE, S. (*tit*, Teut. little) a point or dot.
TITTLE-TATTLE, S. (from *tit*, small and *tittle*) small talk; idle prating.
TO, *adv.* (Sax. *te*, Belg.) when it comes before a verb, or between two verbs, it is a sign of the infinitive mood, and implies that the second is the object of the first. After an adjective it denotes the object; sometimes it notes futurity or something to be done, and is preceded by *still*. *To and again*, or *to and fro*, imply backward and forward.

TO, *prep.* opposed to *from*, it notes motion towards. Sometimes it implies address, attention, addition, state or place whether any one goes, opposition, amount, proposition, possession, perception, accord or fitting; the subject of affirmation, comparison, as far as. After an adjective, it denotes its object. Before *face*, presence. After a verb it notes the object. Sometimes it implies degree. Before *day*, like the Saxon, it implies the present day; before *morrow*, the day next after the present. Before *night*, the approaching or present night.
TO'AD, S. (*tade*, Sax.) an animal resembling a frog, and accounted venomous.
To TO'AST, *v. a.* (*toffum*, Lat.) to dry or make brown by holding before a fire. To name a health to be drunken.
TO'AST, S. bread dried or made brown before a fire. A celebrated beauty, whose health is often drunk.
TO'D, S. (*totte haar*, Teut. a lock of hair) a bush or thick shade. Applied to wool, 28 pounds weight.
TO'E, S. (*tao*, Sax. *toen*, Belg.) the extreme divisions of the feet answering to the fingers of the hand.
TOGE'THER, *adj.* (*togethere*, Sax.) in company. In the same place, or time. Conjoined. In concert. *Together with*, implies a state of mixture or union with.
To TO'IL, *v. n.* (*tilian*, Sax. *tylen*, Belg.) to labour. Actively, to work at.
TOIL, S. labour. Any net or snare woven or meshed, from *toile*, Fr.
TOILET, S. (*toilette*, Fr.) a dressing table.
TOILSOME, *adj.* laborious; making weary.
TOKEN, S. (*tackus*, Goth. *tacn*, Sax. *teycken*, Belg.) a sign or mark. A memorial of friendship.
TO'LD, preter and part. passive of **TELL**.
To TO'LE, *v. a.* to draw by degrees.
TOLERABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *tolerabilis*, Lat.) that may be endured or supported; passable; but not excellent.
TOLERANCE, S. (Fr.) the power or act of abounding or suffering.
To TOLERATE, *v. a.* (*toleratus*, Lat.) to suffer or allow without opposition.
TOLERA'TION, S. (*toleratus*, Lat.) allowance given to something not approved.
TO'LL, S. (Sax. *tol*, Belg. *toll*, Brit. *told*, Dan.) a custom or tribute paid for the passage of goods.
To TO'LL, *v. n.* to pay money for the passage of goods, &c. To sound a bell. Actively, to ring a bell.
TO'LL-BOOTH, S. a place where taxes are paid. A prison.
TO'MB, S. (*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr.) a monument in which the dead are enclosed.
TOME, S. (Fr. *tomos*, *tomos*, Gr.) a volume or book.
TO'N, S. (*tonne*, Fr.) see **TUN**.
TO'N, or **TU'N**, in the names of places are derived from *dun*, Sax. a hill, and signifies a town, because towns were formerly built on those eminences. Some indeed derive it from *tun*, Sax. an hedge or wall.
TO'NE, S. (*tonus*, Lat. *ton*, Fr.) a note, sound, or whine. Elasticity.
TO'NG, S. (see **TONGS**, though it is sometimes written *tongue*, yet as its office is to catch or hold, it seems derived from the same original, and should be spelt in the same manner as **TONGS**) the forked catch of a buckle.
TO'NGS, S. (it has no singular; *tang*, Sax. and Belg.) an instrument with two legs, moving on a rivet, between which any thing is held.
TO'NGUE, S. (*tung*, Sax. *tonghe*, Belg.) the moveable muscular part in the mouth, and principal instrument of speech or sounds in animals. Speech or fluency of words. A small point. *To hold one's TONGUE*, is, to be silent.
To TO'NGUE, *v. a.* to talk or prate.
TO'NSURE, S. (Fr. *tonsure*, Lat.) the act of shaving or clipping the hair.
TOO, *adv.* (*to*, Sax.) over and above, over much; more than enough or to excess. Likewise.
TOO'L, S. (*tol*, *tool*, Sax.) any instrument used by the hand. A hireling or one servilely at the command of another.
TOO'TH, S. (plural *teeth*; *toth*, Sax. *tand*, Belg.) the hardest and smoothest bones of the body, formed in the cavities of the jaws, and subservient to the chewing and eating food. Figuratively, taste. A blade or prong of any bided instrument. The dentellated or prominent part of a wheel which catches the correspondent parts of another. **TOOTH and nail**, implies with ones utmost violence; *to the TEETH*, in open opposition, or to a person's face; *in spite of the TEETH*, notwithstanding threats, or a person's utmost opposition; and *to cast in the TEETH*, is to mention by way of reproach.

T O U

TO'P, S. (*topp*, Brit. *top*, Sax. Belg. and Dan. *topper*, Isl.) the highest part. The utmost degree or rank. The head of a plant. A play thing of a conoid figure used by children. Adjectively, it implies the uppermost. "Top stones." Mox.

To **TO'P**, *v. n.* to rise or be eminent. To excel. To do ones best. Actively, to cover on the top. To rise above. To crop; to perform with excellence.

To **TO'PE**, *v. n.* (*topff*, Teut. an earthen pot; *toppen*, Belg. to be mad; *tope*, Fr. *tope*, Fr. done!) to drink hard or to excess.

TO'PICAL, *adj.* (*τοπος*, *topos*, Gr.) relating to some general head. Local or confined to some particular place. In medicine, applied to a particular part.

TO'PIC, S. (*topique*, Fr.) a general head to which other things are referred. A subject. Things generally applied externally to a particular part.

To **TO'PPLE**, *v. n.* to fall forward or pitch upon the head.

TO'PSY-TURVY, *adv.* with the bottom upwards.

TOR, in the composition of names, implies a rock or hill, from *tor*, Sax.

TOR'CH, S. (*torche*, Fr. *torcia*, Ital.) a wax light bigger than a candle.

TOR'RE, preter. of **TEAR**.

To **TOR'MENT**, *v. a.* (*tourmenter*, F.) to put to long and exquisite pain. Figuratively, to tease with importunity.

TOR'MENT, S. a lasting and exquisite pain.

TOR'N, part. pass. of **TEAR**.

TORNA'DO, S. (Span.) a hurricane or whirlwind.

TORPID, *adj.* (*torpidus*, Lat.) numbed, or deprived of motion.

TOR'RENT, S. (Fr. *torrens*, Lat.) a sudden and violent stream raised by summer showers. A violent and rapid current.

TORTURE, S. a state of lasting and exquisite anguish, caused as a punishment, or to extort confession.

To **TOR'TURE**, *v. a.* to affect with lasting and exquisite anguish. To vex with importunity.

TOR'Y, S. (in Irish, a savage) a person who pretends to adhere to the ancient constitution of the state, to the apostolical hierarchy of the church, and professes to oppose the measures of the wigs.

To **TO'SS**, *v. a.* (preter and part. pass. *toß*, *tassen*, Belg. *tasser*, to heap up, *θεωσαι*, *theosai*, Gr. to advance, *tassen*, Teut. to make a noise; but Johnson supposes it derived from *to us*, words used by those who would have any thing thrown to them) to throw or cast with the hand. To impel or throw with violence. To lift up with a sudden and violent motion. To agitate, and make restless. Neuterly, to be in violent agitation. Used with *up*, to sling coin in the air in gaming.

TO'SSEL, S. See **TASSEL**.

TO'ST, preter and part. passive of **Toss**.

TO'TAL, *adj.* (F. *totus*, Lat.) whole or complete; all the parts taken together or undivided.

T'OTHER, contracted for *the other*.

To **TO'TTER**, *v. n.* (*tateren*, Belg. to stagger) to shake so as to be in danger of falling.

To **TOU'CH**, *v. a.* (pronounced *tuch*, from *toucher* F. *tautsen*, Belg.) to reach with any thing so that there be no space between the thing with which we reach and that which is reached. To come to or attain. To try, applied to metals. To affect, move or melt. To form or delineate, applied to the art of designing. To infect, applied to diseases. To strike or sound, applied to music. To act upon or impel. To treat of in a slight manner. Used with *up*, to repair or improve. Neuterly, to join close together. Used with *at*, to come to or stay at a place. Used with *on*, to mention in a slight manner. To go for a very short time.

TOU'CH, S. that sense whereby we perceive the hardness, roughness, solidity and such other qualities of a body. The sense of feeling. Examination of metals by a stone. A test by which any thing is tried. Proof. Feature. Power of exciting the affections. The act of the hand on a musical instrument. Affection. A stroke, from *touche*, Fr. Remorse. A hint. A slight essay.

TOU'CHHOLE, S. the hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.

TOU'CHING, *prep.* concerning; with respect, relation, or regard to.

TOU'CHING, *adj.* causing pity or sympathy.

TOU'CHSTONE, S. a stone by which metals are tried. Any test.

TOU'CHY, *adv.* See **TRECHY**.

TOU'GH, *adj.* (pronounced *tuff*, *teb*, Sax. *tegi*, Pol.) not

T R A

breaking when bent. Stiff, or not easily bent. Not easily persuaded, applied to persons. Not easily bitten, or chewed, applied to food.

TOUPE'E, S. (*toupet*, F.) an artificial curl of hair. The hair which grows on the forehead turned back.

TOU'R, S. (Fr.) a ramble or roving journey. A turn.

TO'W, S. (Sax. *torwe*, Perf.) flax or hemp beaten and combed.

To **TO'W**, *v. a.* (*teon*, *teohan*, Sax. to draw or lead; *tozhen*, Belg.) to draw by a rope in the water.

TOW'ARD, or **TOW'ARDS**, S. (*torward*, Sax. *wairth*, Goth.) in a direction, or near, to. With respect or relating. With tendency to.

TOW'ARD, or **TOW'ARDS**, *adv.* near; in a state of preparation.

TOW'ARD, *adj.* ready to do or learn. Tractable.

TOW'ARDLY, *adj.* ready to do or learn.

TOW'EL, S. (*touaille*, F. *touaglio*, Ital.) a cloth used for wiping the hands with.

TOW'ER, S. (*tor*, Sax. *taur*, F. *torres*, Ital. *turris*, Lat.) a high building raised above the main body of an edifice. A fortress or citadel.

To **TOW'ER**, *v. n.* to soar, fly, or rise high.

TOW'N, S. (*dune*, *tun*, Sax. *tyn*, Belg.) any collection of houses surrounded by a wall. Any collection of houses to which a regular market belongs, and which is not the see of a bishop. Figuratively, the people of any capital city.

TO'Y, S. (*toyen*, *tooghen*, Belg. to adorn) a thing of no value. A play thing. Folly. Play, or amorous dalliance.

To **TO'Y**, *v. n.* to play; to sport or dally amorously.

To **TO'ZE**, *v. a.* (see **Towse**) to deprive of by violence. Obsolete.

TRA'CE, S. (Fr. *traccia*, Ital.) a mark left by which any thing absent may be discovered. A footprint. Remains. Harness for beasts of draught: from *tiraffer*, Fr.

To **TRA'CE**, *v. a.* (*tracer*, Fr. *tracciare*, Ital.) to follow or reach by means of marks left, or footsteps.

TRA'CK, S. (*trac*, old Fr. *traccia*, Ital.) a mark left by the foot of some animal, &c. on a road. A road or beaten path.

To **TRA'CK**, *v. a.* to follow by the marks left in the way.

TRA'CT, S. (*tractus*, Lat.) any extended surface. A region or quantity of land. Any thing drawn out to length. A treatise or small book, from *tractatus*, Lat.

TRA'CTABLE, *adj.* (*traitable*, Fr. *traitabilis*, Lat.) capable of being governed, managed or taught.

TRA'DE, S. (*tratta*, Ital.) the exchange of goods for money or other commodities. Business or employ carried on in a shop, opposed to the liberal arts or learned professions. The instruments of any business. Bustle.

To **TRA'DE**, *v. n.* to traffic or exchange goods for money or other commodities. To act merely for money. Actively, to exchange or sell in commerce.

TRA'DE-WIND, S. a wind between the tropics which blows for a certain time to one point.

TRADITION, S. (Fr. *traditio*, Lat.) the act of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without any written memorials. Any thing delivered from age to age by words, without writing.

To **TRADU'CE**, *v. a.* (*traduco*, Lat. *traduire*, Fr.) to represent falsely as blameable. To calumniate.

TRA'FFIC, S. (*traffique*, Fr. *traffico*, Ital.) large trade, or exchange of commodities. The subject of trade.

To **TRA'FFIC**, *v. n.* to carry on trade.

TRA'GEDY, S. (*tragedie*, Fr. *tragedia*, Lat.) a dramatic representation of some serious action. Figuratively, any mournful or dreadful event.

TRA'GIC, or **TRA'GICAL**, *adj.* (*tragicus*, Lat. *tragique*, Fr.) relating to tragedy; mournful or dreadful.

To **TRA'IL**, *v. a.* (*trailler*, Fr.) to hunt by the track. To draw along the ground. To draw or trace, from *trahien*, Belg. Neuterly, to be drawn out in length.

TRA'IL, S. the scent or marks left on the ground by an animal that is hunted. Any thing drawn out in length, or dragging on the ground.

To **TRA'IN**, *v. a.* (*trainer*, Fr.) to draw along. To draw or entice. To draw by artifice or stratagem. Used with *on*, to draw from one act to another by persuasion. Used with *up*, to breed, educate, or teach by degrees.

TRA'IN, S. (Fr.) an artifice used to entice. The tail of a bird. The part of a gown that sweeps behind along the ground. A series, process or method. A retinue or number of followers. A procession. The line of powder which reaches to a mine. A *Train of artillery*, is the cannon accompanying an army.

To **TRA'IPSE**, *v. a.* to walk in a careless or fluttish manner.

TRA'IT, S. (Fr.) a stroke or touch.

TRA'I-

T R A

TRA'ITOUR, S. (*traître*, Fr. from *traditor*, Lat.) one who betrays any trust.

TRA'MMEL, S. (*travail*, Fr.) a net in which birds or fish are caught. A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

To **TRA'MMEL**, *v. a.* to catch or intercept; used with *up*.

To **TRA'MPLE**, *v. a.* (*trampe*, Dan.) to tread under foot with pride, insolence, or contempt. Neuterly, to tread quick and loudly. Figuratively, to beat down with contempt, used with *on*, or *upon*.

TRA'NCE, S. (Johnson proposes writing it *transc* to agree in etymology with *transc*, Fr. *transitus*, Lat.) a state of the soul wherein it is rapt into visions of future or celestial things, and the body seems insensible.

TRA'NQUIL, *adj.* (*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Lat.) quiet or undisturbed.

TRA'NS, in composition, is borrowed from the Latin, and signifies, over, beyond, through, or change of state or place.

To **TRANSA'CT**, *v. a.* (*transactus*, Lat.) to conduct or manage any treaty or affair. To perform or carry on.

To **TRANSCEN'D**, *v. a.* (*transcendo*, Lat.) to pass, excell or surpass.

To **TRANSCRI'BE**, *v. a.* (*transcribo*, Lat.) to copy any writing.

TRA'NSCRIPT, S. any thing copied from an original.

To **TRANSE'FER**, *v. a.* (*transfero*, Lat. *transferer*, Fr.) to convey or make over to another.

TRANSFIGURA'TION, S. (Fr.) change of form or appearance. The state of a person or thing whose appearance is remarkably altered for the better.

To **TRANSFI'X**, *v. a.* (*transfixus*, Lat.) to pierce through.

To **TRANSFO'RM**, *v. a.* (*transformer*, Fr.) to change the external form. To change into some other form.

To **TRANSFU'SE**, *v. a.* (*transfusus*, Lat.) to pour out of one into another. To communicate.

To **TRANSGRE'SS**, *v. a.* (*transgesser*, Fr. *transgressus*, Lat.) to pass over or beyond. To violate or break a law.

TRANSIENT, *adj.* (*transiens*, Lat.) soon past, of short continuance.

TRANSIT, S. (*transitus*, Lat.) in astronomy, the passing of any planet just by or under any fixed star.

TRANSITION, S. (*transitio*, Lat.) removal, passage, change. The act of passing from one subject to another.

TRANSITIVE, *adj.* having the power of passing. In grammar, applied to verbs which signify any action having an effect on some object.

TRANSITORY, *adj.* (*transitoire*, Fr.) continuing but for a short time.

To **TRANSLA'TE**, *v. a.* (*translatus*, Lat.) to transport or remove from one place, or post, to another. To transfer or convey. To change. To give the sense of any book or sentence in another language, from *translator*, Fr.

To **TRANSMIGRATE**, *v. n.* (*transmigratus*, Lat.) to pass from one country or place to another.

TRANSMIGRA'TION, S. the act of passing from one state or place to another.

To **TRANSMIT**, *v. a.* (*transmitto*, Lat.) to send or deliver down from one person, place, or age to another.

TRANSMUTA'TION, S. (Fr.) change from one nature or substance to another.

TRANSPA'RENT, *adj.* (Fr.) that which may be seen through; clear, free from sediments or mud.

To **TRANSPI'RE**, *v. a.* (*transpiro*, Lat. *transpirer*, Fr.) to emit in vapour. Actively, to be emitted in vapours. To escape from secrecy to notice.

To **TRANSPLA'NT**, *v. a.* (*transplanter*, Fr.) to remove and plant in a new place.

To **TRANSPOR'T**, *v. a.* (*transporter*, Fr.) to carry or convey by carriage from one place to another. To carry into banishment. To hurry by violence of passion. To put into extacy.

To **TRANSPO'SE**, *v. a.* (*transposere*, Fr.) to put each into the place of the other.

To **TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE**, *v. a.* (*transubstantier*, Fr.) to change to another substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION, S. (Fr.) the doctrine of the Romish church, wherein they maintain that the elements of bread and wine are, in the sacrament, changed into the real body and blood of Christ.

To **TRANSU'DE**, *v. a.* (*trans* and *sudo*, Lat.) to pass through in vapour or moisture.

TRANSVE'RSÉ, *adj.* (*transversus*, Lat.) in a cross direction.

TRAP, S. (*trappe*, Sax. *trape*, Fr. *trappola*, Ital.) a snare set to catch thieves or vermin. A stratagem to catch or betray unawares.

T R E

To **TRAP**, *v. a.* see **ENTRAP**.

TRAPPING, S. (derived by Minshew from *drap*, Fr. cloth) ornaments belonging to a saddle. Dress.

TRA'SH, S. (*tros*, Ill. *drösch*, Teut.) any thing worthless or unwholesome. Dress.

To **TRA'SH**, *v. a.* to lop, crop, or crush.

To **TRA'VAIL**, *v. n.* (*travailler*, Fr.) to labour hard. To be in labour.

TRA'VAIL, S. hard labour. The anguish of child-birth.

To **TRA'VEL**, *v. n.* to make journies, applied both to sea and land, though we sometimes use it in opposition to *voyage*, a word in our language appropriated to the sea. To make journies in order to satisfy curiosity, learn the different manners of different states, and improve the mind with such particulars as are not to be met with in our native country. Actively, to pass in a journey.

To **TRA'VERSE**, *v. a.* (*traverser*, Fr.) to cross or lay athwart. To thwart or oppose. To oppose so, as to annul. To cross or wander over. Neuterly, to use a posture of opposition in fencing.

TRA'VESTY, *adj.* (*travesti*, Fr.) dressed ridiculously. Burlesqued.

TRAY, S. (Swed.) a shallow wooden trough in which meat or fish is carried.

TREA'CHEROUS, *adj.* (**TREACHERY**) guilty of deserting or betraying.

TREA'CHERY, S. (*tricherie*, Fr.) breach of faith, duty, or trust.

TREA'CLE, S. (pronounced *treacle*, from *triacle*, Fr. *treacle*, Belg.) a medicine composed of many ingredients. The spume of sugar.

To **TREA'D**, *v. n.* (pronounced *tred*; preter *trod*, part. pass. *trodden*; *trudan*, Goth. *tredan*, Sax. *treden*, Belg.) to place the foot upon any thing. To trample in scorn or malice. To walk with pomp. To copulate, applied to birds. Actively, to walk upon. To press under foot.

TREA'D, S. the act of stepping. Way, or path. The cocks part in an egg.

TREA'DLE, S. the part of an engine worked with the feet. The sperm of a cock.

TREA'SON, S. (*trahison*, Fr.) an offence against the dignity and majesty of a king or commonwealth.

TREA'SURE, S. (pronounced *trésure*, with the *e* short; *trezor*, Fr. *tryzor*, Brit. *thesaurus*, Lat. *θησαυρος*, *thesauros*, Gr. *tesaur*, Chald.) wealth or riches hoarded up or accumulated.

TREA'SURY, S. a place in which riches or money are laid up or accumulated.

To **TRE'AT**, *v. a.* (pronounced *treat*; *traiter*, Fr.) to negotiate or settle. To discourse on, used with *on* or *upon*, from *traho*, Lat. To use. To manage or carry on. Neuterly, to discourse or discuss, from *traiter*, Fr. or *trahian*, Sax. to carry on a treaty or negotiation, followed by *with*. To entertain a person at a feast.

TRE'AT, S. an entertainment given.

TRE'ATISE, S. a discourse on any subject.

TRE'ATMENT, S. (*traitement*, Fr.) usage.

TRE'BLE, *adj.* (*triple*, Fr. *triplex*, Lat.) threefold. In music, sharp, applied to sound.

To **TRE'BLE**, *v. a.* to add or make thrice as much.

TREE, S. (*triu*, Goth. and Ill. *treow*, Sax. *dreono*, Russ. Slav. and Port. *drzewo*, Pol. *dran*, Arm. *deracht*, Pers. *derw*, Brit. an oak; *trie*, Ill. wood; *trec*, Dan.) a large vegetable rising in a single woody stem to a considerable height, and spreading with several branches. Figuratively, any thing branched out.

TRE'LLIS, S. (Fr.) a structure of iron, wood, or osier, when put a cross each other like a lattice.

To **TRE'MBLE**, *v. n.* (*trembler*, Fr.) to shake or shiver with fear or cold.

TRE'MOUR, S. (*tremor*, Lat.) a state of shaking.

To **TRE'NCH**, *v. a.* (*trancher*, Fr.) to cut. To cut or dig into pits or trenches.

TRE'NCH, S. (*tranche*, Fr.) a pit or ditch. In fortification, earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approaches, or to guard a camp.

TRE'NCHER, S. (*trenchoir*, Fr.) a piece of wood used instead of a plate to cut meat on. A table. A fold. A square cap worn by students in the universities.

TRE'NDLE, S. (*trendel*, Sax.) any thing round.

TREPA'N, S. (Fr.) an instrument by which round pieces are cut out of the skull. A snare, from *Trapani*, a part of Italy, where our ships being insidiously invited in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, were unjustly detained.

To **TREPA'N**, *v. a.* (*trepaner*, Fr.) to perforate with the trepan. To catch or ensnare.

T R O

To TRE'SPASS, *v. a.* (*trespasser*, Fr.) to transgress, or offend by some injury. Used with *against*, to enter a person's ground unlawfully.

TRE'SPASS, *S.* (*trespass*, Fr.) An offence or injury done another. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE'SSES, *S.* (it has no singular, *treffe*, Fr. *treccia*, Ital.) a knot or curl of hair.

TRE'STLE, *S.* (*treteau*, Fr.) the frame of a table.

TRE'T, *S.* (perhaps from *tritius*, Lat.) an allowance of four pounds made in every hundred weight of a commodity.

TRE'VET, *S.* (*driefet*, Sax. *triepied*, Fr.) any thing standing on three feet; generally applied to an iron frame, on which a pot, &c. is supported on a fire.

TRE'Y, *S.* (*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.) a three at cards.

TRI'AL, *S.* (from *try*) a test or examination; experience; an experiment. In law, the examination of a cause according to the laws of the realm. A temptation, or test of virtue. The state of being tried.

TRI'ANGLE, *S.* (Fr. *triangulum*, Lat.) any thing three-cornered.

TRI'BE, *S.* (*tribu*, Fr. *tribus*, Lat. *tribe*, Celt. his lands, was changed into *tribe*, Brit. whence the Lat. *tribus*, according to Rowland) a distinct body of people.

TRIBULA'TION, *S.* (Fr.) persecution, distress, or vexation.

TRIBU'NAL, *S.* (Lat. and Fr.) the seat of a judge; a court of justice.

TRI'BUTE, *S.* (*tribut*, Fr. *tributum*, Lat.) payment made as an acknowledgment of subjection.

TRI'CE, *S.* (supposed by Johnson to be corrupted from *trait*, Fr.) a short time, or an instant.

TRI'CK, *S.* (*treck*, Belg.) a fly fraud, or dextrous artifice. A number of cards consisting of one played by each concerned in the game and laid together.

To TRI'CK, *v. a.* (*tricker*, Fr.) to cheat, impose on, or defraud. To dress, adorn, or knot; from *trica*, low Lat. a knot of hair, *triccia*, Ital. To perform by flight of hand.

To TRI'CKLE, *v. n.* (*τρικω*, *trecho*, Gr. to run) to run down in streams or drops.

TRIE'NNIAL, *adj.* (*triennus*, Lat. *triennal*, Fr.) lasting three years; happening every three years.

To TRI'FLE, *v. n.* (*tryfelen*, Belg.) to act or talk without any weight, dignity or importance. To mock or play the fool with; followed by *with*. To be of no importance.

TRI'FLE, *S.* a thing of no weight, value, or importance.

TRI'GGER, *S.* (*trigue*, Fr.) a catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on steep ground. The catch by which a gun is discharged.

TRI'LL, *S.* (*trilla*, Ital.) a quaver or undulation of the voice.

TRI'LLION, *S.* (*trillion*, Fr.) ten hundreds of thousands of billions.

TRI'M, *S.* (*getrymend*, Sax. completed) nice or well dressed.

To TRI'M, *v. a.* (*trimman*, Sax. to build,) to fit out, or adorn. To shave. To balance a vessel. Neuterly, to be in suspense which to choose of two parties or opinions.

TRI'M, *S.* dress.

TRI'MMER, *S.* one who changes sides. A piece of wood put in.

TRI'NITY, *S.* (*trinité*, Fr.) the incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead.

To TRI'P, *v. a.* (*tripper*, Fr. *trippen*, Belg.) to throw down by striking the feet from the ground with a sudden blow; used with *up*. To catch or detect. Neuterly, to fall by slipping the feet. To fail, err, or be deficient. To tumble. To run on tiptoe or lightly. To take a short voyage.

TRI'P, *S.* a stroke by which a person's heels are kicked up. A stumble. A mistake or failure. A short voyage or journey.

TRI'PE, *S.* (Fr. *trippa*, Ital. and Span.) the intestines or guts.

TRI'PLE, *adj.* (Fr. *triplex*, Lat.) threefold.

TRI'PLET, *S.* three of a kind. Three verses ending in the same rhyme.

TRI'TE, *adj.* (*tritius*, Lat.) worn out, stale; common.

TRI'VET, *S.* see TREVET.

TRI'VIAL, *adj.* (Fr. *trivialis*, Lat.) worthless. Trifling; of no weight or importance.

TRI'UMPH, *S.* (*triumphus*, Lat. *trionphe*, Fr.) the pompous procession with which a victory is celebrated. The state of being victorious. Victory.

To TRI'UMPH, *v. n.* (*triumpho*, Lat. *trionpher*, Fr.) to celebrate a victory with pomp or joy. To obtain a victory. Used with *over*, to insult on account of some advantage gained.

TRO'DE, preter of TREAD.

T R U

TRO'D, or TRO'DDEN, participle passive of TREAD.

To TRO'LL, *v. a.* (*trollen*, Belg.) to roll, to move circularly. Neuterly, to move or run round. To fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom.

TRO'LLOP, *S.* (see TRULL) a woman who dresses flat-ternly.

TRO'OP, *S.* (*troupe*, Fr. *troppa*, Ital. *troupe*, Belg. *troupe*, Swed.) a company or number of people collected together. A small body of horse or dragoons, usually 50, commanded by a captain.

TRO'PE, *S.* (*trope*, Fr. *tropus*, Lat. *τροπος*, *tropos*, Gr.) a rhetorical figure, by which a word is used in a sense, different from its primary signification.

TRO'PHY, *S.* (*trophæum*, *trophæum*, Lat.) arms or something else taken from a vanquished enemy and exhibited as a token of victory.

TRO'PIC, *S.* the line or space on the globe beyond which the sun never proceeds, but turns back again when it arrives at it.

To TRO'T, *v. n.* (*trotter*, Fr. *trotten*, Belg.) to move with a high jolting pace. To walk fast.

TRO'T, *S.* the jolting pace of a horse.

TRO'TH, *S.* (*trouth*, old Eng. *treoth*, Sax.) truth.

To TROU'BLE, *v. a.* (pronounced *trubble*, from *troubler*, Fr.) to disturb, perplex, afflict, grieve, distress, or make uneasy. To sue for a debt.

TROU'BLE, *S.* (Fr.) a state of perplexity, distress, affliction, or uneasiness.

TROUBLESOME, *adj.* causing perplexity or fatigue from its difficulty or variety.

TRO'UGH, *S.* (pronounced *troff*; from *trag*, *trou*, Sax. *troch*, Belg. *trou*, Dan. *trag*. Ill. *truago*, Ital.) any vessel of greater length than breadth, having the upper side open.

To TRO'UL, *v. n.* (*trollen*, Belg. to roll) to move or utter quickly.

To TROU'NCE, *v. a.* (from *trunc* or *truncion*, Fr. a club, according to Skinner) to punish by an indictment or information.

TROU'SE, or TROU'SERS, *S.* (*troussé*, Fr. *truisb*, Erse) see TROSSERS.

To TRO'W, *v. n.* (*treothian*, Sax. *trae*, Dan.) to think or imagine.

TRO'W, *adv.* truly.

TRU'ANT, *S.* (*truand*, old Fr. *trouwant*, Belg. a vagabond) one who wanders about idly and neglects his duty and business. To play the TRUANT, is to be absent from school without leave.

TRU'CE, *S.* (*tregua*, Ital. *truie*, old Fr.) a cessation from hostilities for a certain time.

To TRU'CK, *v. n.* (*troquer*, Fr. *truccare*, Ital. *trocar*, Span.) to give one commodity or thing in exchange for another.

TRU'CK, *S.* exchange. Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon, from *τροχος*, *trochos*, Gr. a wheel.

To TRU'DGE, *v. n.* (*truggiolare*, Ital.) to travel or jog on heavily.

TRU'CE, *adj.* (*treowa*, *truwa*, Sax.) agreeing with fact or the nature of things. Genuine, opposed to counterfeit; faithful, exact, honest.

TRU'LL, *S.* (*trulla*, Ital.) a low and mean prostitute.

TRUMP, *S.* (*trompe*, Belg. and old Fr. *tromba*, Ital.) a trumpet. A card of the same sort with that which is turned up; which will win any card of another sort, and is therefore derived from, and used formerly to be written *triumph*. To put to the TRUMPS, to reduce to great extremities, or to put to the last expedient.

TRUMPET, *S.* (*trompette*, Fr. and Belg.) a long wind instrument. Figuratively, one who sounds a trumpet.

TRU'NCHEON, *S.* (*tronçon*, Fr.) a short staff or cudgel. A staff borne by a general officer.

To TRU'NDLE, *v. a.* and *n.* (*trondeler*, Picard. *trendel*, Sax. a bowl) to roll or bowl along.

TRU'NK, *S.* (*trunc*, Fr. *truncus*, Lat.) the body of a tree, the body of an animal, the main body of any thing. A chest commonly lined with paper, used for cloaths. The proboscis of an elephant. A long tube; from *trompe*, Fr.

TRU'NNIONS, *S.* (*trognon*, Fr.) the knobs of a gun, by which it is supported on its carriage.

TRU'SS, *S.* (*troussé*, Fr.) a bandage used in ruptures. A bundle of any thing thrust close together.

To TRU'SS, *v. a.* (*trousser*, Fr.) to pack up cloaths together. To fit a fowl for the spit.

TRU'ST, *S.* (*traust*, Run.) reliance on another. Confident opinion of any event. Credit. Something committed to a person's charge.

T U R

To **TRU'ST**, *v. a.* to place confidence in. To believe. To let a person have a commodity without present money. To commit to a person's care. Neuterly, to be confident of something future. To rely upon. To expect, followed by *too*.

TRUSTE'E, *S.* one to whom any thing is given or bequeathed for the use and benefit of another.

TRU'STY, *adj.* fit to be relied on or confided in.

TRU'TH, *S.* (*treowþa*, Sax.) the joining or separating signs as the things signified agree or disagree. Conformity of words to thoughts or facts. Fidelity. Honesty. Reality.

To **TRY'**, *v. a.* (*trier*, Fr.) to examine or make an experiment of. To experience. To examine as a judge. To bring before a court of justice. To bring to a decision, followed by *out*. To bring to the test. To attempt. Neuterly, to endeavour.

TU'B, *S.* (*tobbe*, *tubbe*, Belg.) a large round open vessel of wood, the parts of which are held together by hoops.

TU'BE, *S.* (Fr. *tubus*, Lat.) a pipe.

TU'BERCLE, *S.* (*tubercule*, Fr. *tuberculum*, Lat.) a small swelling or excrescence; a pimple.

TU'CK, *S.* (*tucca*, Brit. a knife; *tig*, Pers. a sword; *effoc*, Fr. *stocca*, Ital.) a long narrow sword. A kind of net with a narrow mesh and a long bunt in the middle.

To **TU'CK**, *v. n.* (*trucken*, Teut. to press) used with *up*, to crush together, or hinder from spreading. To turn and fasten cloaths up to make them shorter. Used with *in*, to force the bed cloaths between the bed and bedstead to keep out the air.

TU'CKER, *S.* a border of linnen or lace, on the bosom of a shift.

TUE'SDAY, *S.* (*tiwesdaeg*, Sax. *tusdag*, Dan. *dienstag*, Teut. *dienstag*, Belg. This Wormius and Marthal derive from *Thi-sa* or *Disa*, the wife of *Thor*; but Johnson derives *tuesday*, Sax. from *tuv*, Sax. Mars) the third day of the week.

TU'FF, *S.* (*tuffe*, Fr.) a number of threads, ribbons, flowers, leaves, or any small bodies joined together. A cluster.

To **TU'G**, *v. a.* (*tigan*, *teogan*, Sax.) to pull with continued violence or strength. To pluck. Neuterly, to pull hard. To labour.

TU'G, *S.* the act of pulling with the utmost and continued effort.

TUITION, *S.* (*tuitio*, Lat.) the care of a guardian or tutor.

To **TU'MBLE**, *v. n.* (*tommelen*, Belg. *tombolare*, Ital. *tomber*, Fr.) to fall suddenly on the ground. To fall down. To play tricks by putting the body into different postures. Actively, to turn over in a confused manner. To throw down by chance or violence.

TU'MBLE, *S.* a fall.

TU'MOUR, *S.* (Fr. *tumor*, Lat.) a disease in which the parts loose their natural state by a great increase of their size. A swelling. Affected pomp or greatness.

TU'MULT, *S.* (*tumulte*, Fr. *tumultus*, Lat.) a factious and clamorous assembly of the multitude.

TUMU'LTUOUS, *adj.* (*tumultueux*, Fr.) gathering in a confused and noisy manner. Turbulent.

TU'N, *S.* (*tunne*, Sax. *tonne*, Belg. *tonne*, *tonneau*, Fr.) a large cask. A measure containing two hogsheds. A large quantity, in weight two thousand pounds. A cubic space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.

To **TU'N**, *v. a.* to put in casks.

TU'NE, *S.* (*taon*, Belg. *ton*, Swed. *tuono*, Ital. *tone*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.) a diversity of musical notes put together. Sound. Preceded by *in*, a state proper for use, exercise or any particular purpose.

To **TU'NE**, *v. a.* to put in a state wherein concords may be founded. To sing musically. In low language, to beat. Neuterly, to form one sound to another. To utter with a musical or whining voice.

TU'NIC, *S.* (*tunique*, Fr. *tunica*, Lat.) a part of the Roman dress, resembling our waistcoats, with very short sleeves. A covering.

TU'NNAGE, *S.* the content of a vessel measured by the tun. A tax laid on a tun burthen.

TU'NNEL, *S.* the shaft or passage for smoke in a chimney. A pipe with a conical or globular head, with which liquor is poured into a cask or bottle.

To **TU'P**, *v. n.* to but like a ram. Actively, to copulate.

TU'RBAN, **TU'RBAND**, or **TU'RBANT**, *S.* (Turk.) the cover of linnen, &c. worn on the head by the Turks.

TU'RBID, *adj.* (*turbidus*, Lat.) thick or muddy.

TU'RBINATED, *S.* (*turbinatus*, Lat.) twisted, spiral. In botany, of a conical form.

TU'RBULENCE, or **TU'RBULENCY**, *S.* (Fr. *turbulencia*, Lat.) a tumult or confusion.

T W I

TU'RF, *S.* (*tyrf*, Sax. *torf*, Belg. and Swed) a clod covered with grafs. A part of the surface of the ground. A gentleman of the **TURF**, is one who is fond of racing or coursing.

TU'RGID, *adj.* (*turgidus*, Lat.) swelling; bloated; vainly pompous.

TU'RMOIL, *S.* (according to Skinner, from *tremouille*, Fr. a mill hopper; but according to Johnson, from *moil*, labour) trouble, harrassing uneasiness.

To **TU'RMOIL**, *v. a.* to harrass with tumult or commotion. To keep unquiet.

To **TU'RN**, *v. a.* (*tyrnan*, Sax. *tourner*, Fr. from *torno*, Lat.) to put into a circular motion, or move round. To change sides, or put that uppermost which was undermost. To change place, posture, fortune, or party. To bring the inside outwards. To form, or transform. To translate. To change with respect to affection, inclination, or regard, followed by *unto*. To attack after changing posture, followed by *upon*. To cause nausea, followed by *stomach*. To make giddy, followed by *head*. To direct to, or from any point or purpose. To apply, followed by *to*. To fly, followed by *back*. To reverse or alter. Used with *about*, to revolve or consider. Used with *away*, to dismiss or discard. Used with *back*, to return to the person who gave, sent, or sold. To double the contrary way. Used with *off*, to dismiss, to resign, to divert. Used with *of*, to advance to an age beyond, to exceed. Used with *over*, to transfer, to throw off the ladder. Neuterly, to move round, to change the posture quickly so as to face, used with *upon*. To change or alter. To grow sour, applied to liquors.

TU'RN, *S.* the act of moving round, or coming back to the same place. A winding path. A walk to and fro. Change or alteration. Occasion. Time at which any thing is to be done, or wherein persons punctually succeed each other. Convenience. Form, art, shape, or manner. The manner in which the words of a sentence are repeated. *By turns*, signifies, alternately, or one after another.

TU'RNCOAT, *S.* one who forsakes his party or principles for those which are opposite.

TU'RNING, *S.* a winding; a street which crosses a main road or street.

TU'RNPIKE, *S.* a cross of two bars, armed at the end with pikes, turning on a pin, and fixed to prevent the passage of horses. A gate by which a passage is obstructed till a certain sum of money is paid.

TU'RRET, *S.* (*turris*, Lat.) a small eminence or tower, raised above the body of a building.

TU'SH! *interj.* a word used to express contempt.

TU'SK, *S.* (*tyxas*, Sax. *tosken*, old Fris.) the fangs or long teeth of a boar, &c.

TU'T, *interj.* a word used to command silence and express contempt.

TU'TELAR, or **TU'TELARY**, *adj.* (*tutela*, Lat.) having the guardianship, or particular defence and protection of any person or thing.

TU'TOUR, *S.* (*tuteur*, Fr. *tutor*, Lat.) one who has the care of a person's education and morals.

To **TU'TOR**, or **TU'TOUR**, *v. a.* to instruct. To pretend to teach with insolence.

TWA'IN, *adj.* (*twegen*, Sax.) two.

To **TWA'NG**, *v. n.* (from the sound) to sound with a quick sharp noise.

To **TWA'TTLE**, *v. a.* (*schwatzen*, Teut.) to prate.

To **TWE'AG**, or **TWE'AK**, *v. a.* (*twaekan*, Teut.) to pinch or squeeze between the fingers.

TWE'AGUE, or **TWE'AKE**, *S.* perplexity or distress. A low word!

TWE'EZERS, *S.* (*etuy*, Fr.) nippers or pincers used in pulling off hairs.

TWE'LFTH, *adj.* (*twelfta*, Sax.) the second after the tenth. The ordinal of **TWELVE**.

TWE'LVE, *adj.* (*twalib*, *twalif*, Goth. *twelf*, Sax. *tolf*, Run.) two and ten.

TWE'NTIETH, *adj.* (*twenteogotha*, Sax.) the next in order to the nineteenth. The ordinal of twenty.

TWE'NTY, *adj.* (*twentig*, Sax. *tiubu*, Run.) twice ten.

TWICE, *adj.* (*twigith*, Sax. *twées*, Belg.) two times; doubly.

TWIG, *S.* (*twig*, *twiga*, Sax. *twygg*, Belg.) a small shoot of a branch.

TWILIGHT, *S.* (*twelicht*, Belg. *twoneleocht*, Sax.) the appearance of light before sun-rise and after sun-set. An obscure light; an uncertain view.

TWIN, *S.* (*twinn*, Sax. *twaelingen*, Belg.) children born at the same birth.

T W I

- To **TWINE**, *v. a.* (*twinan*, Sax. *twynan*, Belg.) to wind thread round any substance. To twist so as to unite or form into one body. Neuterly, to wind or form windings.
- TWINE**, *S.* a twisted thread. A twist. An embrace formed by twisting round any part.
- To **TWINGE**, *v. a.* (*twingen*, Belg. *twinge*, Dan.) to torment with a sudden and short pain. To pinch.
- TWINGE**, *S.* a short, sudden, sharp pain. A pinch.
- To **TWINKLE**, *v. n.* (*twinclian*, Sax.) to sparkle, or shine with intermitted Light. To open and shut the eye quickly.
- TWINKLE**, *S.* a sparkling intermitting light. The motion of the eye.
- To **TWIRL**, *v. a.* (from *whirl*) to turn or force round.
- TWIST**, *v. a.* (*get-wisan*, Sax. *twigen*, Belg.) to form by turning round. To writhe. To wreath, or encircle by something. To weave or form by turning round, so that the parts shall unite together. To insinuate.
- TWIST**, *S.* the act of turning round several things so as to unite them. Any thing made by winding two bodies together. A cord. A writhe.
- To **TWIT**, *v. a.* (*edwitan*, Sax.) to reproach, or mention to a person by way of a sneer.
- To **TWITCH**, *v. a.* (*edwitan*, Sax.) to pull or pluck with a quick motion.
- TWITCH**, *S.* a quick or sudden pull. A painful contraction of the fibres.
- To **TWITTER**, *v. n.* to make a sharp, intermitted and tremulous noise. To be affected with a strong or sudden inclination, followed by *toward*.
- TWITTER**, *S.* any motion or disorder of passion, laughing, or fretting.

T Y R

- TWIXT**, a contraction of **BETWIXT**.
- TWO**, *adj.* (*twai*, Goth. *trwa*, Sax. *tu*, Run. *dau*, *dwy*, Brit. *doua*, Russ. Slav. Dalm. Pol. Port. *du*, Perf. *deux*, Fr. *duo*, Lat. and Gr.) a number composed of one added to one. This word is often used in composition.
- To **TYE**, *v. a.* See **TIE**.
- TYE**, *S.* a knot; a bond or obligation.
- TYKE**, *S.* See **TIKE**.
- TYMPANY**, *S.* (*tympanum*, Lat.) a swelling in the body which makes it resemble a drum.
- TYNY**, *adj.* (written likewise *tiny*, from *tynt*, *tynd*, Dan. or *tenuis*, Lat.) small.
- TYPE**, *S.* (*typus*, Lat. *τυπος*, *typos*, Gr.) an emblem or mark of any thing. That by which any thing is symbolically or hieroglyphically prefigured. A printing letter.
- TY'PICAL**, *adj.* representing by some symbol or hieroglyphic.
- To **TY'PIFY**, *v. a.* to express by some symbol, action, or hieroglyphic.
- TYRA'NNIC**, or **TYRA'NNICAL**, *adj.* (*tyrannicus*, Lat. *tyrannique*, Fr. *τυραννικος*, *tyrannikos*, Gr.) acting without regard to the laws, rights or properties of a people: Imperious, or like a tyrant.
- To **TY'RANNISE**, *v. n.* (*tyranniser*, Fr.) to govern or act in an imperious and rigorous manner like a tyrant.
- TY'RANT**, *S.* (*τυραννος*, *tyrannos*, Gr. *tyranus*, Lat. *tir*, Brit. and Erse, and *tyrbauer*, Brit. a share) a person who governs imperiously and rigorously. A severe master. An oppressor.
- TY'RO**, *S.* (*tiro*, Lat.) a novice; one in his rudiments, or not master of his art.

U.

V A I

- U**, The twentieth letter of the English alphabet; when it is used as a consonant its form is different from that of the vowel, being made thus V, and borrowed originally from the Phenician alphabet, but perhaps more properly from the Latin, Gothic, or Saxon.
- VA'CANCY**, *S.* (**VACANT**) an empty space. A chasm. Times of leisure or relaxation. Littlelessness or emptiness of thought.
- VA'CANT**, *adj.* (Fr. *vacant*, Lat.) empty; having nothing in it. Free from crowds, obstacles, or incumbrance. Having no possessor or incumbent. At leisure or disengaged. Void of thought.
- To **VACA'TE**, *v. a.* (*vacatus*, Lat.) to make void or vacant. To defeat, or annul.
- VACA'TION**, *S.* (Fr. *vacatio*, Lat.) all that time which passes between term and term. Leisure or freedom from trouble, business, or perplexity.
- VACU'ITY**, *S.* (*vacuité*, Fr. *vacuitas*, Lat.) the state of being unoccupied by body. Space void of body. Want of substance.
- VA'CUUM**, *S.* (Lat.) space not occupied by matter.
- VA'GABOND**, *adj.* (Fr.) wandering about, or having no settled habitation.
- VA'GABOND**, *S.* a person that wanders about and has no settled habitation.
- VAGA'RY**, *S.* (*vagus*, Lat.) a wild freak or frolic.
- VAGINOPE'NNOUS**, *adj.* (*vagina*, Lat. a sheath and *penna*, Lat. a wing) having the wings covered or sheathed with hard cases.
- VA'GRANT**, *adj.* (*vagant*, Fr.) wandering or having no fixed place.
- VA'GRANT**, *S.* one that has no settled place: used in an ill sense.
- VA'GUE**, *adj.* (Fr. *vagus*, Lat.) wandering or having no settled place. Unfixed, unsettled or undeterminate.
- VA'IL**, *S.* (*vaile*, Fr. this word is at present written *veil*, from *velum*, Lat. and the verb, in the same manner, from

V A L

- velo*, Lat. yet as the old manner of writing shows it might have been borrowed originally from the Fr. it might still be continued) a curtain or cover thrown over any thing to conceal it. A part of a dress by which the face is covered. In the plural, money given to servants, but this should be written *vales*, from *vale*, Lat. a dieu, a compliment made at taking leave.
- To **VAI'L**, *v. a.* (*avaller le bonnet*, Fr.) to lower, let fall, or pull off by way of compliment. "The ceremony of *vailing* the bonnet in salutations." ADDIS. Neuterly, to show respect by yielding or submitting. See **VEIL**.
- VA'IN**, *adj.* (Fr. *vanus*, Lat.) without effect. Having no substance or reality. Proud of little things. Ostentations. Idle or worthless. False: *In VAIN*; to no purpose or end; without effect. When used in composition, it implies ostentatious.
- VA'LANCE**, *S.* (according to Skinner from *Valencia*, whence they were brought) the drapery hanging round the tester of a bed.
- VA'LE**, *S.* (*val*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.) a low ground lying between two hills. In the plural, money given to servants, from *vale*, Lat.
- VA'LENTINE**, *S.* a sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day.
- VA'LET**, *S.* (Fr.) a waiting servant.
- VALETUDINA'RIAN**, or **VALETU'DINARY**, *adj.* (*valetudinaire*, Fr. *valetudo*, Lat.) sickly.
- VA'LIANT**, *adj.* (*vaillant*, Fr.) brave; stout or courageous.
- VA'LID**, *adj.* (*valide*, Fr. *validus*, Lat.) strong or efficacious, applied to things. Conclusive, or having force, applied to argument.
- VA'LOUR**, *S.* (*valeur*, Fr. *valor*, Lat.) courage.
- VA'LUABLE**, *adj.* (*valable*, Fr.) of great price or worth. Deserving esteem.
- VA'LUE**, (Fr.) Price; worth. Price equal to the worth of a thing.

To

V E G

To VA' LUE, *v. a.* (*valoir*, Fr.) to rate at a certain price. To have in high esteem. To appraise or estimate.

VA' LVE, *S.* (*valva*, Lat.) a folding door) any thing that opens and shuts over the mouth of a vessel. In anatomy, a membrane which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood and shuts to prevent its returning.

VA' MP, *S.* the upper leather of a shoe.

To VA' MP, *v. a.* (supposed by Skinner to be derived from *avant*, Fr. before, and to mean laying on a new outside) to piece an old thing with something new. To repair any thing old or decayed in order to make it pass for new.

VA' N, *S.* (*avant*, Fr. before) the front or first line of an army. Any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised, from *van*, Fr. *vannus*, Lat. a wing.

VA' NE, *S.* (*vaene*, Belg. *vaian*, Goth. to blow) a plate hung on a pin so as to turn with the wind.

VA' N-GUARD, *S.* (*l'avant garde*, Fr.) the front or first line of an army.

To VA' NISH, *v. n.* (*vanesco*, Lat. *evanouir*, Fr.) to disappear.

VA' NITY, *S.* (*vanité*, Fr. *vanitas*, Lat.) emptiness. Uncertainty. Fruitless desire or endeavour. Falshood. Vain pursuit. An object of petty pride. Ostentation.

To VA' NQUISH, *v. a.* (*vaincre*, Fr.) to conquer, subdue, or confute.

VA' POUR, *S.* (*vapeur*, Fr. *vapor*, Lat.) the small particles of a fluid, which, being separated by heat, ascend into the air. A wind. A steam. A vain imagination. In the plural, a disease caused by flatulencies, disordered, or hypochondriacal affections in women, synonymous to the spleen in men.

To VA' POUR, *v. n.* (*vapora*, Lat.) to fly off in fumes. Figuratively, to bully or brag.

VA' RIBLE, *adj.* (Fr. *variabilis*, Lat.) changing; not long the same.

VA' RIANCE, *S.* (from *VARY*) a state of enmity.

VA' RIA' TION, *S.* (Fr. *variatio*, Lat.) change of colour, sound or state. Deviation.

To VA' RIEGATE, *v. a.* (*variegatus*, low Lat.) to stain with different colours.

VA' RIE' TY, *S.* (*variété*, Fr. *varietas*, Lat.) change. Intermixture of different things. Difference.

VA' RIOUS, *adj.* (*varius*, Lat.) different. Changeable; unlike each other. Marked with different colours. Numerous.

VA' RLET, *S.* (old Fr. now written *valet*) antiently a servant; but at present used as a term of reproach to convey the idea of a worthless person.

VA' RNISH, *S.* (*vernix*, Fr. *vernix*, Lat.) matter laid on wood, metal, &c. to make them shine. Figuratively, a cover or palliation of a crime.

To VA' RNISH, *v. a.* to cover with something fluid. To conceal a defect with something ornamental or rhetorical.

To VA' RY, *v. a.* (*vario*, Lat. *varier*, Fr.) to change. To make of different kinds. Neuterly, to appear in different forms. To be different from each other. To alter. To deviate. To shift colours. To be at variance.

VA' SE, *S.* (Fr. *vas*, Lat.) a vessel; generally applied to one designed for show rather than use.

VA' SSAL, *S.* (Fr. *vassalo*, Ital.) one holding by the will of a superiour. A subject or dependant. A servant subject to the will of another.

VA' ST, *adj.* (*vaste*, Fr. *vastus*, Lat.) great or large; generally applied to any thing enormously great.

VA' T, *S.* (*vat*, Belg. *fat*, Sax.) see *FAT*.

VAU' LT, *S.* (pronounced *vaut*; from *voute*, Fr. *volta*, Ital.) a continued arch. A cellar, so called because arched generally on the top. A cave. A repository for the dead under a church. A leap.

To VAU' LT, *v. a.* (*vouter*, Fr.) to arch or shape like an arch. To cover with an arch. Neuterly, to leap, jump, or show postures, from *voltiger*, Fr. *voltiggiare*, Ital.

To VAU' NT, *v. a.* (*vanter*, Fr.) to boast of. Neuterly, to display in an ostentatious manner. To boast or brag.

VAU' NT, *S.* a brag or boast.

U' DDER, *S.* (*uder*, Sax. and Belg. *uber*, Lat.) the dug of a cow or other large beast.

VE' AL, *S.* (*veel*, old Fr. a calf; contracted from *vitellus*, Lat.) the flesh of a calf.

To VE' ER, *v. n.* (*viver*, F.) to turn about. Actively, to let out, used with *ent*. To turn or change.

VE' GETABLE, *S.* (Fr. *vegetabilis*, low Lat.) an organised body, consisting of various parts, taking in its nourishment usually by a root, and increasing its dimensions by growth. A plant.

VE' GETABLE, *adj.* having the nature of a plant.

To VE' GETATE, *v. n.* (*vegeto*, Lat.) to grow.

V E R

VEHE' MENCE, or VEHE' MENCY, *S.* (*vehementia*, Lat.) violence. Ardour, vigour.

VE' HEMENT, *adj.* (Fr. *vehemens*, Lat.) with force, violence, or eagerness.

VE' HICLE, *S.* (*vehiculum*, Lat.) that in which any thing is carried, conveyed, or used as a means of washing down any thing to be swallowed.

To VE' IL, *v. a.* (*velo*, Lat. see *VALE*) to cover the face with any thing. To cover or hide.

VE' IL, *S.* (*velum*, Lat.) a cover used to conceal the face. A cover or disguise.

VE' IN, *S.* (*veine*, Fr. *venum*, Lat.) a vessel which conveys the blood from the arteric back to the heart. A hollow or cavity. The course of metal in a mine. Tendency or turn of mind. The time when any inclination is strongest. Humour or temper.

To VE' LLICATE, *v. a.* (*vellico*, Lat.) to twitch.

VE' LLUM, *S.* (*velin*, Fr. *velamen*, Lat.) the skin of a calf dressed for writing.

VELO' CITY, *S.* (*vélocité*, Fr. *velocitas*, Lat.) speed; quickness of motion.

VE' LVET, *S.* (*veluto*, Ital. *velours*, Fr. *villus*, Lat.) a kind of silk with a short pile.

VE' NAL, *adj.* (Fr. *venalis*, Fr.) capable of being bought. To be purchased; mercenary. A word of reproach!

To VE' ND, *v. a.* (*vendre*, Fr. *vendo*, Lat.) to sell or offer to sale.

VE' NEMOUS, *adj.* (from *venom*, or *venin*, Fr. but if from the former more properly written *venomous*) poisonous.

VE' NERABLE, *adj.* (Fr. *venerabilis*, Lat.) to be regarded with awe or reverence.

To VE' NERATE, *v. a.* (*venerer*, Fr. *veneror*, Lat.) to treat or regard with awe or reverence.

VE' NEREAL, *adj.* (*venereus*, Lat.) relating to love; caught by love embraces.

VE' NERY, *S.* (*venerie*, Fr. from *vener*, Fr.) hunting. "Beasts of *venery* and fishes." BROWN. Lasciviousness.

To VE' NGE, *v. a.* (*venger*, Fr.) to punish for some offence. Seldom used.

VE' NGEANCE, *S.* (Fr.) punishment or revenge for some crime or offence.

VE' NIABLE, or VE' NIAL, *adj.* (*veniel*, Fr. from *venia*, Lat. pardon) pardonable. Permitted, or allowed, from *venia*, Lat. permission.

VE' NISON, *S.* (pronounced *venison*, from *venaison*, Fr.) the flesh of deer; game or beasts of chase.

VE' NOM, *S.* (*venin*, Fr.) poison.

VE' NOMOUS, *adj.* see *VENEMUS*.

VE' NT, *S.* (*fente*, Fr. a fissure) a small aperture, or hole by which any vapour transpires. Passage from secrecy to public notice. Sale; from *vente*, Fr.

To VE' NT, *v. a.* (*venter*, Fr. *eventare*, *eventare*, Ital.) to let out at a small hole or aperture. To let out, give way to, or free from restraint. To utter. To publish. To sell.

VENTA' NNA, *S.* (Span.) a window.

VE' NTER, *S.* (Lat.) in anatomy, any cavity of the body, but particularly the abdomen. In law, a womb, or mother.

To VE' NTILATE, *v. a.* (*ventilatus*, Lat.) to fan with the wind. To winnow. To examine or discuss any controverted point.

VENTILA' TOR, *S.* an instrument invented by Dr. Hales, to extract foul, and supply places with fresh, air.

VE' NTRICLE, *S.* (*ventricule*, Fr. *ventriculus*, Lat.) the stomach. Any small cavity, particularly those of the heart.

VENTURE, *S.* (*aventure*, Fr.) hazard. An undertaking of chance and danger. Chance. A stake. At a VEN- TURE; is, at hazard; without consideration or premeditation.

To VE' NTURE, *v. n.* to dare; to hazard. Used with *at* or *upon*, to engage in or attempt without any prospect or certainty of security. Actively, to expose to hazard or risque.

VERA' CITY, *S.* (*verax*, Lat.) consistency of words with fact; or consistency of deeds with promises.

VE' RB, *S.* (*verbe*, F. *verbum*, Lat.) a part of speech signifying, existence, action, or passion.

VE' RBAL, *adj.* (Fr. *verbalis*, Lat.) spoken, opposed to written; consisting only in words.

VERBA' TIM, *adj.* (Lat.) word for word.

VERBO' SE, *adj.* (*verbosus*, Lat.) abounding or tedious with words.

VE' RDANT, *adj.* (*verdoiant*, Fr. *viridans*, Lat.) green.

VE' RDICT, *S.* (*verum dictum*, Lat.) the determination of a jury on any cause. A decision. Judgment.

VE' R-

V I C

VERDURE, S. (Fr.) green colour.
 VERGE, S. (Fr. *virga*, Lat.) a rod, or something in that form, carried before a person in office; the brink, edge or utmost border; from *vergo*, Lat. In law, the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward, and the coroner of the king's house.
 To VERGE, *v. n.* (*vergo*, Lat.) to tend or bend downwards; used with *towards*.
 To VERIFY, *v. n.* (*verifier*, Fr.) to prove true, or justify.
 VERILY, *adv.* in truth; indeed.
 VERMINE, S. (Fr. *vermis*, Lat.) any noxious animal; applied generally to small ones.
 VERNA'CLAR, *adj.* (*vernaculus*, Lat.) of ones own country.
 VERNAL, *adj.* (*vernus*, Lat.) belonging to the Spring.
 VERSE, S. (*vers*, Fr. *versus*, Lat.) a line consisting of a certain succession of sounds or number of syllables; a section or a paragraph of a book; poetry.
 To be VERSED, *v. n.* (*bien versé*, Fr. *versor*, Lat.) to be skilled in or acquainted with.
 VERSIFICATION, S. (Fr.) the art or practice of making verses.
 To VERSIFY, *v. n.* (*versifier*, Fr.) To make verses. Actively, to turn to verse.
 VERSION, S. (Fr. *versio*, Lat.) Change. Translation.
 VERT, S. (Fr.) any thing that bears a green leaf.
 VERTEX, S. (Lat.) the zenith or point over the head. The top.
 VERTICAL, *adj.* (Fr.) placed in the zenith or over head; placed perpendicular to the horizon.
 VERTIGO, S. (Lat.) giddiness, or a disease wherein objects, though fixed, appear to turn round, attended with a fear of falling and dimness of sight.
 VERY, *adj.* (*vray*, Fr. *veray*, old Engl. *verus*, Lat.) true; real; the same, or identical; to a great degree.
 VE'SSEL, S. (*vasselle*, Fr. *vas*, Lat.) any thing in which liquours or other things are put; those parts of an animal body which contain the fluids; any vehicle by which things are conveyed on the water.
 VE'ST, S. (*vestis*, Lat.) an outer garment.
 To VE'ST, *v. a.* (*vestio*, Lat.) to dress, to make possessor of, to put into possession.
 VESTAL, S. (*vestalis*, Lat.) a virgin consecrated to *Vesta*; figuratively, a pure virgin.
 VESTIGE, S. (Fr. *vestigium*, Lat.) a footstep or mark by which any thing may be traced.
 VESTRY, S. (*vestiaire*, Fr.) a room in a church wherein the minister puts on his surplice, or stays till it is time to perform his function.
 VE'STURE, S. (Fr. *vestura*, Lat.) a garment or robe; dress.
 VE'TERAN, *adj.* (*veteranus*, Lat.) long practiced in war; long experienced.
 VE'TERAN, S. an old soldier; one long experienced or practiced in any thing.
 To VE'X, *v. a.* (*vexo*, Lat.) to make uneasy or angry by importunity or imposition.
 VEXA'TION, S. the act of troubling, or state of being troubled; the cause of trouble or uneasiness.
 U'GLY, *adj.* (*oga*, Sax. *ogan*, Goth. to fear; as it was formerly written *oughly*, it might be derived from *oughlike*, i. e. like an hobgoblin) deformed, offensive to the sight, void of beauty.
 VIAL, S. (*φιάλη*, Gr.) a small bottle.
 VIAND, S. (*viande*, French, *vivanda*, Ital.) food; meat dressed.
 VIA'TICUM, S. (Lat.) provision for a journey. In the Romish church, the last rites performed to fit a person for death.
 To VI'BRATE, *v. a.* (*vibratus*, Lat.) to brandish or move to or fro with a quick motion. To make to quiver. Neuterly, to play up and down, or to and fro, alternately.
 VIBRA'TION, S. the act of moving to and fro, or upwards and downwards, alternately.
 VICAR, S. (*vicarius*, Lat.) one who possesses an appropriated or impropriated benefice. One who performs the duty of another.
 VICE, S. (*vitium*, Lat.) an habitual course of actions contrary to the laws of virtue. A fault. A kind of small iron press, used in holding any thing fast and moving by screws; from *viis*, Belg. Gripe. Vice in composition is derived from the Latin, and signifies one who acts instead of a superior, or is the second in command.
 VICINITY, S. (*vicinus*, Lat.) nearness.
 VICIOUS, *adj.* (from *vice*. See *VITIOUS*.) committing actions contrary to virtue; addicted to vice.

V I R

VICI'SSITUDE, S. (*viciissitudo*, Lat.) regular changes wherein the same things return in succession. Revolution.
 VICTIM, S. (*victima*, Lat.) something slain in sacrifice. Something destroyed.
 VICTOR, or VICTOUR, S. (*victor*, Lat.) It is observed that this word is generally followed by *over*, or *at*, and rarely by *of* a conqueror. One who gains the advantage in any conquest.
 VICTORIOUS, *adj.* (*victorieux*, Fr.) having obtained conquest or the advantage. Producing or betokening conquest.
 VICTORY, S. (*victoire*, Fr. *victoria*, Lat.) conquest; success in any contest.
 VICTUAL, or VICTUALS, S. (*victuales*, Fr. *vittionaglia*, Ital.) meat, or food. This word is seldom used in the singular.
 VIDE'LICET, *adv.* (Lat.) to wit. That is. Usually written contractedly thus, *viz.*
 To VIE, *v. a.* (the etymology is uncertain) to show or practise in opposition or competition. Neuterly, to contest for superiority. To emulate, followed by *with*.
 To VIE'W, *v. a.* (*veu*, Fr.) to survey or look into by way of examination or curiosity. To look at.
 VIE'W, S. a prospect. Sight. Survey. The reach of sight. Appearance or show. Exhibition or display to the mind. Intention or design.
 VI'GIL, S. (*vigilia*, Lat.) a watch, or devotions paid to saints while other persons are generally at rest. The fast kept before a holyday.
 VI'GILANCE, S. (Fr. *vigilantia*, Lat.) forbearance of sleep. Watchfulness.
 VI'GILANT, *adj.* (*vigilans*, Lat.) watchful. Circumspect to prevent danger.
 VI'GOROUS, *adj.* (*vigor*, Lat.) full of strength and life.
 VI'GOUR, S. (*vigueur*, Fr. *vigor*, Lat.) strength, force or power of body or mind. Energy.
 VI'LE, *adj.* (*vil*, Fr. *vilis*, Lat.) base; mean; despicable; wicked.
 To VI'LIFY, *v. a.* to debase. To defame, or endeavour to make contemptible.
 VILL, S. (*ville*, Fr. *villa*, Lat.) a village; or a small collection of houses.
 VILLA, S. (Lat.) a country seat.
 VILLAGE, S. (Fr.) a small collection of houses in the country, less than a town.
 VILLAIN, S. (*vilain*, Fr.) one who held of another by base tenure. A wicked and base wretch.
 VILLANOUS, *adj.* base; vile; wicked; sorry: Used sometimes to heighten the idea of any thing low and base.
 VILLANY, S. base wickedness.
 To VINDICATE, *v. a.* (*vindicatus*, Lat.) to justify from any charge or accusation. To avenge. To assert, or claim effectually.
 VINDICA'TION, S. (Fr.) defence; apology; justification.
 VINDICATIVE, or VINDI'CTIVE, *adj.* given to revenge.
 VI'NE, S. (*vinea*, Lat.) the plant which bears the grape.
 VI'NEGAR, S. (*vinaigre*, Fr.) wine made sour. Any thing sour.
 VI'NEYARD, S. (*winegeard*, Sax.) ground planted with vines.
 VI'NOUS, *adj.* (*vinosus*, Lut.) having the qualities of, or resembling, wine.
 VINTAGE, S. (*vinage*, Fr.) the season for making wine. The produce of wine for the year.
 To VI'OLATE, *v. a.* (*violatus*, Lat.) to injure or hurt. To break any law. To injure by irreverence. To ravish.
 VI'OLENCE, S. (Fr. *violencia*, Lat.) force. Unjust application of strength. An assault. Vehemence. Injury. Ravishment.
 VI'OLENT, *adj.* (*violentus*, Lat.) acting with great, continued, and an unjust application of force. Occasioned by force, opposed to natural.
 VIRA'GO, S. (Lat.) a female warrior. A masculine woman.
 VIRGIN, S. (*vierge*, Fr. *virgo*, Lat.) a maid. Any thing not used or soiled.
 VIR'ILE, *adj.* (*virilis*, Lat.) belonging to, or becoming a man.
 VIRTUAL, *adj.* (*virtuel*, Fr.) having the efficacy though not the sensible and material part.
 VIRTUALLY, *adv.* in effect though not formally.
 VIRTUE, S. (*vertue*, Fr. *virtus*, Lat.) a habit of acting agreeable to the rules of morality, which improves and perfects the possessor. Moral excellence. A medicinal quality or efficacy. Power. Excellence.

VIRTUOSO, S. (Ital.) a man curious in collecting antique and natural curiosities.

VIRTUOUS, *adj.* habitually good. Chaste.

VIRULENCE, or **VIRULENCY**, S. (from **VIRULENT**) acrimony or bitterness of temper. Malignity.

VIRULENT, *adj.* (Fr. *virulentus*, Lat.) poisonous; bitter.

VISAGE, S. (Fr. *visaggio*, Ital.) the countenance or look.

VI'SCID, *adj.* (*viscidus*, Lat.) resembling glue in its consistence and sticking.

VI'SCOUNT, S. (Fr. pronounced *vicount*) an order or dignity next to an earl; it was an ancient title as an office, but a modern one as a dignity, being never mentioned as such before the reign of Henry VI.

VI'SCOUS, *adj.* (*viscous*, Fr. *viscosus*, Lat.) sticky or glutinous.

VISIBLE, *adj.* (Fr. *visible*, Lat.) to be perceived by the eye. Apparent.

VI'SION, S. (Fr. *visio*, Lat.) fight. The act or faculty of seeing. A supernatural appearance which a person sees waking.

To **VI'SIT**, *v. a.* (*visito*, Lat. *visiter*, Fr.) to go to see. In scripture, to send good or evil in reward or punishment; to salute with a present. To take a survey or inspection of as a bishop.

VI'SIT, S. (*visite*, Fr.) the act of going to see another.

VI'SOR, S. (though written likewise *visard*, *visar*, *vizard*, and *vixor*; Johnson prefers *visor*, because both nearest to *visus*, Lat. and concurring with *visage*, a kindred word. *Vifere*, Fr.) a mask used to disfigure or disguise.

VI'STA, S. (Lat.) a view or prospect through a long narrow passage or avenue.

VI'SUAL, *adj.* (*visuel*, Fr.) used in sight.

VI'TAL, *adj.* (*vitalis*, Lat.) contributing, necessary to, containing, or the seat of, life. Essential.

VI'TALS, S. (without a singular) parts necessary or essential to life.

VI'TIOUS, *adj.* (*vitiosus*, Lat. *vieux*, Fr. if derived from the Latin, it should be spelt *vitious*, but if from the French *vicious*) habitually wicked. Corrupt, or having noxious qualities.

To **VI'TRIFY**, *v. a.* (*vitrum*, Lat. glass, and *fit*, Lat. to become) to turn to glass.

VIVA'CIOUS, *adj.* (*vivax*, Lat.) long-lived. Spritely.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS, or **VIVA'CITY**, S. (*vivacité*, Fr.) sprightliness.

VIVID, *adj.* (*vividus*, Lat.) lively; quick; striking.

VIVIPAROUS, *adj.* (*vivus*, Lat. and *pario*, Lat.) bringing forth its young alive.

VIXEN, S. (*vixen* or *fixen*, a she fox) a woman who is both subtle and fly.

VI'Z, the contraction of *videlicet*. To wit.

VI'ZARD, S. see **VISOR**.

VI'ZIER, S. (properly *visir*) the prime minister of the Turkish empire.

U'LCER, S. (*ulcere*, Fr. *ulcus*, Lat.) a wound of long continuance.

To **U'LCERATE**, *v. a.* (*ulcerer*, Fr. *ulceratus*, Lat.) to affect with sores or ulcers.

U'LTIMATE, *adj.* (*ultimus*, Lat.) intended as an end. Last in a train of consequences.

U'MBRAGE, S. (*ombrage*, Fr. *umbra*, Lat.) a shade of trees. A shadow. Resentment. Offence.

UMBRA'GEOUS, *adj.* (*ombrageux*, Fr.) shady.

U'MPIRE, S. (derived by Minshew and Skinner from *un pere*, Fr.) an arbitrator, or one chosen to decide a dispute.

U'N, in composition, implies negation, contrariety, and dissolution, of the not being so and so, together with the destroying of something already done. Before adjectives, it signifies not, or a negation of their quality; and before verbs, it implies, that something is denied or destroyed which has been done or said before; this particle is borrowed from the Goths and Saxons, who used it in the same sense; but the words compounded with it are so numerous, that it would be tedious to produce them.

U'NDER, *prep.* (*undar*, Goth. *under*, Sax. *andar*, Belg.) in a state of subjection. Beneath. Below. In a less degree or quantity. With the show or appearance of. In a state of oppression, depression, or protection. In a state of subordination.

U'NDER, *adv.* in a state of subjection. Less, opposed to *over* or *more*. Inferiour; subordinate; in the last sense it is generally used in composition, as well as in those of, below, or beneath.

U'NDERHAND, *adv.* in a secret and clandestine manner.

To **U'NDERSTA'ND**, *v. a.* (preter *understood*; from *undar*, Goth. *under*, Sax. and *standan* Goth and Sax. preter *stoth*,

Goth. *stod*, Sax.) to have a perfect knowledge or proper idea of. To comprehend or conceive. Neuterly; to be informed, followed with *by*.

U'NDERSTA'NDING, S. that power of the mind by which we arrive at a proper idea or judgment of things. Skill. A state free from dispute or suspicion.

To **U'NDERTA'KE**, *v. a.* (preter, *undertook*, part. passive *undertaken*) to attempt or engage in. To engage or attack. Neuterly, to assume any business or province. To venture. To promise or warrant, after *dare*.

U'NI, in composition, is borrowed from the Latin, and implies one or single, as *unicorn*, a beast with a single horn, from *unus* and *cornu*, Lat.

U'NION, S. (Fr. *unio*, Lat.) the act of joining two or more so as to make them one. Concord. In law, the combining two churches or kingdoms in one so that they may be administered by one minister, or governed by one king.

U'NISON, S. a string that has the same sound with another.

U'NIT, S. one. That which is in the first place of numbers in vulgar arithmetic.

To **U'NI'TE**, *v. a.* (*unitus*, Lat.) to join so as to make one. To make to agree. To concur.

U'NITY, S. the state of being but one. Concord.

U'NIVE'RSAL, *adj.* (*universalis*, Lat.) general or extending to all. Total. Comprising all particulars or species.

U'NIVERSE, S. (*univers*, Fr. *universum*, Lat.) the whole system of created beings and things.

U'NIVE'RSITY, S. (*universitas*, Lat.) a school, or collection of colleges where all the liberal arts are taught.

U'NIVO'CAL, *adj.* (*uni-vocus*, Lat.) having but one meaning; regular or immutable.

VOCABULARY, S. (*vocabulaire*, Fr. *vocabularium*, Lat.) a book containing a collection of words, without their explanations.

VO'CAL, *adj.* (Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.) having a voice; uttered or sounded by the voice.

VOCATION, S. (Fr. *vocatio*, Lat.) a summons. A trade. The secret calling of God to any particular office.

VO'CATIVE, S. (*vocativus*, Lat. *vocatif*, Fr.) in grammar, that case of a noun which we use when we call or speak to a person.

VOCIFERA'TION, S. (*vociferatio*, Lat.) clamour.

VO'GUE, S. (Fr.) fashion; or general custom.

VOI'CE, S. (*voix*, Fr. *vox*, Lat.) a sound produced in the throat and mouth of an animal by which he communicates his ideas. A vote or opinion. In grammar, a circumstance in verbs whereby they are distinguished into active, passive, &c.

VOI'D, *adj.* (*vide*, Fr.) empty or containing nothing. Vain or ineffectual. Null. Unsupplied or having no possessor. Destitute of.

To **VOI'D**, *v. a.* (*vider*, Fr.) to quit or leave empty. To emit or pour out. To annul or nullify.

VOI'DER, S. a basket or trough in which meat and other things are carried from table.

VOI'TURE, S. (Fr.) carriage.

VO'LANT, *adj.* (Fr. *volans*, Lat.) flying or passing through the air. Nimble.

VO'LATILE, *adj.* (*volatilis*, Lat.) flying or passing through the air. Spirituous or dissipating in the air. Lively. Fickle.

VO'LE, S. (Fr.) in gaming, a state wherein a person plays alone, and undertakes to win all the tricks.

VOLCA'NO, S. (Ital. from *vulcanus*, Lat.) a burning mountain.

VOLI'TION, S. (*volitio*, Lat.) the actual exercise of the power the mind has to consider or forbear considering any idea, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest.

VO'LLY, S. (*voleé*, Fr.) a discharge or flight of shot.

VOLUBILITY, S. (*volubilité*, Fr.) aptness to roll. Activity of tongue; fluency of speech.

VO'LUBLE, *adj.* (*volubilis*, Lat.) formed so as to roll easily. Rolling. Nimble; fluent of speech, applied to the tongue.

VO'LUME, S. (*volumen*, Lat.) something rolled up. As much as is rolled at once. A book, alluding to the ancient method of rolling manuscripts on a staff.

VOLU'MINOUS, *adj.* consisting of many volumes.

VO'LUNTARY, *adj.* (*voluntaire*, Fr. *voluntarius*, Lat.) done by a motion of the will free from compulsion, or without being asked.

VO'LUNTARY, S. a piece of music played at will without any settled rule, generally applied to the pieces played at church between the psalms and the first lesson.

U R B

VOLUNTEER, S. a soldier who enters of his own accord.
VOLUPTUOUS, *adj.* (*voluptuosus*, Lat.) given to excess of pleasure.
VOLUTE, S. (Fr.) a member of a column representing a roll.
TO VOMIT, *v. n.* (*vomitum*, Lat.) to discharge from the stomach by the mouth. To throw up with violence.
VORACIOUS, *adj.* (*vorace*, Fr. *vorax*, Lat.) greedy; immoderately eager after food.
VORTEX, S. (Lat. plural *vortices*) any thing whirled round.
VO'TARY, S. (*votum*, Lat.) one devoted, as by a vow, to any particular Religion or opinion, &c.
VO'TE, S. (*votum*, Lat.) a voice or suffrage given for a candidate.
TO VO'TE, *v. a.* to give ones suffrage in behalf of a candidate.
VO'TIVE, *adj.* given by vow.
TO VOU'CH, *v. a.* (*voucher*, Norm.) to call to witness. To attest, maintain, or support. Neuterly, to bear witness, or give testimony.
VOU'CHER, S. one who gives witness to any thing. Any thing used in evidence or as a proof.
TO VOUCHSA'FE, *v. a.* to permit any thing to be done without danger: To condescend. The first sense is seldom used.
VO'W, S. (*vœu*, Fr. *votum*, Lat.) any promise made to a divine power. A solemn and religious promise.
TO VO'W, *v. a.* (*vouer*, Fr. *voveo*, Lat.) to give or dedicate to a religious use by solemn promise. Neuterly, to make vows or solemn promises.
VOW'EL, S. (*voyelle*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.) a letter which forms a sound, or may be pronounced by itself.
VOY'AGE, S. (*voiage*, Fr.) any distance passed, or to be passed, by water; distinguished in English from any distance travelled by land, which is in that language called a journey.
U'P, *adv.* (*up*, *uppe*, *upan*, Sax. *op*, Belg. and Dan.) on high, opposed to *down*. Out of bed, or arisen. In a state of preferment, climbing, or of insurrection. From younger to elder years. Followed by *down*, here and there; dispersedly; backward and forward. Used with *to*, to an equal height, or distance; adequately to. *Up with*, is used to express the raising any thing to strike with.
U'P, *interject.* is used to exhort a person to rise from a seat or bed; or to rouse him to action.
U'P, *prep.* from a lower to a higher part, opposed to *down*. This word is often used in composition in almost all the senses produced in the adverb, or preposition.
TO UPBRA'ID, *v. a.* (*upgebrādan*, *upgebredan*, Sax.) to charge with any thing disgraceful. To mention by way of reproach. To reproach with having received favours.
U'PMOST, *adj.* (an irregular superlative from *up*) the highest.
UPO'N, *prep.* (*upan*, Sax.) on the top or outside. In consequence of. By. After. In consideration of. Sometimes it notes reliance, trust, or situation over or near.
U'PRIGHT, *adj.* strait; perpendicular; erect. Honest without the least bias to the contrary.
U'PROAR, S. (formerly written *uprore*. *Oproer*, Belg. *opror*, Dan. *aufubr*, Teut.) a tumult or tumultuous commotion.
UPWARD, *adj.* (*up* and *weard*, Sax.) directed to a higher place.
UPWARD, or **U'PWARDS**, *adj.* towards an higher place: Towards heaven, or any source. More than, applied to quantity or number.
URBA'NITY, S. (*urbanité*, Fr. *urbanitas*, Lat.) civility or politeness agreeable to a city life.

U X O

U'RCHIN, S. (*beueruthin*, Arm. *erinaceus*, Lat.) a hedge hog. Applied to a child in slight anger or contempt.
TO U'RGE, *v. a.* (*urgeo*, Lat.) to incite or push. To provoke. To press or enforce. To offer by way of objection.
U'RGENT, *adj.* (Fr. *urgens*, Lat.) cogent; pressing; violent.
U'RIM, S. (Heb. light) Dr. Newton supposes this name given only to signify the clearness and certainty of the divine answers obtained by the priest consulting God with his breast-plate on, in opposition to those of the heathen, which were generally ambiguous and enigmatical.
U'RN, S. (*urne*, Fr. *urna*, Lat.) any vessel having its mouth narrower than the body. A water pot. A vessel in which the remains of the dead were anciently repositied.
U'S, the oblique case plural of *I*, declined thus:

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| Nom. | Gen. | Dat. | Acc. | Abl. |
| Sax. | We, | use, | us, | us, |
| Eng. | We, | us, | us, | us, |

U'SAGE, S. (Fr.) treatment. Practice long continued. Manners.
U'SANCE, S. (Fr.) interest paid for the use of money. In commerce, applied to the time generally given for the payment of a bill of exchange, which differs in different countries.
U'SE, S. (*usus*, Lat.) the act of employing any thing to any particular purpose. Qualities which make a thing proper for any purpose. Need, or occasion. Advantage, convenience, or help. A custom. Money paid for interest. Note, the *s* in the substantive is pronounced sharp like a *c*, to distinguish it from the verb, which is sounded hard like a *z*.
TO U'SE, *v. a.* (*user*, Fr. *usus*, Lat.) to employ to any particular purpose. To accustom. To treat.
U'SEFUL, *adj.* convenient, profitable, or conducive to any end.
U'SHER, S. (*buisser*, Fr.) one who is employed in introducing strangers, or in preparing the way before any great person. A person employed by the head-master of a school to teach for him.
TO U'SHER, *v. a.* to introduce.
U'SUAL, *adj.* (*usuel*, Fr.) common; customary; happening often.
U'SURER, S. (*usurier*, Fr. *usura*, Lat.) one who lends money out at interest. Vulgarly applied to one who demands exorbitant interest.
TO USU'RP, *v. a.* (*usurper*, Fr. *usurpo*, Lat.) to seize or take possession of by force and contrary to right.
U'SURY, S. (*usurée*, Fr. *usura*, Lat.) money paid for interest. Demand of exorbitant interest.
U'TENSIL, S. (*utenfile*, Fr.) an instrument used in a house, kitchen, or trade.
UTILITY, S. (*utilité*, Fr. *utilitas*, Lat.) usefulness. Profit. Advantageousness.
U'TMOST, *adj.* (*utmæst*, Sax. from *utter*) extreme. In the highest degree. Used substantively for the most that can be conceived or done.
U'TTER, *adj.* (Sax.) situated on the outside. Out of any place. Extreme; excessive; utmost. Entire; complete.
TO U'TTER, *v. a.* to speak, pronounce or express by the voice. To disclose. To sell or expose to sale. To disclose.
U'TTERANCE, S. the manner or power of speaking.
U'TTERMOST, *adj.* the highest degree. Most remote.
VU'LGAR, S. the common people.
VU'LNERABLE, *adj.* (F. *vulnerabilis*, Lat.) capable of receiving wounds.
UXO'RIOUS, *adj.* (*uxorius*, Lat.) too fond of a wife.



W.

W A L

W, A letter peculiar to the northern languages, is compounded of two Vs joined together; though not used by the Hebrews, Greeks or Romans; yet among the Arabians, Teutonics, Germans, Saxons, and Britons, it was very common—In the beginning of words it is a consonant, and at the end a vowel; it is placed before all vowels except *u*, and is sounded like a *u* at the end of words.

To **WA'BBLE**, *v. n.* to move in a clumsy manner from side to side.

WA'D, *S.* (*wæod*, Sax, hay) a bundle of straw thrust close together.

WA'DDING, *S.* (*wad*, *wad*, Isl.) a kind of soft stuff loosely woven, used for stuffing the sides of mens coats, and between the two coverings of cloaks.

To **WA'DDLE**, *v. n.* (*wagghelen*, Belg.) to shake from side to side in walking.

To **WA'DE**, *v. n.* (*wado*, Lat.) to walk through waters. To pass with difficulty and labour.

WA'FER, *S.* (*wafel*, Belg.) a thin cake. Paste used in closing letters.

To **WA'FT**, *v. a.* (perhaps from *wave*) to carry through the air or the water. Neuterly, to float.

WA'FT, *S.* a floating body. The motion of a streamer.

To **WA'G**, *v. a.* (*wagian*, Sax. *waggen*, Belg.) to move or shake lightly. Neuterly, to move or go.

WA'G, *S.* (*wægan*, Sax. to cheat) any one archly merry.

WA'GES, *S.* (not used in the singular. *Wegen*, *wagen*, Teut. *gages*, Fr.) money paid for service.

To **WA'GE**, *v. a.* (*waegen*, Teut. to attempt any thing dangerous) to attempt. To make or carry on, followed by *war*.

WA'GER, *S.* a bett, or any thing pledged as a stake.

WA'GGISH, *adj.* knavishly or mischievously merry.

To **WA'GGLE**, *v. n.* (*wagghelen*, Teut.) to move from one side to another.

WA'GON, *S.* (*wægen*, Sax. *wagghen*, Belg. *wagn*, Isl.) a heavy carriage going on four wheels and used in carrying bundles.

To **WA'IL**, *v. n.* (*gualare*, Ital.) to mourn or lament. Neuterly, to express sorrow audibly.

WA'IN, *S.* a contraction of *wagon*.

WA'NSCOT, *S.* (*waegenscot*, *wandscot*, Teut. from *wand*, Teut. a wall, and *schotten*, Teut. to defend) the wooden covering laid over a wall within a house.

To **WA'NSCOT**, *v. a.* to line or cover walls with boards.

WA'IR, *S.* a piece of timber two yards long and a foot broad.

WA'IST, *S.* (*gwase*, Brit. from *gwafen*, to bend) the smallest part of the body below the ribs.

To **WA'IT**, *v. a.* (*wachten*, Belg.) to expect or stay for. To attend. To attend or threaten as a consequence. Neuterly, to expect, or stand in expectation of. Used with *on* or *upon*, to attend as a servant. To stay till a person comes, used with *for*.

WA'IT, *S.* an ambush.

WA'ITER, *S.* an attendant. A piece of plate or wood on which glasses, &c. are presented.

To **WA'KE**, *v. a.* (*wecian*, Sax. *wecken*, Belg.) to rouse from sleep. To excite to action. To bring again to life. Neuterly, to watch; to be roused from sleep or supineness, from *waken*, Goth. *waican*, Sax. *waacken*, Belg.

WA'KE, *S.* the feast kept in commemoration of the dedication of a church, so called because formerly kept by watching all night.

To **WA'KEN**, *v. n.* to cease from sleep. Actively, to rouse from sleep or supineness.

WA'LE, *S.* (*well*, Sax. a web) a rising mark in a piece of cloth.

To **WA'LK**, *v. n.* (*walen*, Teut. *walcan*, Sax. to roll) to move leisurely by placing the feet alternately before each

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other. To act on any occasion, or in any particular manner. Neuterly, to pass through on foot; to lead out with a slow pace.

WA'LK, *S.* the act of moving on foot. Gait, or manner of moving. The distance to which a person goes on foot. An avenue set with trees. A way, or road. The slowest or least raised pace of a horse.

WA'LL, *S.* (*wal*, Brit. *wall*, Sax. *walle*, Belg. *vallum*, Lat.) a pile of brick or stone regularly cemented with mortar. The sides of a building. Works built for defence. To take the **WALL**, is to take the upper place. To give the **WALL** is, to yield or acknowledge ones inferiority.

To **WA'LL**, *v. a.* to inclose or defend by walls.

WA'LLET, *S.* (*wecallian*, Sax. to travel) a bag in which a traveller carries his necessaries.

To **WA'LLLOW**, *v. n.* (*wallugan*, Goth. *walwian*, Sax. *wallt*, Isl. *walite*, Slav. *waleti*, Boh. *walat*, Pol. to roll) to move in a heavy or clumsy manner. To roll in mire or any thing filthy.

To **WA'MBLE**, *v. n.* (*wemmelen*, Belg.) to roll with sickness or squeamishness, applied to the stomach.

WA'N, *adj.* (*wan*, Goth. a defect; *wanna*, or *wann*, Sax. *gwan*, Brit. weakly) pale; sickly.

WA'ND, *S.* (*vaand*, Dan.) a long rod.

To **WA'NDER**, *v. a.* (*wandrian*, Sax. *wandelen*, Belg.) to move, or go about without any certain course or settlement. To go astray. Actively, to travel over without any certain course.

To **WA'NE**, *v. n.* (see **WAN**; *wanian*, Sax. to grow less) to decrease or grow less, applied to the moon. To decline.

WA'NE, *S.* (see **WAN**) the decrease of the moon. Decline.

To **WA'NT**, *v. a.* (*wanne*, Sax. See **WANE**) to be without, or stand in need of, something fit or necessary. To be defective, or fall short. To wish for or desire. Neuterly, to be defective in any particular. To fail. To be missed.

WA'NT, *S.* need or necessity. Deficiency. The state of not having. Poverty.

WANTON, *adj.* (Minshew and Junius derive it from *want* and *one*, i. e. a man or woman that wants one of the other sex) lascivious, or lustful; gay; loose: Superfluous or luxuriant.

To **WANTON**, *v. n.* to behave in a lascivious or gay manner.

WAPE'NTAKE, *S.* (from *wapun*, Sax. arms, and *tæcan*, Sax. to take) a hundred, so called from a meeting, wherein a hundred men who were under their ealdormen, assembled, and touched his or each others *weapons*, in token of their fidelity and allegiance.

WA'R, *S.* (*werre*, Belg. *war*, Sax. *guerre*, Fr. *guerra*, Span. from *gor*, Sax. arms. *wæbr*, Teut. a sword, or *wæbrin*, Sax. to arm) the exercise of violence under sovereign command against such as withstand, or oppose. The instruments of war. An army. The profession of a soldier. A state of opposition.

To **WA'R**, *v. a.* to oppose an armed enemy by the command of a sovereign; used with *on*, *upon*, *against*, or *with*.

To **WA'RBLE**, *v. a.* (*werben*, old Teut. *werweler*, mod. Teut.) to quaver, or modulate. To sing.

WA'RD, used at the end of words in composition, implies the tendency or direction of any motion, and is derived from *weard*, Sax. or *wairth*, Goth.

To **WA'RD**, *v. a.* (*werian*, *weardan*, Sax. *wer*, preter. *warde*, Isl. *waren*, Belg. *garder*, Fr.) to guard or watch. To defend or protect, followed by *from*. To turn aside any thing hurtful. — The first sense is seldom used. — Neuterly, to act with a weapon upon the defensive.

WA'RD, *S.* the district, or division of a town; from *warda*, low Lat. Confinement. The parts of a lock which hinder its

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its being unlocked by any, but the proper, key. The state of a person under a guardian.

WA'RDEN, S. (*waerden*, Belg.) a keeper. A chief officer.

WA'RDROBE, S. (*garderobe*, Fr.) a room where cloaths are kept.

WA'RE, preter of *wear*, more frequently written *wore*.

WA'RE, *adj.* (*war*, Isl. cautious; *wære*, Sax. caution) in expectation of, or properly provided for. Cautious.

WA'RE, S. (*warn*, Sax. *waere*, Belg. *wara*, Swed.) something exposed to be sold.

WA'REFARE, S. (*war* and *faeren*, Sax. to go, or *fare*, Sax. a journey) a state of enmity. A state of war and opposition.

WA'RK, used at the end of words signifies a building or work.

WA'RM, *adj.* (*warne*, Goth. *wearm*, Sax. *warm*, Belg. *warne*, Isl. heat) heated in a small degree. Figuratively, zealous, violent, furious, passionate, fanciful.

To WA'RM, *v. a.* (*warmigan*, Goth. *wearmian*, *wyrman*, Sax.) to heat gently. To make vehement, or affect with any passion.

WA'RMTH, S. gentle heat. Figuratively, zeal or ardour.

To WA'RN, *v. a.* (*warnian*, Sax. *waernen*, Belg. *warna*, Swed. *varna*, Isl. of *war*, Isl. cautious) to caution against any ill or danger. To give notice of some future ill. To admonish or put in mind of something to be performed, or forborn.

WA'RNING, S. notice given beforehand of some-evil or danger, or of the consequences of any action.

WA'RP, S. (*wearp*, Sax. *werp*, Belg.) the thread which crosses the wool in weaving.

To WA'RP, *v. n.* (*wearpan*, Sax. *werpen*, Belg. to throw) to change its form by weather, or time. Actively, to contract or shrivel. To turn aside from its true direction, or from justice.

To WA'RRANT, *v. n.* (*garantir*, Fr.) to support, maintain, or attest. To give authority to. To justify. To ensure.

WA'RRANT, S. a writ conferring some right or authority, or giving an officer of justice the power of detaining or arresting. A commission by which a person is justified. A right.

WA'RREN, S. (*waerande*, Bel. *gureme*, Fr.) a kind of park or inclosure for rabbits.

WA'RRIOUR, S. a soldier.

WA'RT, S. (*wcart*, Sax. *werte*, Belg.) a horney excrescence growing on the hands or other parts.

WA'RY, *adj.* (*war*, *warra*, Sax. *wære*, Sax. *var*, Isl. caution) cautious, or taking care of doing any thing amiss.

WA'S, the preter of *BE*, from *was*, the preterimperfect tense of *beon*, Sax. or *was*, preter of *wisan*, Goth. I am.

Sing. Plural.

Eng. I was, thou wast, he was. We were, ye were, they were.

Sax. *ic wæs, thu wæs, he was. We wæron, ye wæron, they wæron.*

Goth. *Was, waft, was. Wesum, wesun, wesun.*

To WA'SH, *v. a.* (*wascian*, Sax. *waschen*, Belg.) to cleanse by rubbing with water, &c. Neuterly, to perform the act of cleansing with water, &c.

WA'SH, S. any thing collected by water. A marsh. A liquor used to beautify. The liquor given hogs, &c. The act of cleansing the linnen of a family by rubbing them when wetted.

WA'SP, S. (*wæsp*, Sax. *vespa*, Lat. *guespe*, Fr.) a stinging insect something resembling a bee, but of a brighter yellow on the body.

WA'SPISH, *adj.* easily provoked; peevish; malignant.

WA'SSEL, S. (*wæsel*, Sax. your health; *wesole*, Russ. *wesely*, Pol. *wesely*, Boh. *weseli*, cheerful) a liquor made of roasted apples, sugar and ale. A drinking bout.

WA'ST, the second person of *was*, from the Gothic. See *WAS*.

To WA'STE, *v. n.* (*awestan*, Sax. *wastan*, Belg. *guastan*, Ital. *wasto*, Lat.) to consume gradually or diminish. To squander. To destroy or desolate. To spend without profit or advantage. Neuterly, to dwindle.

WA'STE, *adj.* destroyed or ruined. Desolate or uncultivated. Superfluous or lost for want of occupiers. Of no use. Before paper, of no other service but to wrap up parcels, or be torn for other use. *Waste book*, in commerce, is that in which articles are entered promiscuously as they occur without regard to debtour or creditor.

WA'STE, S. wanton or luxurious consumption; loss. The act of squandering. Desolate, uncultivated, or unoccupied ground.

WA'TCH, S. (the *a* is pronounced like that in *all*. *Wacce*,

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Sax.) forbearance of sleep. Attendance without sleeping, Attention. Guard. A person set as a guard. The office of a guard in the night. A machine, showing the time, worn in the pocket.

To WA'TCH, *v. n.* (*wacian*, Sax.) to keep awake. To keep guard. To look with expectation. Attention, and cautious observation, with intent to seize. Actively, to guard or have in custody. To observe secretly in order to betray. To tend, applied to cattle.

WA'TCHET, *adj.* (*wæced*, Sax. weak) blue; or pale blue.

WA'TER, S. (*wæter*, Sax. *waeter*, Belg. *wate*, Goth. *wada*, Boh. and Pol. moisture) a fluid salt, volatile, and void of flavour and taste, consisting of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles of equal diameters, sliding easily over one another's surfaces, and wetting the thing immersed into it. The sea, opposed to land. Urine. Any fluid made of or resembling water. The lustre of a diamond. To hold water, is used for being found and tight.

To WA'TER, *v. n.* to supply with water. To give water. To diversify with waves, applied to calendering. Neuterly, to shed moisture. The mouth WATERS; implies that a person longs or has a vehement desire for any thing.

WA'TTLED, *v. a.* (*watelas*, Sax. twigs) to bind with or form by plating twigs.

WA'TTLE, S. (from the verb) a hurdle. The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below a cock's bill, from *waghen*, Belg. to shake.

WA'VE, S. (*wæge*, Sax. *wægh*, Belg. *vague*, Fr.) water rising in furies, or swellings above the level of the surface. Uneasiness. A line bending in and out alternately.

To WA'VE, *v. n.* to play loosely. To float. To move as a signal. To fluctuate. Actively, to rise in equalities. To move loosely or to and fro. To beckon. To put aside or decline for the present.

To WA'VE, *v. n.* (*wafian*, Sax) to play or move loosely to and fro. Applied to the mind, to be unsettled, undetermined, or to fluctuate between two opinions.

To WA'WL, *v. n.* (*wa*, Sax. grief; see *WAIL*) to cry, howl, or make a loud cry expressive of distress: Used in contempt.

WA'X, S. (*wax*, Sax. *wex*, Dan. *vax*, Isl. *wacks*, Belg.) the thick tenacious matter of which bees form their cells. Any tenacious matter.

To WA'X, *v. a.* to smear, rub, cover, or join with wax.

To WA'X, *v. n.* (preter. *wax*, or *waxed*, formerly *waxe*; part. passive, *waxen*, or *waxed*. *Wahsgan*, Goth. *wexan*, Sax. *wecks*, Slav. greater or older) to increase in bulk, height, or age.

WA'Y, S. (*wæg*, Sax. *weigh*, Belg. *wies*, Goth. *wegur*, Isl.) a path which leads to any place. The length of a journey. Course. Advancement notwithstanding obstacles, used with *make*. Passage or room to pass. Retreat or submission, after give. Tendency to any meaning. Method or custom peculiar to a person. By the way, implies without necessary connection with what precedes. To go or come ones way or ways, is to come or go along without further delay. No way or ways is sometimes used instead of *wife*. "No ways a match." SWIFT.

WAYFA'RING, *adj.* travelling.

To WA'YLAY, *v. a.* to watch in order to seize.

WA'YWARD, *adj.* (*wa*, Sax. woe, and *weward*, Sax.) forward or perverse.

WE', the plural of *I*, used when we mention or speak of one or more persons in conjunction with ourselves, borrowed from *we*, Sax. *weis*, Goth.

WE'AK, *adj.* (*wæc*, Sax. *week*, Belg. *weikur*, Isl.) void of strength or health, applied to persons. Not strong, applied to liquours. Scarce audible, or low, applied to sound. Wanting spirit, or caution, applied to the mind. Not supported by argument, or fortified by any works.

To WE'AKEN, *v. a.* to deprive of strength.

WE'AL, S. (*wæalan*, Sax. *wæslust*, Belg.) happiness or prosperity. A state, republic, or policy.

WEA'L, S. (*walan*, Sax.) the mark left by a stripe.

WEA'LD, WA'LD, or WA'LT, in composition signify a wood or grove, and are borrowed from *weald*, Sax.

WEA'LTH, S. (pronounced *welth*; from *waleth*, Sax. rich) riches, whether consisting in money or goods.

To WEA'N, *v. a.* (pronounced *wæn*; *wenen*, Sax.) to keep a child from sucking that has been brought up by the breast. To withdraw from any habit or desire.

WEA'PON, S. (Sax.) an instrument by which another may be hurt.

To WEA'R, *v. a.* (pronounced *ware*; preter *wore*, participle passive *worn*, from *wëran*, Sax.) to waste or consume with

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with use or time. To consume or spend tediously, used with *away* and applied to time. To bear on the body. To appear. To effect by degrees. Used with *out*, to harass, fatigue, or destroy.

WE'ARD, from *weardan*, Sax. implies watchfulness or care.

WE'ARY, *adj.* (*werig*, Sax. *wearen*, Belg. to be tired) tired. Causing fatigue.

WE'SAND, S. (*wesān*, Sax.) the windpipe.

WE'ATHER, S. (pronounced *wether*. *Weder*, Sax.) the state of the air with respect either to heat or cold, wet or driness. A tempest.

To WE'ATHER, *v. a.* to pass with difficulty. Followed by *point*, to gain a point against the wind. To accomplish against opposition. Used with *out*, to endure so as to surmount.

WE'ATHERBEATEN, *adj.* harassed by, or seasoned to, hard weather.

WE'ATHERCOCK, S. an artificial cock or plate set on a spire, which shews the point from whence the wind blows.

WE'ATHERGAGE, S. any thing that shews the weather. At sea, a ship is said to have the *weathergage* that is to the windward of another.

To WE'AVE, *v. a.* (preter *wove*, or *waved*; part. passive, *woven*, or *waved*; *wesān*, Sax. *weven*, Belg.) to form any stuff in a loom with a shuttle. To unite or form by inserting one part into another. Neuterly, to work with a shuttle at a loom.

WE'B, S. (*webba*, Sax.) texture; any thing woven. A tissue or texture formed of threads interwoven with each other. A kind of film that hinders the sight.

WE'BFOOTED, *adj.* having films between the toes, applied to waterfowl.

To WE'D, *v. a.* (*wedian*, Sax.) to take or join in marriage. To unite indissolubly or for a long continuance.

WE'DDING, S. the marriage ceremony. A marriage.

WE'DGE, S. (*wegge*, Dan. *wegge*, Belg.) one of the mechanical powers, consisting of a body with a sharp edge, continually growing bigger, and used in cleaving timber. A mass of metal.

To WE'DGE, *v. n.* to fasten or force together with wedges. To stop.

WE'DLOCK, S. (*wed*, Sax. marriage, and *lac*, Sax. a gift) matrimony.

WE'DNESDAY, S. (pronounced *wensday*; *wedensdag*, Sax. *odensdag*, Dan. *woensdag*, Belg. *wensday*, Ill. from *woden* or *odin*, an idol) the fourth day of the week.

WEE'D, S. (*wæd*, Sax. tares) a noxious or rank herb growing spontaneously. A garment, or habit; from *wæda*, Sax. *wæd*, Belg.

To WEE'D, *v. a.* to clear from noxious plants. Figuratively, to free from any thing noxious or from an ill habit.

WEE'K, S. (*wæoc*, Sax. *wæke*, Belg. *weeka*, Sax. *wec*, Boh. *wick*, Pol. *week*, Dalm. *wik*, Goth. an order or series) the space of seven days.

WEE'K-DAY, S. any common day on which work is done, opposed to Sunday.

WEE'L, S. (*wæl*, Sax.) a whirlpool. A snare for fish, made of willow twigs; perhaps from *willow*.

To WEE'P, *v. n.* (preter *wot* or *wote*: *Witan*, Sax. *wetan*, Belg.) to know or suppose. Seldom used.

WE'FT, S. (*guaiwe*, Fr. *wofa*, Ital. to wander) any thing straggling without an owner. The woof of cloth; from *westa*, Sax.

To WE'IGH, *v. a.* (*wægan*, Sax. *weyhen*, Belg. *wagati*, Slav. *waxiti*, Boh. *waxie*, Pol.) to find the weight of a thing by scales. To equal in weight. Applied to anchor, to take up. To examine or balance in the mind. Followed by *down*, to overbalance, or exceed in weight or importance. To overburden or depress, applied to difficulties. Neuterly, to contain in weight. To be looked on as important, or determine the judgment, followed by *with*.

WE'IGHT, S. (*wiht*, Sax. *waga*, Dalm. Pol. Slav.) quantity found by ballancing in scales. A mass by which other bodies are examined in scales. A ponderous or heavy mass. The quality by which bodies tend toward the center. Pressure. Importance, or efficacy.

WE'IGHTY, *adj.* heavy. Important.

WE'LCOME, *adj.* (*wilcom*, Sax. *wilkom*, Belg.) received with kindness, or care. Pleasing, or conferring pleasure by being present.

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To bid WE'LCOME, *v. a.* is to be received with professions of kindness.

WE'LCOME, S. the ceremony paid to a visitant at his first appearance. Kind reception.

To WE'LCOME, *v. a.* to receive with kindness.

WE'LFARE, S. happiness. Success.

WE'LKIN, S. (*welcen*, Sax. clouds) the sky.

WE'LL, S. (*welle*, *wæl*, Sax.) a spring or fountain. A deep narrow pit of water. The cavity in which stairs are placed.

WE'LL, *adj.* in good health. Happy. Convenient. Proper.

WE'LL, *adv.* (*will*, Goth. *well*, Sax. *wel*, Belg. *wel*, Ill.) in health. In a skilful, proper, sufficient, or good manner. *As well as*, used conjunctively, implies, *together with*. *Well nigh*, signifies nearly, or almost. This word is used in composition to express any thing right, proper, laudable, handsome, or free from defect.

WE'LT, S. a border, guard or edging.

To WE'LT, *v. n.* (*welstan*, Sax. *welteren*, Belg. *welut*, Lat.) to roll in water, mire, or any filth.

WE'N, S. (Sax.) a flesh or callous excrescence growing on different parts of the body.

WE'NCH, S. (*wende*, Sax.) a young woman. At present generally applied to a prostitute.

To WE'ND, *v. n.* (*wedan*, Sax.) to go and pass to and from. Obsolete.

WE'NT, preter of WEND and GO.

WE'PT, preter and participle of WEER.

WE'RE, the plural of WAS, the preter imperfect of BE, from *wæron*, plural of WAS, the imperfect of *beon*, Sax. Likewise the imperfect singular and plural of the optative, potential and subjunctive moods of the same verb, as

| | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Sing. | Plural. |
| Eng. | I were, thou wert, he were. | We were, &c. |
| Sax. | <i>ic wære, thu wære, he wære.</i> | <i>We wæron, &c.</i> |
| Goth. | <i>Wairthan, warthais, wairthai.</i> | <i>Warthaima, &c.</i> |

WE'RE, S. a dam. See WEAR.

WE'RT, WE'ORTH, or WY'RT, in the names of places signify farm, court, or village, and are derived from *wæor-thig*, Sax.

WE'ST, S. (Sax. and Belg. *wæstur*, Ill.) that point of the heavens where the sun sets when in the equinox.

WE'T, *adj.* (*wæt*, Sax. *wæed*, Dan. See WATER) moist. Rainy.

WE'T, S. water; moisture; rain.

To WE'T, *v. a.* to make moist. To plunge or soak in any liquor.

WE'THER, S. (*weder*, Sax. and Belg.) a castrated ram.

WHA'LE, S. (*hwale*, Sax.) a large fish which produces *sperma ceti*.

WHA'RF, S. (*warf*, Swed. *warf*, Belg.) a bank from which vessels are laden or unladen.

WHA'T, *pron.* (*hwæt*, Sax. *wat*, Belg.) that which. Which part. Used to introduce a question, it asks the nature of any thing.

WHE'AT, S. (*hwæate*, Sax. *wcyde*, Belg.) the grain of which bread is generally made.

WHE'ATEN, *adj.* made of wheat.

WHE'ATEAR, S. a small bird esteemed delicate food.

To WHEE'DLE, *v. a.* to entice by soft words or flattering gestures.

WHEE'L, S. (*hwæol*, Sax. *wiel*, Belg. *biocl*, Ill. *chayl*, Brit. *kola*, Russ. *kolo*, Slav. *kaule*, Boh.) a circular body that turns round upon an axis. An instrument on which criminals are tortured.

To WHEE'L, *v. n.* to move on wheels or turn on a center. To turn. To fetch a compass. Actively, to put into a circular course.

WHEE'LBARROW, S. a carriage driven forward by two handles, and having but a single wheel.

WHEE'LWRIGHT, S. one who makes wheels.

To WHEE'ZE, *v. n.* (*hwæasan*, Sax.) to breathe with a hissing noise.

WHE'LK, S. see WELK.

To WHE'LM, *v. a.* (*awhilfan*, Sax. *wilma*, Ill.) to cover with something which cannot be thrown off, generally applied to water. To throw upon something so as to cover or bury it.

WHE'LP, S. (*welp*, Belg. *huolpar*, Scal. *hwalp*, Swed.) the young of a dog or beast of prey. A son or young man in contempt.

To WHE'LP, *v. n.* to bring young; applied to beasts of prey.

WHE'N, *adv.* (formerly written *quben*, from *cwan*, Goth. *hwænne*, Sax. *whannest*, Belg.) at that or which time;

after the time. Used interrogatively, at what time? **WHEN** *as*, signifies, at the time that.

WHENCE, *adv.* (formed from *where*, in the same manner as *hence* from *here*) from what place or person. From which premises. From what source. Sometimes *from* is used with it, but very improperly.

WHERE, *adv.* (formerly written *cubere*, from *quar* or *quar*, Goth. *bwar*, Sax. *waer*, Belg.) at which or what place. At the place in which. *Any where*, signifies, at any place. *Whereof* denotes, of which.

WHEREAS, *adv.* when on the contrary. Notwithstanding.

WHEREBY, *adv.* by which.

WHEREOF, *adv.* of which.

WHEREUPON, *adv.* on which.

To **WHERRET**, *v. a.* (corrupted from *ferret*) to hurry, or teaze.

WHE'RRY, *S.* (from *ferry*, of *faran*, Sax. to go; *burry*, or *vebo*, Lat.) a light small boat used on rivers.

To **WHE'T**, *v. a.* (*hwettan*, Sax. *wetten*, Belg. *weeten*, Teut.) to sharpen any instrument by rubbing it on a hone, &c. To give an edge or make angry.

WHE'T, *S.* the act of giving an edge. Any thing that promotes appetite or hunger.

WHE'THER, *S.* (*hwæther*, Sax.) used in a disjunctive proposition or question, to set one part of the sentence in opposition to the other, and to affirm or deny even though the other part do not hold good.

WHE'THER, *pron.* which of the two.

WHE'TSTONE, *S.* a stone on which any thing is sharpened by rubbing.

WHE'Y, *S.* (*hwæg*, Sax. *wey*, Belg.) the thin serous parts of milk, separated from the curds.

WHICH, *pron.* (*hwila*, Sax. *welk*, Belg.) a word used in narratives to express things named before, in order to avoid the repetition of the same things: Formerly applied to persons likewise, as may be seen by the first sentence in the Lord's prayer in English, but at present disused in that sense. This word is likewise used as a demonstrative and interrogative. It sometimes has *whose* in the genitive case.

WHIFF, *S.* (*chwyth*, Brit.) a blast, or puff of wind.

To **WHIFFLE**, *v. n.* to move as if driven to and fro by the wind. To play on the fife.

WHIFFLER, *S.* one that blows strongly. One that plays on the fife.

WHIG, *S.* (*hwæg*, Sax.) whey. A patty opposite to the court. Burnet shews the true original of this word to be owing to the *wiggamores*, or carriers in Scotland, who were contractedly called *wiggs*, receiving their name from *whiggam*, a word they used in driving their horses.

WHILE, *S.* (formerly written *quhile*, from *cweill*, Goth. *hwile*, Sax. *chwila*, Pol. *weil*, Teut.) time. A space of time.

WHILES, or **WHILST**, *adv.* during the time that. As long as.

WHIM, *S.* a freak, caprice, or odd fancy.

To **WHIMPER**, *v. a.* (*wimmeren*, Teut.) to cry without making any loud noise.

WHIMSEY, *S.* an odd fancy or caprice.

To **WHINE**, *v. n.* (*wanian*, Sax. *wneenen*, Belg. *cwyno*, Brit.) to lament in a low voice. To drawl out any sound.

WHINE, *S.* a plaintive noise.

To **WHINNY**, *v. n.* to make a noise like a horse.

To **WHIP**, *v. a.* (*hwecpan*, Sax. *wippen*, Belg.) to strike with any thing tough like a thong, cord or twig. To flog slightly. To lash. To take any thing suddenly or nimbly. Neuterly, to move nimbly.

WHIPHAND, *S.* the advantage over another.

WHIPT, preter instead of **WHIPPED**, from **WHIP**.

To **WHIRL**, *v. a.* (*hwærfian*, Sax. *wirbelen*, Belg.) to turn round rapidly. Neuterly, to run round swiftly.

WHIRL, *S.* a quick and violent circular motion.

WHIRLPIT, or **WHIRLPOOL**, *S.* (*hwyrffpole*, Sax.) a place in the water where it moves circularly, and draws every thing that comes near it into its center.

WHIRLWIND, *S.* a stormy wind moving circularly.

WHISK, *S.* (*whischen*, Teut. to wipe) a small handkerchief. A part of a woman's dress covering the bosom.

To **WHISK**, *v. a.* (*wischen*, Teut.) to clean with a whisk. To move nimbly.

WHISKER, *S.* the hair growing on the upper lip so long as to be curled.

WHISPER, *v. n.* (*whisperen*, Belg.) to speak so low to a person as not to be heard by another. Actively, to speak to in a low voice.

WHISPER, *S.* a low soft voice.

WHIST, *adj. interject. and verb.* when used as a verb, it

it implies, are silent; when used as an adjective, still or silent; and when as an interjection, be still or attentive.

WHIST, *S.* a game at cards, so called from its requiring silence and deep attention.

To **WHISTLE**, *v. n.* (*hwystian*, Sax. *fistulo*, Lat.) to form a kind of musical sound by contracting the lips together, so as to leave a small round aperture between them. To make a sound with a small wind instrument. To sound shrill.

WHIT, *S.* (*wiht*, Sax. a thing; *arwhit*, Sax. any thing) a point, or jot. The least perceptible quantity.

WHITE, *adj.* (*hwit*, Sax. *wit*, Belg. *cwit*, Goth.) having such an appearance as is formed from a mixture of a coloured rays of light. Snowy. Pale. Pure or unspotted. Innocent.

To **WHITE**, or **WHITEN**, *v. a.* to make white, or like snow in colour.

WHITHER, *adv.* (*cwa*, Goth. *hwýder*, Sax. *kuda*, Russ.) used interrogatively, to what place? used relatively, to which place?

WHITLOW, *S.* (from *hwit*, Sax. and *loup*, Fr. a wolf, according to Skinner; but from *hwit*, Sax. and *low*, Ill. a flame, according to Mr. Lye) a swelling with a white head, arising either between the two skins, or the *periosteum* and the bone.

To **WHIZZ**, *v. n.* (from the sound) to make a loud humming noise.

WHO, *pron.* (*cwa*, Goth. *wha*, Sax. *wie*, Belg.) a word used to imply relation; substituted in the room of a proper name, and always applied to persons. In the oblique cases it makes *whom*; but *whose* is often used in the genitive of this word, as well as of *which*. It is generally used in asking a question, is the same in both numbers, and when used in the oblique cases is placed before a verb. "He is the man *whom* I saw." "From *whom* this tyrant holds the due of birth." SHAK. "He was the man to *whom* I gave it." In questions it is set before the preposition by which it is governed: "*Whom* did you go with." Mr. Locke seems to have used *who* in the oblique case, improperly, for *whom*: "We are much at a loss *who* civil power belongs to." LOCKE.

WHOEVER, *pron.* any one, without limitation or exception.

WHO'LE, *adj.* (*walg*, Sax. *heal*, Belg.) all; containing every one. Uninjured or unimpaired. Cured of any wound or disease.

WHO'LE, *S.* all the parts of which a thing is composed.

WHO'LESALE, *S.* in large quantities.

WHO'LESOME, *adj.* (*healsam*, Belg. *heylsam*, Teut. *hæl*, Sax. health) sound. Orthodox or agreeable to scripture, applied to doctrine. Contributing to, or preserving health. Kind. "I cannot make you a *wholesome* answer." SHAK. The last sense is obsolete.

WHO'LLY, *adv.* intirely; completely.

WHOM, the oblique cases of *who*, both in the singular and plural numbers. From *cwammū*, Goth. *komu*, Russ. *komo*, Boh.

WHO'OP, See **HOOP**.

WHORE, *S.* (*bure*, hor, Sax. *hoere*, Belg. *kurva*, Boh. Pol. Flung. *kurba*, Dalm. *kurva*, Epir.) a woman who grants unchaste favours to men.

To **WHORE**, *v. n.* to converse unchastly with the other sex.

WHORED'OM, *S.* the act of conversing unchastly with the other sex.

WHO'SE, the genitive of *which* or *who*.

WHY, *adv.* (*hwī*, *forhwī*, Sax.) for what reason? used interrogatively. For which reason or what reason, used relatively.

WI, in the composition of names, signifies holy, from *weih*, Goth. *wi*, Sax. *wibaz*, Fran. *weiz*; Perf. thus *wibert* signifies one eminent for holiness, from *wi*, holy, and *bairht*, Goth. illustrious or splendid.

WIC, or **WI'CH**, in the names of places, signifies either a village, castle, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, from *wie*, Sax. and in the same sense are used *wicks*, Goth. *wies*, Pol. *wes*, Port. and Boh. *vass*, Slav. *vasselo*, Croat: From which last word *vassal*, seems to be properly derived.

WICKED, *adj.* (*wicca*, Sax. an enchanter; *wæcān*, Sax. to oppress; *wicean*, Sax. to curse; *wiced*, *weced*, *wiced*, Sax. crooked. Which last seems to be no bad derivation, as a *wicked* person is one who deviates from the straight and direct path of moral rectitude. Johnson derives it from *wic*, Sax. vile, and *had*, Sax. head; but as words so compounded retain the *b*, which is dropped in *wicked*, the origin we have assigned seems the best) living in

W I L

in habitual contrariety to the laws of God. Given to vice.

WICKER, *adj.* (*wyce*, Dan. a twig; *twiggen*, Belg.) made of small twigs.

WICKET, *S.* (*wicked*, Brit. *wicker*, Belg. *guigbet*, Fr.) a small gate.

WIDE, *adj.* (Sax. *wyat*, Belg.) broad; having a great space included between the sides. Figuratively, far from the point.

WIDE, *adj.* at a distance. With great extent.

To WIDEN, *v. a.* to increase extent from the sides. To extend. Neuterly, to grow wide.

WIDOW, *S.* (*widwa*, Sax. *widuue*, Belg. *weddaw*, Brit. *widua*, Lat.) a woman whose husband is dead.

To WIDOW, *v. a.* to deprive of a husband. To rob or strip of any thing dear or good.

WIDOWER, *S.* one who has lost his wife.

WIDOWHOOD, *S.* (from *widow* and *hood* or *hood*, Sax. implying state or condition) the state of a widow.

WIDTH, *S.* breadth, or extent from one side to the other. A low word.

To WIELD, *v. a.* (pronounced *weeld*. *Valdan*, Goth. *wealdan*, Sax. to have the power of reigning, from *wald*, Sax. *welld*, Sax. power; *welld*, Isl. to lighten a burthen, or manage with the hand) to manage or use without obstruction, as being not too heavy.

WIERY, *a.* (see WIRY) made of wire. Drawn into wire. Wet or moist, from *wær*, Sax. a pool. "A silver drop hath fallen—Ev'n to that drop—ten thousand *wiery* friends—Do glow themselves in sociable grief." SHAK.

WIFE, *S.* (plural, *wives*; *wif*, Sax. *wiff*, Belg.) a woman that has a husband. A married woman.

WIG, used in the end of names, signifies war, or heroic, from *wiga*, Sax.

WIG, *S.* contracted from PERIWIG, or PERUKE. A kind of cake, called likewise a bun.

WIGHT, *S.* (*wiht*, Sax.) a man, or person. Obsolete.

WIHT, in the composition of names, is borrowed from the Saxons, and signifies strong, nimble, or lusty.

WILD, *adj.* (Sax. *weild*, Belg.) not made tame; furious or fierce. Propagated by nature, opposed to cultivated. Desert, opposed to inhabited. Without art or elegance. Merely imaginary.

WILD, *S.* a desert or tract not cultivated or inhabited.

To WILDER, *v. a.* to loose or puzzle in a pathless or intricate place.

WILDERNESS, *S.* a desert or place uninhabited or uncultivated. Milton uses this word for *wildness*. "The paths and bow'rs, our joint hands—will keep from *wildness*." PAR. LOST. In scripture, it is applied to any tract but thinly inhabited.

WILDGOOSE-CHASE, *S.* a fruitless pursuit.

WILE, *S.* (Sax. *wiel*, Isl.) a deceit, stratagem, or fly trick.

WILFUL, *adj.* (from *will* and *full*) stubborn; not hearkening to reason or persuasion. Done or suffered by design.

WILL, *S.* (*willa*, Sax. *wile*, Belg. *ewyllis*, Brit. *wilga*, *walga*, Goth. *wicle*, Boh. *wole*, Pol. *ghuili* or *wili*, Span.) that active power which the mind has to order the consideration of any idea or forbearing to consider it, determining it to do or forbear any action, or prefer one before another. Command. Determination. An instrument by which a person disposes of his property after death. Compounded with *good* it signifies favour, kindness, or right intention; but compounded with *ill*, malice.

To WILL, *v. a.* (*wilgan*, Goth. *willan*, Sax. *willen*, Belg.) to bend our souls to the having or doing what appears to be good. To command in a positive manner. It is commonly used as an auxiliary verb to express the future tense, and is distinguished from *shall*, which generally implies a command in the second or third persons, but *will* only foretells or hints that something is about to happen which depends on a person's free choice. Again, *shall* in the first person, simply expresses a future action or event, but *will* promises or threatens. *Will*, is thus declined; *I will*, *thou wilt*, *he will*, *we will*, &c. which is borrowed of the present indicative of *will*, from the Saxon, who use it likewise to express this tense, as, "Ic wille lufian: I will love, or I am about to love." "Ic wille to dæg on thinum huse wunian: Sax. I will stay in your house to day."

WILLE and VILLI, in the composition of names, signifies many, and is borrowed from the Saxons. Thus *Willielmus* *William*, from *willi*, many, and *helm*, a helmet or defence for the head, signifies, a protectour or defender of many.

WILLING, *adj.* inclined or not averse to do a thing. Ready or condescending.

WILLY, *adj.* full of stratagem. Sly, cunning.

W I N

WIMBLE, *S.* (*wimpel*, from *wimmelen*, Belg. to bore) an instrument with which holes are bored.

WIMPLE, *S.* (*guimpe*, Fr.) a hood or veil. "The wimples or crisping pins." II. ii. 22. Obsolete.

WIN, used in the compound names of men, signifies war or strength, from *win*, Sax. Sometimes it implies popularity, from *wiru*, Sax. dear or beloved. And in the names of places denotes a battle fought there.

To WIN, *v. n.* (preter and pass. *won*. *Winna*, Sax. *winnan*, Belg.) to conquer or gain by conquest. To gain the victory in a contest or game. To obtain or overpower by superiour charms or persuasions. Neuterly, to gain the victory or advantage. Used with *upon*, to influence, gain ground, or overpower.

To WINNEE, *v. n.* (*gwingo*, Brit.) to kick with pain. To kick in order to throw off a rider, applied to beasts of carriage.

WINCH, *S.* (*guincher*, Fr. to twist) an instrument held in the hand by which a wheel is turned round.

To WINCH, *v. a.* See WINCE.

WIND, *S.* (the *i* is pronounced short, from *wind*, Sax. and Belg. *gwynt*, Brit. *winds*, Goth. *windur*, Isl. of *waian*, Goth. to blow) a sensible motion of the air. The direction of the air to any point. Breath. Any thing insignificant, particularly applied to threats. "Wind of airy threats," PAR. LOST. To take or have the WIND of, signifies to have the ascendancy or advantage of. To take WIND, applied to secrets, implies their being disclosed or made public.

To WIND, *v. a.* (the *i* is pronounced long. Preter and part. pass. *wound*. *Windan*, Sax. *winden*, Belg.) to blow or sound by the breath. To turn round. After turn, to regulate in its course. To manage by shifts. To follow by the scent. To change or alter. To enfold, entwine or encircle. Used with *out*, to extricate from any difficulty. Used with *up*, to bring to a small compass: To raise by means of a winch or key: To raise by degrees: To put in order by a certain end or regular action. Neuterly, to alter or change. To turn or twist round. To move round. To move in crooked lines, from *windur*, Isl. crooked. To be extricated from any difficulty or perplexity, followed by *out of*.

WINDBOUND, *adj.* hindered from sailing by contrary winds.

WINDER, *S.* an instrument or person by which any thing is turned round. In botany, a plant that twists itself round others.

WINDFALL, *S.* fruit blown down from a tree.

WINDING, *S.* (*windur*, Isl. crooked) any crooked or bending path.

WINDINGSHEET, *S.* a sheet in which the dead are wrapped.

WINDLASS, *S.* a handle by which a rope or lace is wound round a cylinder. A handle by which a wheel is turned.

WINDOW, *S.* (*windue*, Dan. Skinner derives it from *wind-door*, and thinks it to have been written so originally) an aperture in a building by which light and air are let into a room.

To WINDOW, *v. a.* to furnish with windows. To place at a window. "Wouldst thou be *window'd* in great Rome." SHAK. To break into openings. "Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedness." SHAK.

WINDPIPE, *S.* the aperture through which we breathe.

WINDWARD, *adj.* towards the wind.

WINDY, *adj.* consisting of wind. Next the wind. Empty, or having no solidity. Tempestuous.

WINE, *S.* (*win*, Sax. *winn*, Belg. *vinum*, Lat.) a liquor made of the juice of the grape fermented. Liqueurs made of fermentations of vegetables.

WING, *S.* (*gshwing*, Sax. *winge*, Dan.) that part of a bird by which it flies. Flight. The fan of a winnow. In botany, the angle formed between the stem and leaves of a plant. In war, the two extreme bodies on the sides of an army. Any side-piece. The two sides of a building.

To WING, *v. a.* to furnish with wings to enable to fly. To supply an army with side bodies. Neuterly, to pass by flight.

To WINK, *v. n.* (*wincian*, Sax. *wincken*, Belg.) to shut the eyes. Figuratively, to pass by a fault without taking notice of it.

WINK, *S.* the act of closing the eye.

WINNING, *part.* attractive: Over-powering by charms.

WINNING, *S.* a sum won at any game.

To WINNOW, *v. a.* (*windrian*, Sax. *vanno*, Lat.) to separate by means of wind. To separate grain from the chaff. To fan, or beat with the wings. "Winnows the

W I T

"the buxom air." *Par. Lost.* Figuratively, to sift, examine, or separate.

WINTER, *S.* (Sax. Dan. Teut. and Belg.) the cold season of the year.

To **WINTER**, *v. n.* to pass the winter.

To **WIPE**, *v. a.* (*wipan*, Sax.) to rub softly, or cleanse by rubbing softly. To strike off gently. Used with *out*, to efface.

WIPE, *S.* the act of cleansing. A blow or stroke.

WIRE, *S.* (*wirer*, Fr. to draw round) metal drawn into slender threads.

To **WIREDRAW**, *v. a.* to spin into unnecessary length.

To **WIS**, *v. a.* (preter and part. pass. *wist*: *Wissen*, Teut. *wysen*, Belg.) to know. Obsolete.

WISDOM, *S.* (from *wis* or *wissen*, Teut. to know, and *dom*, Sax. state or condition. *Wisdom*, Sax. *wisdom*, Dan.) the act of the understanding, by which it finds out the best ends and the best means of attaining them.

WISE, *adj.* (*wis*, *wise*, Sax. *wiis*, Dan. and Bel.) skilful in finding out the best ends and the best means of attaining them. Grave, or betokening wisdom. "Eminent in *wise* deport." *MILT.*

WISEACRE, *S.* (formerly written *wisefegger*, from *wise*-*begger*, Belg. a soothsayer) a person of dull apprehension, or pretending to wisdom without reason.

To **WISH**, *v. n.* (*wiscian*, Sax.) to have a strong and longing desire for the existence or possession of any thing. Used with *well*, to favour. Actively, to desire or long for any future or absent good.

WISH, *S.* a longing desire.

WISHFUL, *adj.* longing. Expressive of longing.

WISKET, *S.* a basket.

WISP, *S.* (Swed. and old Belg. *ghisp*, Belg.) a small bundle of hay or straw.

WIST, preter and participle passive of **WIS**.

WISTFUL, *adj.* attentive; full of thought. Grave. "I cast many a *wistful*, melancholly look." *GULLIVER.*

WIT, *S.* (*gewit*, Sax. from *witan*, Sax. to know) a faculty or operation of the mind, consisting in assembling those ideas with quickness and variety that have any resemblance or congruity, and thereby making pleasant pictures and visions agreeable to the mind. Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy and raising pleasure in the mind. Genius. Sense. In the plural, a state wherein the understanding is sound.

WITCH, *S.* (*wicce*, Sax.) a woman supposed to practise unlawful arts, by which the imaginations of others are disturbed.

WITCHCRAFT, *S.* the practice of witches.

WITH, *prep.* (*with*, Sax. *mit*, Goth. *mit*, *meth*, Gr.) by, applied to note the cause, instrument, or means by which any thing is done. Sometimes it denotes union, conjunction or society. "There is no living *with* thee." *TATLER.* Sometimes it signifies mixture. "Put a little vinegar *with* oil." Sometimes it implies opposition, or against. "The Marquis of Granby fought *with* the French." Amongst. "Interest is her name *with* men below." *DRYD.* Together, or inseparably. "*With* her they flourished and *with* her they die." *POPE.* Followed by *that* or *this*, immediately after. "*With that*, the God his darling phantom calls." *GARTH.*

WITH, in composition, according to the Saxon acceptance, denotes opposition or privation: Thus *cwethan*, Sax. signifies to speak, and *withcwethan*, Sax. to speak against or contradict. In the same manner *wither* is used: Thus *coren*, Sax. signifies beloved or elected, but *wither-coren*, rejected or reprobate; and in the same manner *witbra*, Goth. is used, from whence both the Saxon words are derived.

WITHA'L, *adv.* along with the rest; likewise; at the same time. Sometimes used instead of *with*. "What God loves and delights in, and is pleased *withal*." *TILLOT.*

To **WITHDRAW**, *v. a.* (from *with* or *wither*, Sax. against and draw) to take back or deprive of. To call away, or make to retire. Neuterly, to retire or retreat.

WITHE, *S.* a willow twig. A band, or band of twigs. From *withe*, Sax. a band.

To **WITHER**, *v. n.* (*gwithrad*, dry, faded) to fade or grow sapless. Figuratively, to waste or pine away. Actively, to make to fade, shrink or decay, for want of moisture.

To **WITHOLD**, *v. a.* (from *with* and *hold*. See **WITH** in composition) to refrain, hold back, or keep from action. To keep back or refuse.

WITHIN, *prep.* (*withinman*, Sax.) in the inner part of. Within the compass, or not beyond, applied to place and time.

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WITHIN, *adv.* in the inner parts. In the soul or mind.

WITHOUT, *prep.* (*withutan*, Sax.) not within. In a state of absence, or privation. Void of. Unless or except. Besides, or not including. On the outside.

WITHOUT, *adv.* on the outside. Out of doors. Externally.

WITHOUT, *conjunct.* unless; if not; except.

To **WITHSTAND**, *v. a.* (preter, *withstood*; *withstandian*, Sax.) to oppose, resist, or contest with.

WITLING, *S.* (a diminutive of *wit*) a person who pretends to wit without grounds.

WITNESS, *S.* (*witnesse*, Sax.) a testimony. A person who gives his evidence or testimony for or against a thing. *With a Witness*, implies effectually, or to a high and extravagant degree.

To **WITNESS**, *v. a.* to attest. To subscribe one's name to a writing in order to attest its being authentic. Neuterly, to attest the truth of a thing.

WITNESS, *interject.* an exclamation used at the beginning of a sentence, to imply that a particular person or thing are evidences of the truth of any assertion.

WITTINGLY, *adv.* (from *witan*, Sax. to know) knowingly, by design, or with deliberation.

WITTOL, *S.* (Sax.) a person who knows his wife to be unchaste, but connives at it.

WITTY, *adj.* judicious; ingenious; full of wit.

To **WIVE**, *v. n.* to marry.

WIVES, the plural of *wife*.

WIZARD, *S.* (from *wife*, or *wissan*, Belg. to know) formerly used for a person of extensive knowledge; at present used only in a bad sense and applied to a conjurer.

WO, *S.* (*wa*, Sax.) the cause of sorrow, or misery. A state of misery, often used in threatenings, as *woe be*; *Wo is*.

WO'FUL, *adj.* full of sorrow. Causing excessive grief.

WO'LD, in the compound names of places, signifies a plain open country; from *wold*, Sax. a plain having no woods.

WO'LF, *S.* (pronounced *woolf*, from *wolff*, Dan. *wolf*) a beast of prey much resembling a dog. In medicine, an eating or corroding ulcer. Figuratively, a man of a ravenous disposition.

WO'LFISH, *adj.* ravenous; cruel; resembling a wolf in qualities.

WO'MAN, *S.* (in the plural *women*, pronounced *wimen*, from *wimman*, or *wisfman*, Sax.) The female of the human race. A female attending more particularly on a lady.

To **WO'MAN**, *v. a.* to persuade or make pliant.

WO'MANISH, *adj.* effeminate.

WOMANKIND, *S.* the female sex.

WOMB, *S.* (*womba*, Goth. *wamb*, Sax. *wæmb*, Isl.) the place for the foetus in a woman. The place whence any thing is produced.

WOMEN, pronounced *wimmen*, the plural of **WOMAN**.

WO'N, pronounced *wun*, the preter of **WIN**.

To **WO'N**, *v. n.* (*wunian*, Sax. *wonen*, Teut.) to dwell or reside. "He *wons*—In forest wild." *Par. Lost.* Obsolete.

To **WO'NDER**, *v. n.* (pronounced *wunder*; from *wundrian*, Sax. *wunderen*, Belg. *wundern*, Teut.) to be affected or astonished at the presence of something very strange or surprising.

WO'NDER, *S.* (Belg. *wunder*, Sax. *wonder*, Teut.) any thing which causes surprise by its strangeness. Surprise caused by something unusual or unexpected.

WO'NDROUS, *adj.* so strange as to cause astonishment.

To **WO'NT**, or to be **WO'NT**, *v. n.* (*wunian*, Sax. *g-wonen*, Belg.) to be accustomed or used. To use.

WO'NT, pronounced with the *o* long, like that in *nose*. A contraction of *will not*.

WO'NTED, *adj.* usual.

To **WOO**, *v. a.* (*arwogod*, Sax. courted) to court; or endeavour to gain the affections of a person as a lover. To invite with earnestness and kindness. To importune or long. "I *woo* to hear thy even song." *MILT.*

WOOD, *S.* (*wud*, Sax. *woud*, Belg.) a large and thick plantation of trees. The solid substance whereof the branches or trunk of a tree consist, when stripped of the bark. Timber.

WOODEN, *adj.* (from *wood*, and *en* a Saxon termination, implying the materials of which any thing is made) made of wood. Figuratively, clumsy or awkward.

WOODLAND, *S.* ground covered with trees.

WOODMAN, *S.* a sportsman or hunter. Not in use.

WOODNOTE, *S.* wild or native music. "Warble his *woodnotes* wild." *MILT.*

WOOD-

W O R

WOOD-OFFERING, S. wood burnt on an altar.
WOODY, *adj.* abounding in wood or trees. Consisting of timber.
WOOF, S. (*wista*, Sax. *wif*, Dan. *wewel*, Belg. *waffel*, Teut. but Johnson derives it from *woue*) the cross threads shot by a weaver with a shuttle, between and across those of the work.
WOOL, S. (*wulle*, Sax. *will*, Ill. *gylan*, Brit. *wolle*, Belg. *wulle*, Teut. *well*, Dan. *wolna*, Slav. *wlna*, Boh. *welna*, Pol. *wulna*, Dalm. *wolna*, Gr. *ioulna*) the covering of sheep. Figuratively, any downy, short thick hair. "Wool of bat and tongue of dog." SHAK.
WOOLEN, *adj.* consisting of wool. Made of wool.
WOOLEN, S. cloth made of wool.
WORD, S. (pronounced *wurd*, from *waurda*, Goth. *word*, Sax. *ward*, *orden*, Arm. *ord*, Ill. *woorden*, Belg. *wort*, Teut.) an articulate sound of the voice by which some idea is conveyed to the mind of another. Any collection of letters that conveys an idea. A short Discourse. Figuratively, language. After *make*, contest. After *keep*, a promise. After *give*, a signal. After *bring*, an account, or message. In scripture, the gospel dispensation. Christ, or the second person in the ever blessed Trinity.
WORDY, *adj.* (*wordig*, *wordful*, Sax.) abounding in words, or making use of more than what are necessary.
WORE, preter of **WEAR**.
To WORK, *v. n.* (preter and participle passive *worked* or *wrought*. *Weorcan*, Sax. *werck*, Dan. *werch*, Belg. *warchen*, Teut.) to labour or employ ones self about any thing which requires constant or vigorous exertion of strength. To be in action or motion. To act as a manufacturer. To ferment, applied to liquours. To operate or have an effect. To obtain by assiduity. To act on as an object. To refine, used with *up to*. To be tossed or agitated as if in a fermentation; "confus'd with *working* sands "and rolling waves." ADDIS. Actively, to make by degrees or continual application of strength. To labour or manufacture. To produce by action. To bring into any state. "Works itself clear." ADDIS. To embroider, or perform by the needle. To manage or direct, applied to ships. Used with *out*, to effect by continual labour. To erase, or efface. Used with *up*, to raise, excite, or provoke.
WORK, S. (*weorc*, Sax. *werk*, Belg.) constant application of strength or mind. Labour or employ. A state of labour. A bungling attempt. Any thing made by the needle, or any manual art. An action or deed. *To go to WORK with*, is, to manage or treat. *To set on WORK*, to employ, engage, or excite to action.
WORLD, S. (*world*, *weruld*, *weoruld*, Sax. *world*, *weerd*, Belg. *welt*, Teut. from *webren*, Teut. to endure; because, according to Skinner, it was supposed by the heathens to be eternal) the whole system of created things. The earth. Following *this*, the present state of existence. A secular life, or the pleasures and interest which steal away the soul from God. A public life. A great multitude. Mankind. *In the WORLD*, implies, existing, in being, or possible. *For all the WORLD*, exactly. *WORLD without end*, signifies to all eternity, or *time* without end, from the Saxon, wherein it generally signifies *time*.
WORLDLINESS, S. a state wherein a person pursues his present, to the neglect of his future and eternal, interest. Covetousness.
WORLDLING, S. a person entirely guided by views of gain.
WORLDLY, *adj.* relating to this life, in contradistinction to that which is to come. Bent entirely upon this world.
WORM, S. (*worm*, *wyrm*, Sax. *worm*, Belg. *vermis*, Lat.) an annular creeping animal.
To WORK, *v. n.* to work slowly and secretly.
WORMY, *adj.* abounding in worms.
WORN, part. passive of **WEAR**.
To WORRY, *v. a.* (*worigen*, Sax.) to tear, mangle, or shake like beasts of prey. Figuratively, to harass or persecute brutally.
WORSE, *adj.* (the comparative degree of *bad*; thus irregularly compared, *bad*, *worse*, *worst*, from *worra*, Sax. *wairfiza*, Goth. or *ill*, Islandic; thus compared, *ill*, *verre*, *vest*) that which, on comparison, appears to have less good qualities than another.
WORSHIP, S. (*wersepe*, Sax.) dignity which requires reverence and respect. A character of honour. Adoration. Honour. The title of a justice of peace.
To WORSHIP, *v. a.* to adore or pay divine honours to. To honour or treat with great reverence.
WORST, the superlative of *bad* or *ill*. See **WORSE**.
To WORSE, *v. a.* to defeat or overthrow.

W R I

WORT, S. (*wirt*, Sax. *wort*, Belg.) any herb originally; but at present appropriated to a plant of the cabbage kind. New beer, either fermented or fermenting; from *byrt*, Sax.
WORTH, S. (pronounced *wurth*; from *worth*, or *wyrth*, Sax. *gwerth*, Brit. *warth*, Arm.) price or value. Excellence. Importance.
WORTH, *v. n.* (*weorthan*, Sax.) to be; only retained in, "Wo *wurth*."
WORTH, *adj.* equal in price or value. Deserving of.
WORTHY, *adj.* (from **WORTH**) deserving; equal in value, used with *of*. Valuable. Suitable.
WORTHY, S. a person of eminent qualities and deserving esteem.
To WOT, *v. n.* (*witan*, Sax. whence *wet* to know, whose preter *wot*, by mistake was used for the present) to know, or be aware of. Obsolete.
WOULD, the preter of *will*, used as an auxiliary verb to express the optative and subjunctive moods, in which sense it is likewise used by the Saxons, "*egtheu ge wolde ge* " *swolde tham geleafan onfor he larde*; he either *would* or "should embrace the faith he taught." BED. *Hist. Ecc.* p. 141. The word is thus declined both in English and Saxon.

| | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Sing. | Plur. |
| Eng. | I would, thou wouldst, he would. | We would, &c. |
| Sax. | <i>ic wold, thu woldest, he wold.</i> | <i>We wolden, &c.</i> |

In the optative it signifies wishing; but in the subjunctive, resolution.
WOULDING, S. an inclination or desire. "The *wouldings* of the spirit." HAMMOND.
WOUND, S. (*wund*, Sax. *wonde*, Belg.) a hurt given a person by any violence.
To WOUND, *v. a.* to cut the skin by any accident or violence.
WOUND, preter and participle passive of **WIND**.
WRA'CK, S. (Belg. *wracce*, Sax. a wretch) the destruction of a ship by winds or rocks. Figuratively, ruin or destruction. See **WRECK**.
To WRA'NGLE, *v. n.* (*wranghesur*, Belg.) to dispute or quarrel in a peevish or perverse manner for trifles.
WRA'NGLE, S. a quarrel on account of some trifling incident.
To WRA'P, *v. a.* (*breopian*, Sax. to turn; *wreffler*, Dan.) to roll together in folds. To cover with something rolled or thrown round. Used with *up*, to cover, hide or conceal.
WRAPPER, S. any thing used as a cover.
WRA'TH, S. (*wrath*, Sax. *wrede*, Dan. *wreed*, cruel) anger excited to a high degree by some great offence.
To WRE'AK, *v. a.* (*wracan*, Sax. *wrecken*, Belg. *recken*, Teut.) to revenge. To execute any violent design.
WREA'TH, S. (*wreath*, Sax.) any thing curled or twisted. A garland or chaplet.
To WREA'THE, *v. a.* (preter, *wreathed*, part. passive, *wreathed* and *wreathen*) to curl or twist. To enterweave or intertwine together. To encircle or surround like a garland.
WRE'CK, S. (*wracce*, Sax. a miserable person. *Wracke*, Belg. a ship broken to pieces) this word is variously written; if derived from the Saxon, it is spelt as in this article, but if from the Dutch, as in the article **WRACK**.
To WRE'NCH, *v. a.* (*wringan*, Sax. *wrengben*, Belg.) to pull by violence. To force. To sprain a limb.
WRE'NCH, S. a violent pull or twist. A sprain.
To WRE'ST, *v. a.* (*wrestan*, Sax.) to twist, or extort by violence. To distort; to apply a word to an uncommon meaning as it were with violence to its common acceptation.
To WRE'STLE, *v. n.* to struggle with a person in order to throw him down. Figuratively, to struggle with great force in order to surmount some opposition.
WRE'TCH, S. (*wrecca*, Sax.) a person in extreme misery. A person of no worth or merit.
WRE'TCHED, *adj.* in a state of misery; pitiful; despicable; worthless.
To WRI'GGLE, *v. n.* (*wriggan*, Sax. *ruggelen*, Belg.) to move to and fro with short twists in walking.
WRI'GHT, S. (*wrihta*, *wryhta*, Sax.) a workman. A maker.
To WRING, *v. a.* (preter and part. pass. *wringed* and *wrung*. *Wringen*, Sax.) to twist or turn round with violence. To force moisture out of a thing by twisting it. To squeeze. To pinch. To harass or distress.

W R I

WRINKLE, S. (*wrincl*, Sax. *wrinkel*, Belg.) a furrow of the skin or face. Any roughness in a surface.
To WRINKLE, *v. a.* (*wrinclian*, Sax.) to contract the skin into furrows. To make any surface uneven.
WRIST, S. (*wrist*, Sax.) that part in which the hand joins to the arm.
WRISTBAND, S. the band at the extremity of a shirt or shift sleeve.
WRIT, S. (**WRITE**) any thing written. Scripture: The last sense is used when speaking of the bible. A judicial or legal process.
WRIT, the preter of **WRITE**.
WRITATIVE, *adj.* fond of, or inclined to write. "Years make men more talkative, but less *writative*." POPE. Johnson censures this word as an innovation, and unworthy of being imitated.
To WRITE, *v. a.* (preter, *writ* or *wrote*, part. passive, *writ*, *writen* or *wrote*, from *writan*, *awritan*, Sax. *adrita*, Sax. *wreta*, Goth. a letter) to form letters, or express by a pen. Neuterly, to convey ones ideas by letters formed with a pen. To compose.
To WRITHE, *v. a.* (*writan*, Sax.) to distort. To twist with violence.

W R Y

WRITING, S. the act of forming letters, words, &c. with a pen. A paper containing writing. Any legal instrument.
WRITTEN, participle passive of **WRITE**.
WRONG, S. (*wrange*, Sax.) any thing done knowingly or with a design to injure another. An action inconsistent with moral rectitude. An error.
WRONG, *adj.* inconsistent with morality, property or truth. Improper.
To WRONG, *v. a.* to deprive a person of his due.
WRONG-HEAD, or **WRONG-HEADED**, *adj.* obstinate in the wrong.
WROTE, preter and participle passive of **WRITE**.
WROTH, *adj.* (*wrath*, Sax. *wrad*, Dan.) angry; very much provoked by some offence. "Moses was *wroth*." Exod. xvi. 20.
WROUGHT, (preter and part. passive of *work*, derived from *werken*, Belg. which makes *gerocht* in the preter. *brogat*, Sax.) performed. Prevailed upon, or influenced, used with *upon*. Operated.
WRUNG, preter and participle passive of **WRING**.
WRY, *adj.* (from *Writhe*) crooked, distorted, perverted.

X.

X

X, A double consonant, which is borrowed from the Saxons, and is to be met with likewise in the Gothic alphabet, but pronounced by them in the same manner as by the Greeks, *i. e.* like *ch*. The Greek ξ or Ξ, has the same sound as the English; but as this letter is never used to begin English words, the articles under it will be very few, and mostly derived from the Greek. A numeral X stands for *ten*.

X Y S

XIPHODES, S. (*ξίφος*, *xiphos*, Gr. a sword, and *ειδος*, *ei-dos*, Gr. form) in anatomy, the name of a cartilage at the bottom of the sternum, and so called from its resembling the point of a sword.
XYSTUS, S. (*ξύστος*, *xystos*, Gr. from *ξύω*, *xuo*, Gr. to polish) in architecture, a long spacious portico, wherein the *athletæ* exercised.

Y.

Y A R

Y, The twenty-third letter of the English alphabet; used both as vowel and a consonant. Its form in the Saxon alphabet seems borrowed from that of the Greek γ, especially as its sound in the Saxon resembles it, and in most English words, derived from the Greek, is substituted for it. When it occurs at the beginning of a word it is sounded like the Hebrew י, but at the end of words like a long *i*. Such words as end in this letter in the singular form their plural in *ies*, being formerly written with *ie* instead of a *y*; and perhaps generally derived from the French, who form their plural likewise by the addition of an *s*; thus *fraternity*, formerly written *fraternitie*, makes *fraternities* in the plural. It is pronounced by emitting the breath with a sudden expansion of the lips, when contracted so as to sound a *u*.
YA'CHT, S. (from *jagt*, Teut. according to Skinner) a small ship, generally used in conveying state passengers.
YA'RD, S. (*geard*, Sax. *gardd*, Brit.) inclosed ground belonging to a house. A measure containing three feet, sented by Hen. I. from the length of his own arm, from

Y E

gerd, Sax. Long pieces of timber, fitted across the masts, and used as supports for the sails.
YA'RE, *adj.* (*gearæ*, Sax.) ready; eager, dextrous. "You shall find me *yare*." SHAK. Not in use.
YA'RN, S. (*gearn*, Sax.) wool spun into threads.
YA'WL, S. a boat or small vessel belonging to a ship.
To YA'WN, *v. n.* (*geouan*, Sax.) to gape. To open wide. To express longing by gaping.
YA'WN, S. the act of gaping.
YA'WNING, *adj.* sleepy.
YCLE'PED, (part. passive of *clepe*, to call, from *clepan*, Sax. to which is added the particle *y*, used in the preters and participles in old English, from *ge*, Sax.) called; named.
YE', (the nominative plural of *thou*, used when speaking to more than one person; from *ge*, Sax. *hui*, Arm. *wy*, Boh. *wy*, Dalm. *wi*, Slav. *chuwch*, Brit. *siz*, Turk) it is declined thus.

| Sing. | Sing. | Plural. | Plural. |
|------------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Sax. Nom. <i>thu</i> . | Eng. thou. | Sax. <i>ge</i> . | Eng. ye or you. |
| Gen. <i>thin</i> . | of thee. | <i>cower</i> . | of you. |
| Dat. <i>the</i> , | to thee. | <i>cow</i> . | to you. |
| | | | Acc. |

Y E L

Acc. *the. thec.* thee. *eorw.* ye.
 Voc. *eala thu.* thou or you. *eala ge.* o you.
 Abl. *the* from thee. *abl. eorw.* by you.
 YE'A, *adj.* (*ea* or *gea*, Sax. *ja*, Dan. Teut. and Belg.) yes; truly.

To YE'AN, *v. n.* (*eanian*, Sax.) to bring forth young, applied to sheep.

YE'ANLING, *S.* the young of a sheep.

YE'AR, *S.* (*gear*, Sax. *jaer*, Belg. *jahr*, Teut. *aar*, Dan. *ar*, Run.) a system or circle of several months, or a space of time measured by the revolution of some celestial body in its orbit. A *solar year*, consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 60 seconds. A *lunar year*, consists of 354 days, or 12 lunar months. The *civil year* is that which each nation has contrived to compute time by, and generally consists of whole days; the *common civil year* consists of 365 days, and the *Bissexile*, or *leap year*, consists of 366 days, and has one day more than the common, which is called the *intercalary day*. The *embolismic or intercalary lunar year*, consists of 13 lunar months or 384 days. The *Julian year* contains 365 days, excepting every fourth year, which contains 366 days, and is called the *Bissexile*, or *leap year*. The *Gregorian year*, is so called from Pope Gregory xiii, who finding in 1582, that there was a variation of the vernal equinox of 10 days, from anno 325, left those 10 days out of the calendar, in order to bring back the equinoxes to the day of the month that they fell on in 325. And in order to prevent the seasons from going back for the future, he ordered every hundredth year, which, according to the Julian stile, was to be a leap year, should be a common one consisting of 365 days only; but because this method would take away too much, he remedied this inconveniency by ordering every four hundredth year to remain bissexile. But as the year 1700, according to the *Gregorian stile*, was a common year, which in the *Julian*, was bissexile, the *Gregorian* and *Julian* at that time differed 11 days; on which account, in order to reduce both stiles to one, to prevent and remedy other inconveniencies arising from this inaccurate computation, these eleven days were omitted in the English calendar in the reign of his late Majesty George II. of glorious and blessed memory. The *Egyptian year*, called likewise the year of *Narbonassar*, consisted of 365 days, divided into 12 months of 30 days each, besides 12 intercalary days added at the end; and was used by Ptolemy in his *Almagest*. The *ancient Greek year*, was lunar, consisting of 12 months, containing, at first 30 days each; and afterwards of 30 and 29 days alternately, computed from the first appearance of the new moon, with the addition of an intercalary month, of 30 days every 3d, 5th, 8th, 16th, and 19th year of a cycle of 19 years. The *ancient Macedonian year*, was a lunar year, differing from the *Attic* only in the names of the months; The *modern Macedonian year* is a solar year beginning on the 1st of January. The *ancient Jewish year*, consisted of 11 months, containing alternately 30 and 29 days, and was made to agree with the solar year, by adding 11 or 12 days at the end of the year, or else by intercalating a month. The *Syrian year* is a solar year, commencing with the month of October in the Julian calendar. The *Persian year*, consists of 365 days, divided into 12 months of 30 days each, with 5 intercalary days added at the end; this is called the *Yezdergerdic year*, to distinguish it from the *Jelalean year*, introduced in 1709, and formed by an intercalation made 6 or 7 times in four years and every fifth year. This seems to be the most accurate and just of any yet discovered, as it keeps the equinoxes to the same days without the least variation, and corresponds with the motion of the sun with the greatest precision. In the plural this word is used for old age. "He looked in years." DRYD.

YE'ARLY, *adj.* every year. Lasting a year. Once a year.

To YE'ARN, *v. n.* (pronounced *yern*, with *e* short; *earnan*, Sax.) to feel a strong sympathy affection or tenderness. Actively, to grieve or affect with sympathy. "It would *yern* your heart to see it." SHAK. The last sense is obsolete.

YE'AST, *S.* (*gest*, Sax.) the foam of beer in a state of fermentation.

YE'LK, *S.* (*yealerwe*, Sax. yellow) the yellow part of an egg; commonly pronounced and often written *yolk*.

To YE'LL, *v. n.* (*yle*, Ill.) to make a horrible cry through sorrow or agony.

YE'LL, *S.* a cry expressive of horror.

YE'LLow, *adj.* (*gealewe*, Sax. *gheleurwe*, Belg. *giallo*, Ital. *jacine*, Fr.) a bright colour resembling gold.

YE'LLowBOY, *S.* a piece of gold coin. "Yellowboys to *see council*." JOHN BULL.

Y O R

To YE'LP, *v. n.* (*yealpan*, Sax.) to bark or make a noise like a hound in pursuit of its prey.

YEO'MAN, *S.* (according to Junius from *geman*, Sax. a villager) a man of a small landed estate. Formerly given as a title to soldiers, and at present applied to the guards which attend the king, clothed in the dress worn in the days of Henry VIII.

YEO'MANRY, *S.* the collective body of yeomen.

To YERK, *v. a.* (see *JERK*) to move or throw out with a spring.

YERK, *S.* a spring, or quick motion.

YERN, see YEARN.

YE'S, *adv.* (*gife*) a term used to imply consent, assent, or affirmation; opposed to *no*.

YE'STER, *adj.* (*ghister*, Belg. *hesternus*, Lat.) being next before the present day. "Whom *yester* sun beheld." DRYD. Seldom used unless in composition.

YE'STERDAY, *S.* (*gifestandag*, Sax. *hesterna dies*, Lat.) the day last past.

YE'STERNIGHT, *S.* the night last past.

YE'T, *conj.* (*gyt*, *git*, *geta*, Sax.) nevertheless; notwithstanding; however. "Yet these imperfections being balanced *by great virtues*." DRYD.

YE'T, *adv.* besides; more than has been mentioned. "This *furnishes with yet* one more reason." ATTERB. Still; without any alteration. "While they were *yet* heathens." ADDIS. Once more. "Yet, yet, a moment." POPE. Used with a negative before it, at this time, or so soon. "Thales—said, young men not *yet*." BAC.

To YIE'LD, *v. a.* (pronounced *yeald*, from *geldan*, Sax. to pay) to produce. To afford. To give as a due. To allow, "I *yield* it just." MILT. Used with *up*, to resign, or surrender. Neuterly, to submit as conquered. To comply. To admit or allow. To give place to as an inferior in excellence or any other quality.

YO'KE, *S.* (*geoc*, Sax. *jock*, Belg. *jugum*, Lat. *joug*, Fr.) the bandage placed on the neck of a draught horse. Figuratively, a mark of servitude; slavery. A link, band or tie. A couple or pair. A piece of wood placed on the shoulders by means of which two pails are carried at once.

To YO'KE, *v. a.* to fasten to a carriage by a yoke. To join or couple with another. "Cassius, you are *yoked* *with a lamb*." SHAK. To enslave or subdue. "He *yoketh* your rebellious necks." SHAK. To restrain or confine. "Words and promises that *yoke*—the conquer—*our*." HUDIB.

YO'KEFELLOW, or YO'KEMATE, *S.* a companion in labour. "*Yokefellows* in arms." SHAK. A mate.

YO'LK, *S.* see YELK.

YO'N, YO'ND, YO'NDER, *adj.* (*geond*, Sax.) at a distance.

YO'RE, or of YO'RE, *adj.* (*geogara*, Sax.) long; of old time, or long ago.

YO'RK, *S.* (named *Caer Ebrauc*, by Ninnius, and *Caer Eborac*, from K. *Ebraucus*, its supposed founder. *Eborwic* or *Easfor-wic*, Sax. i. e. a city situated on the river *Ure*) the second city in England, an Archbishop's see, and the metropolis of Yorkshire. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, in a fertile soil, and wholesome air, is both large and populous, several miles in circumference, has four large gates; and is divided by the river *Ouse*, formerly named *Ure*, which has a very handsome bridge, whose arch is esteemed very much on account of its sweep and dimensions. This city has been famous for many centuries: in the time of the Romans, it was not only a Roman colony, but likewise the seat and the burial place of Emperours; Severus and Constantius Chlorus both kept their courts and died here. King Edwin with all his nobility being converted by Paulinus in 627, was baptised in St. Peter's church, built at that time by him with wood, but afterwards finished by Oswald, and Paulinus his converter was made by him the first Archbishop of this see. From this time this city began to be celebrated for its ecclesiastical dignity; Pope Honorius sent it a Pall, and it was made a metropolitan city, with the primacy over, not only 12 sees in England, but likewise over all the Bishoprics in Scotland. Egbert, Archbishop of this see, in the year 740, founded a noble library, which *Alcuinus* of York, tutor to Charlemain, speaks of in such terms, as convey the greatest idea of its sumptuousness. The frequent altercations between the Archbishops of this see and those of Canterbury for precedence were determined in the time of Archbishop Thoresby, anno 1353, by Pope Alexander, at the solicitation of K. Edward III. who decreed "that the Archbishops of York might *style themselves Primates of England*, but that they ought *to pay obedience to the Archbishop of Canterbury as* *Primate*"

Y O R

"Primate of *all* England, in matters of religion."—During the time of the Saxons this city was in a flourishing condition, till the year 667, in which it walls were so shattered by frequent assaults, that they were forced by Olbright and EHa, Kings of Northumberland, in their pursuit of the Danes, who were afterwards both slain here. King Athelstan soon recovered it from the Danes, and demolished the castle they had made. But, destined to feel miseries in those early times, we find the city fired accidentally by its own inhabitants in taking precautions against the Danes, in the time of the Conqueror; and notwithstanding their calamity, set fire to again by the Conqueror himself in revenge for their not having made that defence he suspected they might have done. But this was not 'till after their having sustained a siege from him, in which he was so charmed with the bravery of Earl Waltheof the Governour, that he gave him his own niece in marriage, and sometime after made him Earl of Northampton, Huntingdon and Northumberland. In the reign of K. Stephen it suffered greatly by a fire, which burnt down the cathedral, St. Mary's Monastery, &c. The monastery was indeed soon restored to its former splendour, but the cathedral lay in ruins till the reign of Edward I. when it was begun to be rebuilt by J. Roman, the Treasurer, and finished by his son John, William Melton, and Thoresby, who were all archbishops of this See. Thoresby was indeed a very great benefactor, laid the first stone of the new choir in July 1361, and at sixteen different payments gave as many hundred pounds, besides other small sums for carrying on the work. About this time the citizens begun to rebuild the walls, and made excellent laws for the government of the city. K. Richard II. made it a county incorporate, and Richard III. built a new castle in it; and that nothing might be wanting to render it illustrious, Henry VIII. established a council or senate here, resembling the parliaments of France, who were to take cognizance of all causes arising in these parts, and decide them by the rules of equity. It is go-

Y O U

verned, like London, by a Lord Mayor; twelve aldermen, who are justices of the peace; twenty-four *prime common-council-men*; eight chamberlains; seventy-two common-council-men; a recorder; town-clerk; common-serjeant; sword-bearer, &c. It sends two members to parliament; is distant from London 150 computed, or 192 measured miles; and is situated in long. 22 deg. 25 sec. lat. 54 deg. and 10 sec.

YO'U, *pron.* (*eoow*, the accusative plural of *thu*, Sax. *thou*) this word is used when we speak to more than one; but by custom has been applied, by way of ceremony, even when we address a single person. It is sometimes used indefinitely, for any person, in the same sense as *on*, Fr.

YOU'NG, *adj.* (*iong*, *geong*, Sax. *iong*, Belg. *iung*, Teut.) not born many years. In the first part of life. Figuratively, ignorant, unexperienced. Applied to vegetables, newly grown.

YOU'NG, S. the offspring of brute animals.

YOU'NGSTER, or YOU'NKER, S. a young person. A word of contempt.

YO'UR, *pron.* (*eoow*, Sax. *jezwur*, Goth.) belonging to you. It seems to be rather the genitive plural of *eoow*, from *ge*, Sax. *you*; and on that account is seldom used but when we speak to more than one, unless when we compliment a person; and in that sense it is that we add the *'s* final, a sign of the genitive singular, more particularly so when the substantive goes before, or is understood. "Tis manag'd by an abler hand than *your's*." DRYD.

"It is *yours* to transmit." POPE.

YO'URSELF, *pron.* (from *your* and *self*, in the same manner *self*, Sax. and *silba*, Goth. are used in composition) you, exclusive of any other.

YOU'TH, S. (*yeoguth*, Sax.) that part of life which is between childhood and manhood, generally reckoned from 14 to 28. A young man. Young men, used collectively.

YOU'THFUL, *adj.* young. Suitable to youth. Vigorous.



Z.

Z E N

Z, The last letter of the alphabet; a double consonant. Its form is the same in the Saxon, Gothic and Greek alphabets, and its sound resembles that of an hard S. It is pronounced by a motion of the tongue upwards towards the palate, and then downwards again, with an opening or shutting the teeth, and is distinguished from the s by keeping the tip of the tongue longer on the roof of the mouth in pronouncing it.

ZA'FFIR, S. a blue colour made of cobalt powdered very fine, mixed with three times its weight of powdered flints, and sublimated.

Z'ANY, S. (probably from *zanei*, according to Johnson, but from a contraction of *girovana*, or *fanna*, a scoff, according to Skinner) a person who endeavours by odd gestures and expressions to excite laughter. A merry-andrew, or buffoon. "Preacher at once and *zany* of thy age." POPE.

Z'ARNICH, S. a solid substance in which orpiment is found, of a green or yellow colour.

ZE'AL, S. (pronounced *zeel*, from *ζηλον*, *zelon*, Gr. *zelus*, Lat.) a passionate ardour or affection for any thing, person or cause.

ZE'ALOT, S. (*ζηλωτης*, *zelotes*, Gr. *zeloteur*, Fr.) one that espouses any cause with a great ardour or passion; generally used in dispraise.

ZE'ALOUS, *adj.* (pronounced *zelous*) espousing any cause with passion.

ZE'CHIN, S. (from *zecha* in Venice, where the mint is settled) a gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZE'D, S. the name of the letter *z*. Figuratively, a crooked person, formed like the letter Z. A worthless insignificant wretch. "Thou whore'son *zed*, thou unnecessary letter." SHAK.

ZE'NITH, S. (Arab.) the point in the heavens directly over ones head, and opposite to the Nadir.

ZENO of Elea, one of the most eminent Philosophers of antiquity flourished in the 79th olympiad. He was the disciple, if not the adopted son, of Parmenides; and so handsome a person, that he is mentioned with some degree of admiration even on that account. He is supposed to be the inventor of logic, and so subtle a disputant, as to be able to prove any thing he undertook; yet seemed peculiarly to endeavour at nothing by his disputations pro and con on every subject but to perplex and embarrass. One of his principles was; that there was nothing; another that there was no motion, and his objections on that head are very strong, but at the same time very sophistical; his denial of extension and arguments against the existence of matter are not less subtle, nor less sophistical. His patience under tortures was really surprizing, but he is supposed less patient under detraction, and in vindication of his sensibility under these circumstances, replied: *If I was insensible of calumny, I should likewise be insensible of Praise*. Endeavouring to restore his country when oppressed by a tyrant, he was detected, and being urged to discover his accomplices, he named all the tyrant's friends. After which desiring to whisper to the tyrant, he is said to have fixed his teeth so deep in his ear, and to have kept his hold so fast, as nothing but pricking him could make him let go. To this some add that he addressed the slanders by, telling them he was ashamed at their cowardice, in continuing in slavery; after which he bit his tongue off and threw it in the tyrant's face; who put him to death by pounding him in a mortar.

ZENO, supposed to be the son of Mnaseas, or Demii, was born at Cettum, a city of Cyprus, and the founder of the Stoics. Who received their name from the *στοα* (*stoa*) a porch at Athens, where he taught. He was at first the disciple of Cratetis the Cynic, and afterwards of Palemo. The gravity of his deportment, the abstemiousness and length of his life, made him equally celebrated. His abstemiousness was so great, that it became proverbial; his life

Z E U

was continued to the ninety-eighth year, and was terminated in a manner that is not a little surprizing; for he is supposed to have lessened the quantity of his diet every day, till at last the lamp of life, no longer able to endure without a supply of nurture, went out, and deprived the world of a person who was esteemed the ornament of his age.

ZENO'BIA, queen of Palmyra, the most illustrious of her sex in the eastern world, her person was full of charms, her stature somewhat tall, her complexion dark and her teeth remarkable for their whiteness. Yet it was not her personal but her mental qualifications which make her worthy of notice; her knowledge of languages was great, but that of the art of government greater, since her military talents and prudence rendered her not only formidable to the Saracens and Armenians, but likewise caused her husband Odenatus to be created Emperour in the year of Christ 264. Her strength in enduring fatigue, was so great as is scarce credible in one of her sex, and 'twas partly owing to this that she not only supported the power left her at the death of her husband, but likewise conquered Egypt, and was meditating future victories when the Emperour Aurelian declared war against her. The spirited answer which she sent him to a letter, wherein he persuaded her to surrender herself a prisoner, without hazarding a battle, is admired by all that read it, and was by the Emperour supposed to have been dictated by the celebrated Longinus, who was one of her court, and treated barbarously on account of that suspicion. The event of this war proved fatal to Zenobia, who was defeated by Aurelian, taken prisoner, and carried in triumph so loaded with jewels, that she could scarce sustain their weight: her feet and hands and neck being at that time surrounded with chains of gold. After the triumph the Emperour gave her a seat at Tiburti near Rome, which was called after her name: in this retreat she spent the remainder of her days with her children. Her character is sullied very much with a suspicion of her causing her husband to be assassinated out of jealousy, that he favoured his sons by another wife more than he had by her.

ZE'PHYR, or **ZEPHY'RUS**, S. (Lat.) the west wind; poetically applied to any calm, soft or genial wind.

ZE'ST, S. the peel of an Orange squeezed into wine. A relish or taste superadded to any thing.

ZEU'GMA, S. (Gr.) a figure in rhetoric, wherein an adjective or verb which agrees with the next words, is likewise applied to one or many more remote.

ZEU'XIS, a famous painter, who flourished 400 years before Christ. He is supposed to have improved the art of painting which was at that time but very imperfect, and to have been the inventor of disposing the lights and shades, so essential to a good picture; but however this be, he is on all hands esteemed to have excelled in colouring. His pieces are condemned by Aristotle for want of expression, but Pliny is of a contrary opinion. His fame was so great that he acquired immense riches, after which he would sell none of his works, but gave them away; though before he would not suffer any person to see them without paying for it. The Crotonian Helen is the most remarkable of his pieces, which he is reported to have formed from an assemblage of the charms of five of the most beautiful ladies of that country. Disputing the prize of painting with Parhasius, he lost it after the following manner. Zeuxis painted some grapes to such perfection that the birds flew down to peck at them; but Parhasius painted a curtain, so artfully, that Zeuxis, took it for a real one, and asking the slanders by why they did not not undraw it, could not but confess, himself surpassed, as he himself had deceived only birds, but Parhasius a master of the art. Another time he painted a boy loaded with grapes, and the birds resorting to them, he ingenuously owned his piece

was not perfectly finished, because if the boy had been as well expressed as the grapes, the birds would have been afraid of him; on which he is said to have blotted out the grapes, and to left the figure of the boy standing. One of his best pieces is reckoned to be Hercules strangling some dragons in his cradle, in the presence of his affrighted mother. But he himself preferred his Wrestler, and placed under it the following verse, which afterwards became famous:

" 'Tis easier to find fault with it, than imitate it."

His pieces were formed with great care, and perfected with frequent touches, it being an expression of his that he worked but slowly, because he intended his pieces for posterity. Valerius Flaccus relates that he died of an excessive fit of laughter occasioned by the view of an old woman, which he himself had painted.

ZO'DIAC, *S.* (*zodiaque*, Fr. *ζωδιακος*, *zodiacos*, Gr.) the ecliptic or track of the sun through the twelve signs, called by the name of some animal. The Abbé de la Pluche, the celebrated authour of the *Speſtacle de la Nature*, in his history of the heavens, as the learned bishop of Gloucester observes in his second volume of the *Divine Legation*, has given us an explication of the origin of the names of the signs, neither founded upon authority nor consistent with antiquity. But according to the learned bishop's system they are to be derived from the Egyptian hieroglyphics, and that species called symbolical. A system which opens to us a wide field for the understanding to display its strength; a field which leads to the discovery of the true fountain of animal, brute or vegetable worship, for which the Egyptians were characterized and ridiculed, though perhaps not justly by the ancient Greeks and Romans. Let it be added that this account of Hieroglyphics is not only the most rational, most agreeable to scripture and the testimony of antiquity, but likewise sets some remarkable passages both of the sacred and heathen writers in such a light, as to discover beauties which otherwise must be buried in ignorance, and enable us to clear up some cavils and difficulties which must upon any other system remain unanswered, and always appear inextricable.

ZO'NE, *S.* (*ζωνη*, *zone*, Gr. *zona*, Lat.) a girdle. "The middle part—girt like a starry zone his waist." *Par. Lost*. A division of the terraqueous globe, with respect to the different degrees of heat. The whole earth is divided into five zones; that in the middle, and being between the two tropics, is called the *torrid zone*; by the ancients it was thought to be uninhabited; but modern discoveries have both exploded this supposition, and by the breezes which render it salutary to its inhabitants, have afforded us no small argument in favour of the divine benevolence. There are two temperate, and two frigid zones; the northern temperate zone is terminated by the tropic of cancer and the arctic polar circle; within this zone, we have the happiness to be placed. The frigid zones are circumscribed by the polar circles and have the poles in their centers: If we consider the inclemencies to which the inhabitants of these parts are exposed by the cold, how must we rejoice in the genial heat with which we are blessed! Again, if we consider the inconveniencies which attend those, who dwell in the *torrid zone*, from heat, how must we praise our situation which has such a due temperature of cold, that our summers are not intolerable, nor our winters productive of horror!

ZOO'GRAPHER, *S.* (*ζωων*, *zoon*, Gr. an animal, and *γραφω*, *grapho*, Gr. to describe) one who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals. "By zoographers called 'the prophet.'" *BACON*.

ZOO'GRAPHY, *S.* (*ζωων*, *zoon*, Gr. an animal, and *γραφω*, *grapho*, Gr. to describe) a description of the forme, natures and properties of animals. "We are thereby conducted 'into zoography.'" *GREW*.

ZOO'LOGY, *S.* (*ζωων*, *zoon*, Gr. an animal, and *λογος*, *logos*, Gr. discourse) a treatise concerning animals or living creatures.

ZO'OPHYTE, *S.* (*ζωος*, *zoos*, Gr. alive, and *φυτον*, *phuton*, Gr. a plant) a vegetable or plant which partakes both of the nature of plants and animals; such are the sensible plants and the *polypus*.

ZOOPHO'RIC, *adj.* (*ζωων*, *zoon*, Gr. an animal, and *φωρο*, *phero*, Gr. to bear) bearing an animal. A *zoophoric* column in architecture, is that which bears or supports the form of an animal.

ZOO'PHORUS, *S.* (See *ZOO'PHORIC*) the frieze of a column, or that part which is between the architrave and cornice; so called from the ornaments, resembling animals, carved upon it.

ZOO'TOMIST, *S.* (*ζωων*, *zoon*, Gr. an animal, and *τεμνω*, *temno*, Gr. to cut) a person who dissects animals.

ZOO'TOMY, *S.* the dissection of the body of beasts; called likewise, *comparative anatomy*.

ZOROA'STER, (*zerdusht*, or *zordusht*, from *zer*, Perf. gold, and *dusht*, deformed) descended from Espentam, and was the founder of the sect of the magi, so famous among the ancient Persians; a person well skilled in mathematics, judicial astrology, and no stranger to the writings of the Old Testament. He was the great reformer of the Persians, and is related to have claimed a divine mission, and to have asserted it both from scripture and from miracles; but the latter were of such a nature, that the modern jugglers and fire-eaters may set up for prophets from pretensions equally valid; not but we must own, that the books ascribed to him contain many noble truths. Some have gone so far as to assert, that the visit of the Magi to Christ was entirely owing to his prophecy of the Messiah; but, as other reasons may be assigned for it, we need not rely on this, till it is better established.

ZOI'LUS, an inhabitant of Amphipolis, a city of Macedonia, he was surnamed *Homeromastix*, from his criticisms against Homer. But the inhabitants of Olympias were so offended at his presumption, that they flung him down headlong from a rock: Leaving the world an example of the general distaste which undeserved censure must meet with from the benevolent. He is esteemed both a philosopher and an orator; wrote some treatises on grammar; nine books against Homer's works; a history from the theogony to the death of Philip; three books on the city of Amphipolis; as well as a piece against Isocrates, and several other works, in which he attacks Homer with great insolence.

ZUINGLIANS, *S.* a branch of ancient reformers, so called from their founder *Ulric Zuinglius*.

ZUINGLIUS (*Ulric*) was an eminent divine, and born at *Weldehausen*, in the county of *Toggenburgh*, in *Switzerland*, in the year one thousand four hundred and eighty seven. He studied at *Basil*, where he obtained no small reputation for learning, and having received the doctor's cap in the year 1505, applied himself to preaching, being generally crowded with great audiences, and giving the highest satisfaction to all that heard him. When *Luther* declared against the corruptions of the papal see, he was minister of the chief church in *Zurich*, and joined himself to him. At first he preached freely against indulgencies; whence he proceeded to attack the intercession of saints, the mass, the hierarchy, the vows and celibacy of the clergy, abstinence from flesh, &c. With respect to the eucharist he differed from *Luther*, who held a consubstantiation; interpreting the words "This is my body;" by "this signifies or represents my body;" and maintaining that the bread and wine were only bare symbols or representations and significations of the body of *CHRIST*. In 1523 he had a conference with the deputies of the bishop of Constance, and by the strength of his arguments so far prevailed over their prejudices, as to get most of the external rites of religion abolished. In matters of grace he differed from *Calvin*, attributing all to free will, considered as acting by the mere strength of nature. To conclude this article, let it suffice to say that, amidst a multiplicity of excellencies he was possessed by some foibles, which the kind hand of benevolence had rather hide by the veil of oblivion, than expose to the view of adversaries.

ZYGO'MA, *S.* (Gr.) a bone of the head consisting of an assemblage, or union of two processes or emencies of bones, the one from the *Ostempores*, and the other from the *os mala*, which are joined together by a suture thence called *Zygomatic*.

ZYGOMA'TIC, *adj.* (see *ZYGO'MA*) in anatomy, the *zygomatic muscle*, or *musculus zygomaticus*, is a muscle which comes from the *zygoma*, and passing obliquely, is inserted near the angle of the lips. Its use is to draw the lips obliquely upwards.

ZYMO'MA, *S.* any thing which promotes or causes fermentation.

Z Y M

ZYMOSI'METER, S. (see ΖΥΜΟΜΑ) an instrument proposed by the ingenious naturalist Swammerdam, in his book *De Respiratione*, to measure the degree of fermentation caused by the mixture of different bodies, and the degree of heat they acquire in fermenting; besides which he applies it to find the heat or temperament of the blood in animals.

Z Z

ZYTHO'GALA, S. (from *zythus*, Lat. ale or beer, and *γαλαξ*, *galax*, Gr. milk) in medicine, a word used frequently by Sydenham, to signify a mixture of beer and milk, or a posset drink.

Z. Z. a character made use of by the antient physicians to signify myrrh, and by the moderns to signify ginger.

T H E E N D.

...instruments as (overlaid) ...
...the instrument ...
...the degree of formation ...
...of different bodies, and the ...
...formation; bodies which ...
...to the first or second of the

3 Sives of Currants
To 10 Gallons of Water
1/2 Hundred of Sugar
3 pottle of Raspberries

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